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RERUM BRITANNICARUM MEDII ÆVI SCRIPTORES,

OR

CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

DURING

THE MIDDLE AGES.

Vol. 80.

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THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

ON the 26th of January 1857, the Master of the Rolls submitted to the Treasury a proposal for the publication of materials for the History of this Country from the Invasion of the Romans to the reign of Henry VIII.

The Master of the Rolls suggested that these materials should be selected for publication under competent editors without reference to periodical or chronological arrangement, without mutilation or abridgment, preference being given, in the first instance, to such materials as were most scarce and valuable.

He proposed that each chronicle or historical document to be edited should be treated in the same way as if the editor were engaged on an Editio Princeps; and for this purpose the most correct text should be formed from an accurate collation of the best MSS.

To render the work more generally useful, the Master of the Rolls suggested that the editor should give an account of the MSS. employed by him, of their age and their peculiarities; that he should add to the work a brief account of the life and times of the author, and any remarks necessary to explain the chronology; but no other note or comment was to be allowed, except what might be necessary to establish the correctness of the text.

The works to be published in octavo, separately, as they were finished; the whole responsibility of the task resting upon the editors, who were to be chosen by the Master of the Rolls with the sanction of the Treasury.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, after a careful consideration of the subject, expressed their opinion in a Treasury Minute, dated February 9, 1857, that the plan recommended by the Master of the Rolls "was well calculated for the accomplishment of this important national object, in an effectual and satisfactory manner, within a reasonable time, and provided proper attention be paid to economy, in making the detailed arrangements, without unnecessary expense."

They expressed their approbation of the proposal that each Chronicle and historical document should be edited in such a manner as to represent with all possible correctness the text of each writer, derived from a collation of the best MSS., and that no notes should be added, except such as were illustrative of the various readings. They suggested, however, that the preface to each work should contain, in addition to the particulars proposed by the Master of the Rolls, a biographical account of the author, so far as authentic materials existed for that purpose, and an estimate of his historical credibility and value.

Rolls House,
December 1857.


Celestinus eps servus servor dei Dilectis filiis Thome Abbati
Monasterii de Ponte sce Marie eiusque fratribus tam presentibus
quam futuris regularem vitam professis. In ppm.
Religiosam vitam eligentibus aplicum convenit adesse presidium ne forte
cuiuslibet temeritatis incursus. aut eos a proposito revocet. aut robur quod
absit sacre religionis infringat. Ea propter dilecti in [illegible]

CHARTULARIES

OF

ST. MARY'S ABBEY, DUBLIN:

WITH

THE REGISTER OF ITS HOUSE AT DUNBRODY,

AND

ANNALS OF IRELAND.

EDITED BY

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AUTHOR OF "A HISTORY OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN;"
EDITOR OF "FACSIMILES OF NATIONAL MANUSCRIPTS OF IRELAND," ETC.

VOL. II.

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CONTENTS.

PREFACE.

PREFACE.

In addition to the two Chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, printed in our first volume, a Register of documents in Latin connected with that institution was compiled in the early part of the sixteenth century. Chartularies.

For a knowledge of the contents of this Register, which is not now accessible, we are indebted to Sir James Ware. In 1633, Ware, in his edition of Spenser's "View of the State of Ireland," referred to the manuscript as "the Great Register of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin." Ware, in 1648, in the catalogue [1] of his manuscripts, mentioned that the Register was of vellum of large size; that the first portion of it was transcribed during the reign of Henry VII., while John Orun was Abbot of St. Mary's and that the second portion was executed in the reign of Henry VIII., while Richard Beg and John Burges were Abbots of that establishment. "Great Register of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin."

This Register was, with Ware's manuscripts, transferred to Henry, Earl of Clarendon.[2] It was included in the catalogue which Bishop Edmund Gibson [3] published of the Clarendon collection while in the Tenison Library at London in 1692, and it may have passed, as its companion manuscripts did, to the Duke of Chandos. The Register does not, however, appear to have been among the manuscripts at the sales of the Chandos and Ware MSS. Chandos MSS.

[1] Page 6. Ware also referred to this Register at p. 278 of his treatise "De Hibernia." London: 1658.

[2] *See* vol. i., p. xii.

[3] "Librorum manuscriptorum in duabus insignibus bibliothecis; altera Tenisoniana, Londini; altera Dugdaliana, Oxonii; catalogus." Oxonii: 1692, p. 3.

Tenison MSS.

Tenison Libraries, and, so far as can be ascertained, it is not now to be found in any collection in Great Britain or Ireland.

Excerpts from "Great Register."

Two collections of excerpts by Sir James Ware from the Register, which appears to have consisted of one hundred and twenty-nine leaves, are here published from manuscripts in the British Museum. In printing them, references have been given to the pages of our first volume, which contain any of the documents which were in the Register. It will be seen that the Register contained a small number of those extant in the Chartularies, together with others, from the twelfth to the fifteenth century, not included in them. In the Register were also copies of many instruments of dates subsequent to the period at which the compilation of the Chartularies terminated.

Contents of Register.

Foundation of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

From the Register, Ware extracted a narrative of the circumstances under which St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, was stated to have been founded by Gillemoholmoc and Melsachlin, King of Ireland, in the tenth century. This statement,[1] purporting to have been taken by the Prior of

[1] In reference to it, and to St. Mary's Abbey, Sir James Ware's son, Robert, who appears to have had access to the Register, wrote as follows :—

" This Abbey was founded before " the English Conquest, and dedi- " cated to our Blessed Lady, and " founded by the river side; which " was occasioned by a miracle " wrought upon three blind per- " sons. The narration of this story " is written at large in one of the " Registries belonging to this " Abbey, written in the reigns of " Henry the Seventh and Henry " the Eighth, a coppy of which " miracle I doe here present as it " was written.

" About the time that the " O'Tooles bore sway in Dublin " and about the adjacent terry- " toryes thereof, an honest good- " man, called Gillmo Hallmock, " lived between the place called " Clonliffe, where now this Abbey " stands, and Clontarfe by the " river,—the man and his wife, her " name was Rosia.

" It pleased God to trie both " their patiences by visiting them " with blindnesse, which affliction " these two bore with much sub- " mission to God's will, allways " saying : Thy will be don ; never " repining, but giveing thankes to " God, knowing that they deserved " greater punishments for their " iniquities.

" In this state they lived a great

the Hospitallers, at Randown, in Roscommon, from an ancient Irish manuscript, will be found at page 8 of the

Foundation of St. Mary's Abbey.

" while, disposing very charitably " whatever God sent them, distributing of it unto the poor, and " on a day as he sat upon a greate " logge of wood that was before his " doore, and at that time distributing to the poor what he had, " soone after, upon a sudden, he " smelled a very sweet scent or " smell. The man with the same " was surprised, in soe much that " he groped rownd aboute him, " feeling the block on which he sat " downe; trieing if he could find " anything that caused that sweet " savor. At last, he, starting and " wondering much to feele a branch " that sprang out of the block, at " first withdrew his hand. Yet, the " sweetness of the smell increasing " he groped with his hand the " second time. He chanced to " light upon an apple which sprang " from that branch (though it were " in the winter time). The man " tooke the apple, and eate the " same, upon which he received his " sight, and, calling to his wife, " Rosia, he, seeing another apple " on the same branch, he gave it " to her, by which she received her " sight allsoe. There being another " left, he bethought with himselfe " that Mallaghlin, the King of Meath, " was blinde. This Mallaghlin was " afterwards called Malachias the " Great, being Monarch of all Ireland, and this King was then " being blinde, in the Monastery of " Timore (alias Tharagh), and be- " lieved that that apple was designed for him to receive his " sight. The man and his wife, " Rosia, began their journey, and, " coming where the sayd Mallaghlin was, he came into the Monastery and declared unto them all " the former miracle, and gave the " King that apple, who, upon the " eating of the same, received his " sight, and blessed God. Having " had the whole relation from " Gillmoholmock, he desired him " to sell him that place called " Clonliffe, or to exchange that " place for another, and that he " would satisfie the man and his wife " in treble the valliew for that place.

" They agreeing to the King's " demaunds, Mallachias came " thither, and the ground was dedicated to the honor of the " Blessed Virgin, for a Monastery " of friars, who were to prayse her " name; of which place it was " prophesied by one of her inspired adorers, that it should be " a place for ever where friars " should live and prayse her name. " But this prophesy failed in Henry " the Eighth's dayes, when he dissolved the Abbeys and Monasteries; but, by the Pope's Legate " or Nuncio, in those dayes, that " the prophecy might not faile, he " commanded one to live in or " aboute the apurtenances of that " Abbey, pronouncing a curse to " that fraternity, if some or other " of them did not thereabouts cohabit, and a merit if they did " fullfill his commaund." —Additional MS. 4818, fol. 59.—British Museum. *See* also pp. 218, 229. For notices of the sept of Mac Gillamocholmog, *see* "History of the City of Dublin." Dublin: 1854, vol.i., pp. 230, 403. Keating ascribed the foundation of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, to King Melachlin in the early part of the eleventh century. *See* Lynch's Latin version of Keating's History, MS. p. 261. Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

Foundation of St. Mary's Abbey.

present volume. It may be mentioned that in an official instrument of the reign of Edward IV., an excerpt from which, as printed at page 13, was entered in the Register, the original foundation and endowment of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, were ascribed to Dovenald Gillemoholmoc and his wife, noticed in our first volume.

Contents of Register and Chartularies.

The most important documents of the twelfth century in the Register, but not in the Chartularies, were those connected with Hugh de Lacy, John de Curci, Milo de Cogan, the See and Abbacy of Glendaloch, the Templars in Ireland, and the relations of the family of Feipo with the bishopric of Meath.

Reginald, King of the Isles. Felim O'Conor.

Among instruments of the thirteenth century entered in the Register, and not included in the Chartularies, were a protection to St. Mary's Abbey by Reginald, King of the Isles; donation of lands from Roderic, brother of Felim O'Conor, King of Connacht; and grant of possessions in Munster from Felix, Archbishop of Tuam, A.D. 1231. To the latter grant King Felim was an attesting witness. The instruments connected with Connacht and Munster were stated in the Register to have been entered of record, in 1441, in the presence of the Archbishops of Dublin and Tuam, and the Bishop of Ferns.

Feipo family.

The excerpts from fourteenth century documents in the Register supply, among other important matters, memoranda in connexion with Cistercians in Ireland. They also give particulars of the descent of the lands of the Feipo family to Mareward, Baron of Skreen in Meath.

Sermon by Archbishop of Dublin, A.D. 1317–1349.

In addition to the matters referred to in the excerpts here printed, there was prefixed to ths Register a brief chronicle from the reign of Edward the Confessor to that of Henry VII. The volume was also stated, as follows, to have contained a copy of a discourse by Alexander de Bicknor, Archbishop of Dublin, A.D. 1317–1349:

"There is extant in the Registry of St. Mary's Abbey, "near Dublin, an account of a remarkable sermon "preached by him [De Bicknor] in Christ-Church, "against sloth and idleness; wherein he bitterly com-

"plained of the mischiefs arising from the stragglers and "beggars that infested the city and suburbs of Dublin, "and, so warm was he in his discourse, that he cursed "every one that would not exercise some trade or "calling every day, more or less. His sermon had such "influence, that the then Mayor of Dublin exercised "his authority upon the occasion, and would not suffer "an idle person within his liberties, but such who spun "or knit, as they walked the streets; even the begging "Friars were not excused." Sermon by Archbishop of Dublin, A.D. 1317–1349.

In the following account of St. Mary's Abbey and its Abbots, from the middle of the fifteenth century to the time of the dissolution, will be found notices of the more important documents of that period, which were in the Register, as well as of several writings not included either in it or in the Chartularies. Documents in Register.

Ware's excerpts from the Register formed the main materials from which Mervyn Archdall compiled an account of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, for his "Monasticon Hibernicum," published in 1786. Archdall.

Neither Archdall, nor those who have, since his time, treated of the monastic history of Ireland, would seem to have been acquainted with the Chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey, which remained in manuscript till printed in the present work.

John White, the latest Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin, mentioned in our first volume, was, on his death in 1463, succeeded by John Handcock. John White, Abbot.

A claim of the Crown to property wrecked on lands belonging to St. Mary's Abbey was resisted by Handcock. Eight butts of Spanish wine, cast ashore, in December, 1465, at Pormarnock from a ship wrecked there, were seized in the King's name by James Blakeney, Sheriff of Dublin.[2] Abbot Handcock, however, on the same day caused the wines to be taken from the Sheriff's officers John Handcock, Abbot. Portmarnock.

[1] Works of Sir James Ware, edited by Walter Harris, vol. i., p. 331. Dublin: 1739.

[2] Memorandum Roll, Exchequer, Ireland, x. Edward IV., m. 12.

Portmarnock. and "converted them to the use" of St. Mary's Abbey, to which Portmarnock belonged.

During the abbacy of Handcock, a claim was legally decided in relation to rights of St. Mary's Abbey at Skreen, in the county of Meath, under grants made in the twelfth century to Abbot Leonard by Adam de Feipo, and ratified by his descendants in the male line. The right of presenting to the vicarage of Skreen was assumed by Thomas Mareward, son of Katherine, heir to Francis de Feipo. Robert Prendergast, Abbot of St. Mary's, recovered the advowson by law at Dublin, and presented a cleric to the vicarage, on whose death the right of presentation was reassumed by Richard, son of Thomas Mareward,[1] from whom it was again recovered. The future possession of it was confirmed to St. Mary's Abbey by a statute[2] enacted at the "supplication" of the Abbot, John Handcock.

Skreen.

De Feipo.

Mareward.

Walter Champfleur, Abbot.

Walter Champfleur or Champfleury, a Visitator of the Cistercian Order in Ireland, and described as a prudent and learned man, succeeded Handcock in the abbacy of St. Mary's.[3]

Statute for St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, A.D. 1467–1468.

At the instance of Abbot Champfleur, St. Mary's Abbey was confirmed in its rights and possessions by statute[4] of a Parliament of the English settlement in

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[1] The connexion between the families of Feipo and Mareward appears in the pedigree at p. 23.

[2] Statute Roll, Ireland, vii. Edward IV.

[3] Archdall ("Monasticon Hibernicum," p. 141) states that Handcock, as Abbot, "was succeeded by Thomas Younge." Younge, however, was Abbot of Tintern, Wexford. The mistake of Archdall appears to have arisen from indistinctness in the transcript from which he compiled.

[4] This enactment, as follows, is extant on the Memorandum Roll of the Exchequer in Ireland, x. Edward IV., mem. 12:

"Item: Al supplicacion de Water, Abbe del meason de la Benoit Virgyn Mary iuxt Diuelin que come Roy Henry le primer [second] iaditz Roy dengleterre graunta par son chartre ffait a Fallys en Normandy a Remond, Abbe, iaditz Gouernour del dit meason et a sez successouris le seignuries de Clonliff, Dryshok, Portmernok, Clonsagh, Karikbrenan, Balmacheylmer, Culmyn, oue auterz diuers terres, tenementez, rentes, et seruicez oue les

Ireland, in 1467–8, during the government there of John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, deputy to George, Duke of Earl of Worcester.

" appurtenauncez, cestassauere, es-" glises et chapelles, en bosses en " pleynes oue tout manere des " wrekes qi en lour terres veignount " en prees, en pastures, en ewes, " en molynes, en stagnes, en riues, " en chymyne et pathes, en pis-" caries et piscatures, en portes et " viles, sicome par le chartre del dit " iaditz Roypluis pleinement appiert.

" Et apres ceo le dit Roy " Henry, par sez lettres patentes " faitz a Fecham en le son " counte de Lowth en Irland, " dona, graunta, et conferma en " pure et perpetualle almoigne a " Dieu et al esglis de Notre Dame " iuxt Divelin, et Abbes [et] moignes " illeosqes Dieu servantes touts les " dits terres oue le dit appurte-" naunce auxi Richard Strangbowe, " iadits gouernour dirland, deuant " la graunte fait par le dit Henry " iadits Roy, graunta a Dieu et as " moignes del dit meason diuers ter-" res, tenementes, rentes et seruices " oue lour appurtenaunce sicome par " lez ditz lettres patentes del dit Ri-" chard pluis pleinement a[ppiert].

" Auxi Johan iadits, esteaunt " Seignur dirlaund, par sez lettres " patentes graunta a lez moignes " del dit meason diuers tenementes, " rentes et seruices, sicome par les " lettres patentes del dit Johan, " iadits Seignur dirland, pluis " pleinement appiert."

" Et apres ceo le dit Johan es-" teaunt Roy dengleterre dona et " graunta par sez lettres patentes al " dit meason et as moignes illeoqes " Dieu servantes diuers terres, tene-" mentes, rentes et seruices oue " lour appurtenaunce sicome par " lettres patentes del dit Johan " esteaunt Roy pluis pleinement " appiert, des quex terres, tene-" mentes, rentes et seruices oue " lour appurtenaunce les Abbes et " moignes del dit meason auoient " este possesses hors de temps qe " nule memorie est contrarie.

" Sur qe les premisses considerez " Ordine est par auctorite du dit " Parlement que touts les terres, " tenementes, rentes et seruices oue " lour appurtenaunce oue tout aultre " chose comprise deins ascun de les " dits lettres patentes al dit Water, " ore Abbe, soient donez, grauntez, " et confermez a luy et a sez suc-" cessores pur toutz iours et auxi qe " le dit Water ore Abbe de Monas-" tere de Seint Mary soit eupeche " ore oue ascun de sez succes-" souris soient empechez par nostre " Souerayn Seignur le Roy ses " heyres ou ministres en temps " auenire pur ascun manere chose " comprise deins ascun de lez ditz " lettres patentes sibien ore depen-" daunt come en temps auenire qe " adonqes le dit Water ore Abbe " ou ascun de ses successours " poient auer lez briefs le Roy " nostre Souerain Seignur directes " a chescun de sez ministres ou " officers caux commaundantes del " dit matiere de surseser, puruieu " qi cest act extende a touts maners " terres, tenementes, rentes et " seruices oue toute manere de " wreke, prees, bosse et pasture oue " les appurtenaunces, esglises et " chapelles des quex le dit Abbe est " ore seisie et possesse."

Through an apparent oversight of the official scribe, the name of Louth instead of that of Worcester, in connection with Feckenham, appears in the enrolment of this statute.

Statute for St. Mary's Abbey, A.D.1467–1468.

Clarence. The charters granted to St. Mary's by Richard Fitz-Gilbert, Henry II., and John, were recited in the statute, in which it was declared that the Abbots and monks of the Abbey had held their possessions "from time beyond which memory did not run." The Parliament ordained that Abbot Walter and his successors should enjoy the possessions and rights of the Abbey, and be entitled to demand and receive royal writs for the annulment of proceedings which might tend to infringe upon them. This statute and the charters referred to in it were successfully adduced by Abbot Champfleur before the Barons of the Exchequer[1] in Ireland against a claim made upon him by that Court for payment of one hundred pounds, the estimated value of the Spanish wine, which, as already mentioned, had been seized at Portmarnock on behalf of St. Mary's Abbey by his predecessor, John Handcock.

Crown claim for wines.

That the legislature of the English settlement in Ireland did not hesitate occasionally to deal with some of the rights of the Abbey would appear from a statute[2] passed by a Parliament, A.D. 1470, in relation to fishing. This act, having set forth that "herring fishing is always "casual, and movable by storms and winds from one

Statute on herring fishery. A.D. 1470.

[1] Memorandum Roll of Exchequer, Ireland, x. Edward IV. mem. 12.

[2] Statute Roll, Ireland, x. Edward IV.: "Item: Al requisicion "des Communes: pur ceo qe le pisshonment des harankes est touts "foits casuale, et removable par "stormes et ventes de une lieu al "aultres, et sinon qils soient prises "par temps en seison ils voudrount "auoider: Ordeine est par auctorite du dit Parliament qe touts "maners pisshoners quex arrivount "et fount lour porte sur la terre del "Abbe qe or est de la Benoit "Virgyn Marie juxte Divelin ou "sez successours en temps avenant "poient loialment deriver et jecter "lour rethes pur harankes a touts "foits a lour volunte saunz ascun "empechement ou empediment de "nostre Souerain Seignur le Roy "ses heires, successours, officers ou "ministres en temps avenire, et si "ascun person ou persons enterruptent ou distourbent ascuns des "dits pisshoners de jecter ou deriver lour rethes en clare ou en "obscure qe ceaux ou celluy qissint eaux distourbent paient x *li.*, "une moite au Roy et lautre moite "a luy qe voet suer pur le Roy en "cest partie en ascun Courte le "Roy ed a endurer pur touts "iors."

"place to another," adds: "If the herrings are not taken "at once, they will be gone." Fishers arriving in ports belonging to St. Mary's were by the statute authorised to draw and cast nets there for herrings at all hours of the day or night, and penalties were decreed against any who would attempt to interfere with them.

Statute on herring fishery, A.D. 1470.

The Abbots of the monasteries of St. Mary and St. Thomas, and the Prior of the house of All Saints, Dublin, obtained an Act of Parliament[1] to enable them to deal with their lands in districts ruled by Irish enemies of the King of England. The Abbots and the Prior were by this statute exonerated from penalties incurred for holding intercourse with hostile Irish, and received permission to enter into contracts with them, and to become godfathers to their children.

Permission for intercourse with Irish, A.D. 1474–1475.

[1] Statute Roll, Ireland, xiv. Edward IV. "Item: Al supplica- "cion de Richarde, Abbe del "meason de Seint Thomas le "Martir, juxt Divelin, Water, "Abbe del meason de la Benoit "Virgyne Marie, juxte Divelin, et "William, Prior de Touts Sainctes, "juxte Divelin, et lour Covente: "Que come ils et lour predeces- "sours, et chescun de eaux sever- "alment come en droits de lour "dits measons ount este possesses "hors de temps qe nule memoire "est de diversez possessions sibien "spiritualx come temporaix deins "cest terre dirland des quex pos- "sessions moulte est deins les "habitacions des Irrois enemies le "Roy nostre Soverain Seignur: "Sur qe lez premisses considerez, "Ordeine est enacte et establie par "auctorite du dit Parliament qil "bien luist as dits Abbes et Prior "et chescun de eaux lour succes- "soùrs, Covent et seruantes, et "chescun de eaux desoreenavant "de aller et mittere et carier sibien "vitailx come aultres necessaries "al pruffites de lour ditz measons, "et chescun de eaux et auxi de "mittier et lesser a ferme, et auxi "de vendire les pruffites several- "ment de lour dits possessions "esteauntes deins Irroys home as "Irroys homes si sovent come il "plerra eaux et chescun de eaux "et auxi de entercommuner entre- "ter et de estre conversaunt ove "lez ditz Irroiz ennemiez sibien en "guerre come en peix et sils ou "ascun de eaux soien successours, "ou ascun de eaux ou ascun de "lour Covente ou servantez soient "desires compiers ou compier as "ditz Irrois ennemies ou ascun de "eaux desoreenavant qil bien luist "a eaux et chescun de eaux issint "affaire saunz ascun offense en ley "empechement ou grevaunce de "nostre Soverain Seignur le Roy, "ses heires, officers ou ministres, "ascunz actes, estatutes, ou orden- "ancez contrarient fait nient ob- "stauntz."

Abbot Champfleur.

Great Seal, Ireland.

Abbot Champfleur was for a time, under Edward IV. and Richard III., Keeper of the Great Seal in Ireland.[1] That office, as mentioned in our first volume, had been held, in the preceding century, by Stephen Roche, Abbot of St. Mary's.[2] Champfleur was named next after the Lord Deputy in the charter by which Edward IV. established a guild to which the Crown committed the rule, government, and overseeing of the art of baking in Dublin. This guild, styled the Fraternity of St. Clement and Anne, was by charter empowered to investigate and adjudicate upon complaints against the bakers of Dublin. The keeper of the King's prison was commanded to receive and

Guild of SS. Clement and Anne.

Dublin bakers.

[1] *See* p. 38, and vol. i. pp. 379, 382.

[2] The period during which Abbot Stephen held the office of Treasurer is noted as follows in excerpts by Ware from the now lost "White Book" of the Exchequer at Dublin: "A.D. 1395, Stephanus, Ab-" bas domus Beate Marie, juxta " Dublin, Thesaurarius a septimo " die Octobris anno regni Regis [Ri-" cardi] predicti 19 usque 20 diem " Januarii tunc proximo sequente." —Add. Ms., fol. 46, British Museum, London.

The same excerpts contain the following in connexion with Abbot Stephen and the delivery of the seals of Robert Vere, Marquis of Dublin, Viceroy in Ireland under Richard II.:

"Comandments from the King " to deliver three seales 'd'argent " 'queux afurent jadis Robert de " 'Veer, Marquis de Develin des " 'queux une fuit ordeigne pour la " 'chauncellerie, une autre pour " 'leschequer, et le tiers pour le " 'prive seal,' dated 10 January, " anno regni 18, to deliver them to " Richard, B[ishop] of Cicestre, " Threasurer of Ireland. This was " done, 'et quartum sigillum ipsius " 'Marchionis, quo utebatur in Ca-" 'pitali Placea ipsius Marchionis " 'in Hibernia, de quo in his locis " 'nulla fit mentio, per ipsum Thes-" 'aurarium de novo liberatum " 'fuit Willelmo Heukfort, ad tunc " 'Justiciario Domini Regis Hiber-" 'nie, quod deliberatur in Thesauro " 'per manus Johannis Veel, clerici " 'ipsius Justiciarii. Et postmodum " '14 die Octobris, anno regni Re-" 'gis Ricardi II. 19, dictum quar-" 'tum sigillum per breve Domini " 'Regis per Stephanum, Abbatem " 'domus Beate Marie, juxta Dub-" 'lin, Thesaurarium, Robertum " 'Burnell, Baronem Scaccarii, " 'Alexandrum, Episcopum Miden-" 'sem, tunc Cancellarium Hibernie, " 'et alios de Consilio ipsius Domini " 'Regis ibidem existentes, delibera-" 'tum fuit Petro Rowe, Capitali " 'Justiciario ad Placita, cum clave " 'Pipe,' etc. in the King's writ for " this purpose, (which is after en-" rolled) called 'claves doliorum.'"

detain persons delivered into his charge under warrants from the master and wardens of the guild.[1] Dublin bakers.

On Champfleur's representation, an act was passed in a Parliament at Dublin, in 1483–4, the first year of Richard III., by which St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, was exonerated, in perpetuity, from payment of thirty-three shillings and four pence, previously charged on it in the collection of each subsidy[2] levied for the State.

Carlow. The advowson of the parochial church of Carlow was, in 1484, granted to Abbot Champfleur by William de Berkeley, Earl of Nottingham,[3] who derived it through descent from one of the heiresses of William Mareschal.

Irish lands of Priory of Malvern. In 1486, Champfleur purchased from the Priory of Little Malvern its properties in Ireland, which comprised Clonsilla, in the county of Dublin, and lands and churches in Meath. These possessions had been originally granted to Malvern by Hugh Tirrell, Lord of Castleknock, in the county of Dublin. The purchase, effected by Champfleur for the sum of four hundred and fifty marks, was ratified by John Alcock, Bishop of Worcester, Robert, Prior of the Cathedral of that see, and Thomas, Prior of Little Malvern.[4] Hugh Tirrell. Worcester.

Abbot Champfleur took part, with Gerald, Earl of Kildare, in the movement in Ireland in favour of Lambert Simnel. For this, he and those associated with him received the royal pardon[5] through Sir Richard Edgecumbe, who was despatched to Ireland as representative of Henry VII. in 1488. Edgecumbe in his narrative mentions that, on the 29th of June in that year, he, "with "divers Lords spiritual and temporal, met together at "St. Mary's Abbey, without Dublin, and there the said "Sir Richard took fealty and homage for the King of "divers gentlemen." Edgecumbe also recorded that, on Lambert Simnel in Ireland. Pardon to Abbot Champfleur. Sir Richard Edgcumbe.

[1] Memorandum Roll of Exchequer, Ireland, xiii–xiv. Elizabeth, m. 110.

[2] Memorandum Roll, Ireland, xvii–xviii. Henry VIII., m. 43.

[3] *See* p. 19.

[4] *See* p. 16.

[5] The pardon to "Walter, Abbot "of St. Mary's, near Dublin," is entered on the Patent Roll of Henry VII. under date of 25th May 1488.

Edgecumbe at St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, A.D. 1488.

the 21st of July, "Walter, Abbot of St. Mary's," with others, took similar oaths before him. On the 29th of the same month, the oaths of homage and fealty were taken "at the Monastery of Our Lady St. Mary, beside "Divelin," by Sir Peter Talbot, Lord of Malahide, and Darcy of Plattin, in Meath, who had been active partisans of Simnel.[1]

Dublin Franchises, A.D. 1488. Mayor of Dublin.

In connexion with the possessions of St. Mary's Abbey in Dublin and its vicinity, a notice occurs in a cotemporary account[2] of the perambulation, in 1488, of the lands which that city held under royal charters. The places through which the Mayor, with his companions and attendants, rode on this occasion, are specified in the document, which states that they proceeded "straight to the by way that goeth unto Glas-"nevyng, and so out of that, as the chartyr maketh "mencyon, where the gallowse was of old tyme be-"twixt the Abbote of St. Mary Abbay his land over "the east side, and the Priour of Christ Churche's "lands over the west side, and the Abbote and his "convente met with them and praied them that they "would do them no wrong, and they said they would "nothing doe but like as their former fathers enformed "and taught them how they should ride their franches, "and then they rode northward uppon the mere to "Glascoynok, and so forth over the bie way that goeth "to Dryshok, and lefte the stone well over the left hand, "and so forth southward till they came into the bye way "that goeth to Ballibocht, and by the gate of Balliboct "to the water of Tulkan by the bridge of Balliboct, and "over that water, and so by that water southward as "far as they might ride till they came to St. Mary "Abbey, and left the Abbay on the right hand, and by "west the Abbey; on the watir side there lieth a stone, "and there the Abbot and his monks met them agayne, "and the Abbot said that they did him wrong, for they

Abbot and Convent of St. Mary's. Dryshok. Ballibocht. Tulkan.

[1] "Hibernica." Dublin: 1747, pp. 34–37.

[2] Add. Ms. 4792, fol. 78, British Museum.

"should have ridden by west [of] the Abbey, and so "forth to the sea. And the Maior and his breethren said "nay, for, by our boke, when we did returne backward "from the Tulkan, we shold have rid to Our Lady "Church of Ostmaneby.[1] And soe they departed, and "every man went home to their lodging. And thus the "Maior and his breethren made an end of their ryding "of the franchese."

Dublin Franchises, A.D. 1488. Mayor of Dublin. Ost-maneby.

In conformity with the charter which the Dublin citizens received from John, as Lord of Ireland, in 1192, the church of St. Mary is here styled "of Ostmaneby," from the Ostmans' town.

The name of "Walter [Champfleur], Abbot of the House of St. Mary, Dublin," appears among the signatures to the letter[2] addressed by the Lords of Ireland to Henry VII. from the Parliament at Dublin, in relation to the necessity for the continued presence in Ireland of the Earl of Kildare.

Abbot Champ-fleur.

Champfleur, on his decease[3] in January, 1497–8, was succeeded as Abbot by the Prior, John Orun, originally a monk of St. Mary's Abbey.

John Orun.

Among laymen of importance interred in St. Mary's Abbey in the fifteenth century were James, Earl of Ormonde,[4] who died in 1452, and Philip de Bermingham,[5] Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, whose decease took place in 1489.

Inter-ments in St. Mary's Abbey. Earl of Ormonde, Berming-ham, Chief Justice.

Towards the close of the same century, remains of St. Marnoc were removed to St. Mary's Abbey, where a chapel is stated to have been erected to his memory. They had previously been preserved in the church under his invocation at Portmarnoc, near Dub-

Port-Marnock.

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[1] *See* vol. i. p. xxii.

[2] State Papers, Ireland, Henry VII., Public Record Office, London. "Letters and Papers of reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII." By James Gairdner. Rolls Series, 1861, vol. i. p. 479.

[3] *See* p. 38, vol. i. pp. 379, 382; and the "Book of Obits of the Cathedral of Holy Trinity." Dublin: 1844, p. 8.

[4] Add. Ms. 4792, fol. 77, British Museum, London.

[5] "Book of Obits of the Cathe-"dral of the Holy Trinity," Dublin: 1844, p. 9.

Saint Marnoc.

lin. He is commemorated as a saint[1] in the calendar of the Cistercian Order for the month of January, but no particulars relative to him are to be found in the surviving writings connected with St. Mary's Abbey. According to old legends,[2] Marnoc, or Mernoc, was the discoverer of an island in the western ocean, the description of the attractions of which was stated to have induced St. Brendan to undertake his memorable voyage.

John Orun, Richard Beg, Abbots.

Abbot Orun died in 1508, and was buried in the Abbey near the tomb of Richard Grace, who had been a recluse there. Orun was succeeded as Abbot by Richard Beg.

John Burges, Abbot. Dispute with city of Dublin. Liffey fishing.

During the abbotship of Beg's successor, John Burges, an agreement was concluded in 1516–17, for the settlement of disputes which had existed between the Mayor and Commonalty of Dublin and St. Mary's in relation to fishing in the river Liffey; also on the right to a toll called "presmeys," from herrings; and in connexion with the placing of nets and stakes on the land and strand of the Abbey, on the north side of the river. The arbitrators who adjudicated on these claims were

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[1] "Menologium Cisterciense, "auctore R. P. Chrysostomo Henriquez, Ordinis Cisterciensis His"tographo Generali. Antverpiæ: "1630."

[2] Ms. Cotton. Vespasian. D. IX. British Museum, London:

"Mernox nomen hominis,
"Cujus pares rari,
"Cujus fata consequi,
"Par est cum beari.
"Hinc absistens substitit
"Meliore statu,
"Transiens ad insulam,
"Gratam incolatu.
"Nam hic aromatico
"Pastus est afflatu
"Eden, quem florigero
"Sparsit odoratu.
"Paradiso proximus,
"Locus ille felix."

"Mernoc s'était mis en mer et "avait abordé dans une île où il "avait respiré le parfum des fleurs "du Paradis et entendu les con"certs des anges."—"Les Voyages "Merveilleux de Saint Brandan." Par Francisque Michel. Paris: 1878, p. xii. Mernoc, contracted from Mo-Ernin-occ, is supposed to have been a form of the name Ernin or Erneneus. "Erneneus, "filius Craseni," is mentioned by Adamnan as "per omnes Scotiæ "ecclesias famosus et valde notis"simus" The name Marnoc exists in Inchmarnock and Kilmarnock in Scotland. Life of St. Columba. Edited by W. Reeves, D.D. Dublin: 1857, p. 23,

Patrick Bermingham, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Robert Barnewall, Recorder of the city of Dublin. The Abbot and Convent affixed their seal to the final agreement in the Chapter-House of St. Mary's Abbey, on the 12th of May 1517. The documents connected with the proceedings in this case would appear to have been entered in the "Great Register," not now accessible. They have been supplied in the present volume[1] from a contemporary transcript in the "White Book" in the archives of the city of Dublin.

Agreement between Abbey and city. A.D. 1517.

The seal of St. Mary's Abbey is described as having contained a representation of the Blessed Virgin, bearing the infant Saviour on her left hand, and with the inscription: "Sigillum Commune Monasterii Beate Marie "Virginis, juxta Dublin."[2]

Seal of St. Mary's Abbey.

A dispatch from the Council of Henry VIII. at Dublin, addressed to Cardinal Wolsey on the 21st of December, 1521, bears, with other signatures, that of John Burges, Abbot of St. Mary's Abbey.[3]

Abbot Burges, on his death in 1531, was succeeded by William Laundy.

William Laundy, Abbot.

John Alan, Archbishop of Dublin at this time, recorded that he received the usual oath from the newly elected Abbot, and imparted his benediction to him at the celebration of Pontifical Mass in St. Mary's Abbey.[4] The Archbishop also noted that the Abbey was exempt from contributions to the see of Dublin, but paid to it annually six pounds sterling under the name of "procurations."[5]

Archbishop Alan.

At St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, in June 1534, Lord Thomas FitzGerald, son and heir of Gerald, Earl of Kildare, resigned the office of Lord Deputy in Ireland under Henry VIII. We are told[6] that he rode, "accom- "panied with seven score horsemen in their shirts of "mail, through the city of Dublin to the Dame's Gate,

Lord Thomas Fitz Gerald, A.D. 1534.

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[1] Pages 31–36.

[2] Add. Ms. No. 4792, British Museum.

[3] State Papers, Ireland, Henry VIII., vol. i., No. 29. Public Record Office, London.

[4], [5] "Repertorium Viride," Ms.

[6] "The Irish Historie." By John Hooker. London: 1586, p. 89.

"crossed over the water to St. Mary's Abbey, where the "Council, according to appointment, waited his coming."

Soldiers supplied by Abbey.

Under the "Ordinances[1] for the government of Ireland" in 1534, the Abbot of St. Mary's Abbey was bound to supply ten able archers or gunners for hostings or expeditions undertaken by the State.[2]

The Abbot and Convent of St. Mary's subsequently, as will be seen at page xxxi., claimed consideration from the Crown, for having furnished aid in men and victuals against "enemies and rebels," as well as against the "traiterous enterprise of Thomas Fitz Gerald."

Dissolution of religious houses.

Saint Mary's, Dublin, was not among the religious houses suppressed by the act passed in Ireland in 1537 which transferred them and all their possessions to the Crown. There were, according to this act, some monasteries in Ireland, which, "the King was not disposed to have suppressed or dissolved."

Leases by Abbot Laundy.

As Abbot of St. Mary's, Laundy executed leases[3] of several of its lands, tithes, and possessions to various persons for terms extending from seven to ninety years. Amongst those who entered into these contracts were Sir Gerald Aylmer, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, Thomas Howth, or Saint Laurence, Justice of the same Court, and Thomas Luttrell, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Lord Leonard Gray.

Lord Leonard Gray also took leases, from Laundy, of some of St. Mary's lands as well as of the "Abbot's

[1] State Papers, Ireland, Henry VIII., vol. ii. No. 26. Public Record Office, London.

[2] In the reign of Edward III., a fine was decreed against the Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin, for having omitted to attend Sir Robert Assheton, the Justiciary, with soldiers, at a parley with the Irish of Leinster in 1372. The Abbot pleaded that, under royal charters to the Abbey, he and his men were exonerated from all secular services. The fine was remitted, in consideration of the expenditure incurred by the Abbot during recent warfare.—Close Roll, Ireland, xlviii. Edward III. Richard II. in 1381 commanded the Abbot of St. Mary's to defend the Abbey's lands on the borders of the county of Dublin, against the sept of O'Toole, which had commenced hostilities there. Patent Roll, Ireland, iv. Richard II., No. 118.

[3] *See* pp. 42–93; also Egerton Ms. 1775, p. 320, British Museum.

" lodging," with contiguous edifices, the "Abbot's garden," the "common orchard," the ash "park," the "garner," the "Abbot's stable," and the "anchorite's park," within the precincts at Dublin.

St. Mary's Abbey.

Lord Leonard Gray.

Gray was son of Thomas, Marquis of Dorset, whose mother was Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV. Elizabeth, sister of Leonard Gray, was second wife of Gerald, ninth Earl of Kildare. Thomas, son of the latter, took up arms against Henry VIII. in 1543, as already mentioned. The post of Marshal and Lieutenant of the English army in Ireland was held by Gray; he was created Viscount Graney in 1535, and appointed Deputy Governor in Ireland on the death of Sir William Skeffington in that year. Gray resided at St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, and occasionally occupied Maynooth castle, which became the property of the Crown by the attainder of the Earl of Kildare.

Hostages at St. Mary's Abbey.

Hostages, which Gray, as Lord Deputy, received from heads of Irish septs, were occasionally committed to the charge of the Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin.[1]

Applications for Crown grants.

Many applications were at this period made to the King's ministers in England for the purpose of obtaining Crown grants of the possessions of religious houses in Ireland, the dissolution of which was anticipated. In reference to St. Mary's Abbey the following letter[2] was, in 1538, addressed to Thomas Cromwell, Lord Privy Seal, by Thomas Finglas, whose father had held the posts of Chief Baron of the Exchequer and Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland:

Letter from Thomas Finglas to Thomas Cromwell, A.D. 1538.

"Ryght Honorable, my moste singuler and especyall " good Lord and maister, my humble duty premissed: " May it pleas the same to be advertissed, that forasmoch as nowe of late it haive bene related and " brutted in this land, that the Monastaries here shalbe " suppressed, the Abbots, Priors, and others of ther

[1] Carew Ms., vol. 603, Archiepiscopal Library, Lambeth.

[2] State Papers, Ireland. Henry VIII. Vol. vi. No. 60, Public Record Office, London.

Letter from Thomas Fiuglas to Thomas Cromwell, A.D. 1538.

" sorte, suppossing the same to take effect, hathe not " oonly enbesselled ther goodes but also sette and lete " to ferme for yeres and otherwyse all ther landes, " tiethes and commodytes appertayning to ther housses, " so that the Kynges Maiestie shalbe greatly prejudysed " thereby, if the said housses cum to his Graces handes, " unles sum good remedy be provided by your Lord- " shipe in that behalf. The Abbot of Saynct Mary " Abbay, besyde the cyte of Dublin, hathe latly made a " les to my Lord Deputye's use, of all the good logyngys " of the said monastarye with the commodytes belonging " to the same, and also hathe made a les unto him of " the ferme of Ballyboghill and Portmernoke, wiche " was your Lordships pleassure I shulde be preferred " unto, paying suche yerly rent as by the survey therof " shuld be assessed. One Goldyng[1] and others (that " are cheff of the Lord Deputies Counsayle) wyche haive " lesses of the said Monastarye and other relygyous " housses dyd procure hys Lordshipe to optaine the " said lesses, only to thentent that he, being the Kynges " Deputy, maybe a stay to cause ther untrue lesses to " take effect. The said lesses made to my Lord Deputye " was wythout thassent of the Co[n]vent, as parte of " the monkes declared unto me, and, as they ferder " affermyth it is agreed betwixt the said Abbot and " Deputye that if the said Monastarie be suppressed, " then the Abbot shalbe parte taker of the proffytes " of the said leasses, and if the house do stand, then " the leasses to be woyde. It can not be entendyt

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[1] Walter Golding, of the grange of St. Mary's Abbey at Portmarnock. *See* p. 68. In a communication from Walter Cowley to Thomas Cromwell, in 1538, Golding is mentioned as follows in connexion with Lord Leonard Gray: " One Golding, of the Grange, and " one John Feld, who were towardes the said [attainted] Earl " of Kildare, do bere no smale rule " there, and rather may cume into " my Lord Deputies prive chamber, " than any of the Kinges Counsell." —State Papers, Ireland, Henry VIII. Vol. vi. No. 61. Public Record Office, London.

Letter from Thomas Finglas to Thomas Cromwell, A.D. 1538.

" but that thus is purposly done to defraude the Kynges " Highnes. And for the causses aforsaid, and to put " Walter Pipard and me, wyche is by your Lordshipe " appoynted to be fermors therof, from the same, my " Lord Deputye (as I ame credyble enformed) hathe " wryttyn to the Kynges Highnes that the said Monas- " tarye of Sainct Mary Abbay may stand unsuppressed, " and if it shall pleas his Grace the contrary, that then " he may haive the same wyth all thinges therunto " belongyng. By thes meanes he entend, if he may, to " alterate your Lordships pleassure determyned by your " letters dyrected to the Commyssyoners here in the be- " half of the said Walter Pipard and me. Wherefor I " moste humbly beseche your honorable Lordshipe that " it may pleas you to stay my Lord Deputyes purpos in " that behalf; and to wryte your Lordships letters unto " hym to cancele his interest he haive in the said ferme " of Ballibaghill and Portmernoke, consideryng the leas " therof is made by covyn. And in my consyens I do " thinke he dyd take that leas more to do me dis- " pleassure, for that I ame your Lordships servaunte, " and for the cause aforsaid, than for any greate proffyte " or commodyte his Lordshipe shall haive therby. If " it shalbe your Lordships pleassure to examyn my felloo " Thomas Agard[1] (who repayreth at this tyme to your " Lordshipe) he may declare the truyth howe your Lord- " ships pore servaunte here and your cumaundement is " repyned at, with dyvers other matters wyche in my " pore mynde is requyssed to be declared unto your " Lordshipe. Mayster Thresauerere at the contemplacion " of your Lordships letter hathe gevyn to me the " entereste he had in the wardshipe of Barnewall, " wyche your Lordshipe obtained unto me of the Kynges " Highnes and for your Lordships sake his Maystershipe " is good unto me in all my pore causes here. I wold

[1] Vice-Treasurer, Ireland.

[2] William Brabazon. See page xl.

Letter from Thomas Finglas to Thomas Cromwell, A.D. 1538.

" all others of the Kynges Counsayle here intendyt " no less the advauncement of the Kynges causses and " the suppressing of the Popishe sekte than Maister Thresauerere dothe, wyche wyll never be, for ought I perceive to the contrary, as knowyth the Lord, who " presevewe your honorable Lordshipe in long lyff wyth " increse of honor, to the comforte as well of ous your " pore servauntes in this land as elsewhere. From " Dublin, the xxv day of May.

" Your Lordship's assured pore servaunte
" ever at cumaundemente,
" THOMAS FFYNGLAS."

Remonstrance against dissolution of St. Mary's Abbey, A.D. 1539.

In May 1539 the Lord Deputy Gray and the Privy Council in Ireland in a despatch[1] to Thomas Cromwell, Lord Privy Seal, represented that it would be "for the common weal of the land, and the King's " honour and profit, that six of the religious houses " intended to be suppressed should be allowed to stand " and continue, changing their clothing and rule into such " sort and order" as should please his Majesty. Of these six institutions the first named by the writers was St. Mary's Abbey, "adjoining to Dublin, a house of White " Monks." "In the said house of Seynt Marie Abbay," they wrote, "hath been the common resort of all such " of reputation as hath repaired hither out of England. " . . Also at every hosting, rode[2] and jorney, the said " houses on their proper costs findeth as many men of " war as they are appointed by the King's Deputy and " Council for the same. And if they were suppressed " the profit of them should scarcely find so many men " of war, according to the rate of the King's wages, as " they, now standing, do find and have found, over and " besides the yearly payment both of subsidy, also the

[1] State Papers, Ireland, Henry VIII., vol. viii., No. 18.—Public Record Office, London.

[2] Hostile incursion.

"twentieth part of their small revenue, with also their "first-fruits at every change of their head rulers."

On the 31st of July 1539, the following letter was addressed to Thomas Cromwell by Abbot Laundy and the Convent of St. Mary's Abbey:—

Letter from Abbot and Convent of St. Mary's Dublin. A.D. 1539.

"Oure moste humble dutie premised to your honor- "able Lordship: Pleas it the same to be advertised, "that we, your Lordship's pore oratours, being flexible "to the King our Soverain Lordes pleasure in all thinges, "moost humbly beseche your good Lordship to be so "good Lord unto us, as to be mean unto the Kinge's "Highnes to vouchesauf that this pore house might "remayn without dissolving; chaunging our habite and "rules, as it shall please the Kinge's Highnes to devise "and command, whereunto we shalbe obedient in all "thinges. Verelie, we be but stywardes and pur- "veyours to other mens uses, for the Kinge's honour; "keping hospitalitie, and many pore men, scolers, and "orphans; sending men to serve the Kinge's Highnes "to all hostinges and journeyes to aide his Grace's "Deputie against the enymyes and rebelles: and at "the traictorous enterprise of Thomas Fitz-Gerald, "aided his Grace's citie of Dublin withe victailes and "habilementes for ther defence, as thei have and woll "reporte. Beseching your Lordship, that the Kinge's "Deputie and Counsaill here may examyn our de- "meanours, and to advertise your good Lordship of the "same, withe ther opinyons, whether thei think more "profitable and expedient for the Kinge's Highnes, that "the said house should remayn, chaungyng habite and "rule, aftre the Kinge's pleasure, or otherwise: and "therupon his Majestie to dispose his pleasure, as to "his Highnes shalbe thought moost expedient. And "we shall contynue his Grace's daily pore oratours, "and pray to God for the long prosperous welfare of "your honorable Lordship, as our especiall preserva- "toure; beseching your Lordship to give credence

Letter from Lord Leonard Gray, A.D. 1539.

"forgoo ys and shal bee small comoditie for your kynse-"man, seing he shall not have the same in ferme. And "as for any other leys[1] whiche your sayd kynseman "thinkyth to be hurtfull for him, I shall at your request "be ordered theirin as shalbe thowght good by you or "any frynde reasonable you have in theis quarters, not "doubting but we twoo shall agre well inowe at your "request and desyer. Desyring you to further me and "myne with your good worde and helpe to my Lorde "your Mayster in all my reasonable requests, trusting "to requyte the same when oportunytie shall requyre yf "yt shal lye in me. Hartely desyring you to gyve "fyrme credence to your sayd kynseman, berer herof, "in other my affayres as my speciall trust ys in you. "And thus hartelye fare you well with my humble "recomendacions to my good lorde your Mayster, trust-"yng that you will make me answere shortelye of one "specyall matter which I willyd my sayde frynde "Pepart to declare unto you.

"From the Kinges towne of Droghida, the xii[th] of "August [1539].

"By your lovyng frynde

"LEONARD GRAY."

Surrender of St. Mary's Abbey, A.D. 1539.

The formal surrender[2] of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, and its possessions to the Crown was executed by the Abbot, Laundy, on the 28th of October, 1539.

Among the complaints made in the latter part of that year against John Alen, Chancellor of Ireland, was the following:

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[1] Lease.

[2] Recorded, as follows, in sequence to entries of surrender of other religious houses, on Patent Roll, Ireland, xxxviii Henry VIII. No. 2: —"Monasterium Beate Marie, juxta "Dublin: Willelmus Landey, Abbas "Abbatie Monasterii sive Domus "Beate Marie Virginis, juxta Dub-"lin, et ejusdem loci Conventus, "consimilem fecerunt concessionem. "Data xxviii die Octobris, anno "regni dicti Domini Regis xxxi. "[A.D. 1539."]

"This last summer, when the Lord Deputy had been "at a jorney upon the Tolys,[1] by the space of a for- "nyht or more havyng very foule weather and sore, "and after pledges taken by the Lord Deputy of the said "Tolys, he came to Seynt Mare Habbey yn Dulyng, the "sayd Lord Chaunseler then being yn Seynt Patrykes in "Dublin, the Lord Chaunseler came not to see the Lord "Deputy to ynquer of the King's affayres concernyng the "sayd jorney, wheras the rest of the Counsayll, whyche "then was at Dulyng, came to the sayd Lord Depute, "and there consulted about the King's affayres."[2]

St. Mary's Abbey, A.D. 1539.

A despatch [3] from the Lord Deputy Gray to Thomas Cromwell on the 6th of November, 1539, is dated from "the King's Manor of St. Mary's, beside Dublin."

Effects of Lord Leonard Gray.

Gray was, in 1540, recalled to England, and on charges of treason committed to the Tower of London. An official inquiry into the property left in Ireland by Gray was commanded by the Lords of the Council in England, and on this subject the following communication [4] was addressed to them:—

Letter to Council in England, A.D. 1540.

"After our due and humble recommendations: "Pleaseth it your Graces and right honorabull Lordships "to be advertised, that according your commaundements "unto us, we have made serche for all suche thresure, "juelles, plate and stuffe as the Lorde Leonarde Gray, "late the Kynges Deputie here, had in thies parties; "and of so moche as we coulde fynde, we have made "an inventory expressing the perticularties of every "thing whiche wee doo sende here inclosed. We have "also examyned Arland Ussher whoo confesseth by his "othe that he hathe no more in his custody of the "sayde Lorde Leonardes but oone bason of sylver. He "sayeth he had in his keping a stele caskett with "dyverse bagges ensealed, whiche oone Eute, the saide

[1] Sept of O'Toole, county of Wicklow.

[2], [3], [4] State Papers, Ireland, Henry VIII., vol. viii., Nos. 34, 35; vol. ix., No. 41.

Letter to Council in England, A.D. 1540.

" Lorde Leonardes servaunte, tooke from hym ; but how " mooche was in the sayde caskett and bagges he knewe " not,—and as he thought no small somm. And further " serche we dayly make and woll doo, and so soone as " we may fynde any more, we shall advertyse your " honorable wysdomes with celeryte, as knoweth the " Lorde whoo send your good Lordeships the contynuance " of your hartes desyre. At the Cytie of Dublyn, the " vijth of Auguste, your Lordships to comaunde,

" WYLLYAM, BRERETON.—GEORGE [ARCHBISHOP " OF] DUBLIN.—ROBERT COWLEY, MASTER " OF THE ROLLES OF IRELAND."

" A inventory of shuche stuffe as was found in the " Lorde Deputie [h]is chamber at Sainte Mary Abbay by " my Lorde [Archbishop] of Dublin and the Master of " the Rolles.

" First: viij. ton and a pipe Gascoyn wyne.
" Item: thre long bordes in the halle.
" Item: a cobbord and a foling table.
" Item: xviij. coshens.
" Item: iij. olde coffers.
" Item: a floke bede and a fether bede and a bolster
" Item: foure dossen of kalfe skinis.
" Item: two dossen of bow cassis.
" Item: foure saddelles and two brydelis.
" Item: a pece of grene kendall.
" Item: a payre of shettis and two kaddowis.[1]
" Item: xix. paire of shois.
" Item: two petir pottis.
" Item: two chayers.
" Item: a lute and a casse of recorders.[2]
" Item: thre peces of kerse.
" Item: a pece of red tawne xxvij. yardes.
" Item: the Kinges armys and the hanginges of the " chamber.
" Item: two kandelstikes.

[1] Rugs.

[2] A kind of flute or pipe.

Effects of Lord Leonard Gray.

" Item: a sake clothe.[1]
" Item: the hanginges of the halle.
" Item: a lether male.[2]
" Item: two standing bedis.
" Item: two andiernis.[3]
" In the chamber of Crist Chirch:
" Item: a parlyment robe.
" Item: two gret coffers.
" Item: foure shues.
" Item: two drinking glasses.
" The corne in the garnell of Saint Mary Abbey
" Item: of whet in the garnell lxv. peckes.
" Item: of otes ix. score peckes.

" Thees parcelles were surveyde by me, Robert Cow-" ley, and on the morrow by the Archebisshop of Dublin " and me. For, immediately uppon the receipt of the " lettres directed from the Kinges Majesties Moost Honor-" able Counsail, my Lord Justice and the said Arche-" bisshop went to Maynothe and appointed me to serche " in Saint Mary Abbay and Criste Chirche, and I toke " the keys and the next morrow the said Archebisshop " and I made the said Inventory."[4]

Among the articles enumerated as having been left at Maynooth by Lord Leonard Gray were double-gilt "great " pots," bowls, " standing cups," " with covers, to drink

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[1] Sackcloth.

[2] A trunk.

[3] Ornamental irons for hearths.

[4] Robert Cowley wrote as follows on this subject to the Duke of Norfolk: "I repayred to Saint Mary " Abbay and toke an inventary of " suche stuff as there was. And " we have examynyd Arlond Us-" sher, who by his othe hathe de-" posed that a litill before the said " Lord Leonardes departing, the " said Arlond had in his kepyng a " stele casket locked, full of mony " as he supposid, golde, and divers " bagges of money sealyd; which " casket and bagges oon Eute toke " from him: and how mouche " mony was in the casket and " bagges the said Arlond could not " tell, but it is thought to bee a " very greate thing. It is said " that there is more stuff of his " prevely in keping; and we for-" bere to certifye the inventarys " that we have all redy, trusting to " fynde more, and to send the hole " togiddere with as moche diligence " and spede as may be."—Ms. Cotton., Titus B. xi., British Museum, London.

Lord Leonard Gray.

"wine or ale," trenchers, goblets, salts, basins, candlesticks, flagons, chalices, a George, "casting bottles" for rose water, a cross of silver, gilt, to set on a church altar, copes and vestments of purple, white, and green velvet, a saffron shirt, cushions of cloth of gold,[1] crimson and russet velvet, perfumed quilts, gowns of black velvet lined with tawny and damask, with buttons of gold, doublets of taffeta, pillows wrought with silk, harquebusses, hand-guns, powder-horns, velvet horse-coverings, and twenty-four horses.

Henry VIII. directed that the effects of Lord Gray should be appraised and delivered to Sir Antony Sentleger, gentleman of the King's privy-chamber, whom he had appointed as his Deputy in Ireland. In England Gray was tried and condemned for treasonable acts alleged to have been committed by him during his government in Ireland, and mainly in connexion with his relatives of the family of the attainted Earl of Kildare, the escape of whose son to the Continent he was alleged to have facilitated. Gray was beheaded on Tower Hill, London, and the title of Viscount Graney became extinct on his death.

Pensions to Abbot and others.

From the lands and possessions of St. Mary's Abbey an annual pension of fifty pounds for life was granted to the Abbot, William Laundy.[2] To other persons connected with the institution annuities were assigned as follows:—William Cottrell and Henry Veisen, three pounds six shillings and eight pence each; James Barret, John Festane, and John Barret, two pounds thirteen shillings and four pence each; Walter Esmonde, Thomas Walsche, John Tirrell, John Whitrell, William Ley, William Walsche, Robert Lide, William Loghan, Patrick Bennet, and Seth Pecoke, two pounds each.[3]

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[1] Articles somewhat similar appear in the list of plate of the Earl of Kildare. *See* Ninth Report of the Royal Commission on Historical MSS., p. 278. London: 1884.

[2], [3] Patent Rolls, Ireland, 1539–44, and Ms. F. i. 16, Trinity College, Dublin.

In November, 1540, Henry VIII. directed that "the site "of the house of St. Mary's Abbey [Dublin], should be "forthwith delivered" to Sir John Travers, Master of the Ordnance in Ireland, to be held, at a reasonable rent, during his continuance in office. Under this order, the church of the Abbey was converted into a storehouse for the King's artillery and munitions of war. Ordnance stored in dissolved Abbey.

Surveys of St. Mary's Abbey and its possessions, the reports of which will be found in the present volume (pages 41-93), were, about the same time, made, through juries, under the superintendence of Thomas Walshe, Baron of the English Exchequer, John Mynne, and William Cavendish, acting as Royal Commissioners in conjunction with Sir Antony Sentleger, Lord Deputy of Ireland. The total annual value of the Abbey and its possessions, which included houses, lands, and tithes in Dublin, Louth, Meath, Kildare, and Carlow, was estimated at five hundred and five pounds seven shillings and nine pence. This amount was exclusive of rents and sums payable annually by the Abbey. In the surveys various particulars appear, under which the lands in the different localities had been leased. On most of the holdings were buildings and residences for which, however, no rents, separate from those of the lands, are specified, both being included in the total amounts. In addition to the rents in money and kind, some of the tenants were bound to furnish men for agricultural purposes during a stated number of days annually. These services comprised reaping, ploughing, and cartage of hay, corn, and turf to the Monastery, its granges, or other places. The grain crops are referred to under the measurements of sheaves, "copuls" or couples, pecks and bushels. The price of a "copul" is stated to have been 13*s.* 4*d.* That of the Dublin bushel, containing twelve gallons, is given as twelve pence. At Finglas, in the county of Dublin, there was a special corn measurement, styled that of St. Glannoke, appa- Surveys of St. Mary's Abbey. Grain. Measures.

rently from a form of the name of the patron saint of a church there.[1]

Prices. Among the prices noted in the surveys the following may be mentioned: a cow, 10*s.*; a sheep, 8*d.*; a fowl, from 2*d.* to 4*d.*; a goose, 4*d.*; a pound of wax, 4*d.*; a young pig, 6*d.*[2] The terms are also stated under which water-mills were held on the lands of the Abbey.[3]

Mills.

Caribrenan. The grange at Caribrenan, near Dublin, is described as a chief mansion, with three towers, and surrounded with stone walls, necessary for the defence of the inhabitants of the vicinity, their goods and cattle.[4] Some of the Abbey's lands in Carlow are stated to have been laid waste through the wars with the O'Mores and Cavanaghs.

Carlow.

During the reign of Henry VIII., several inquisitions were held in relation to the lands and possessions of the late Abbey of St. Mary. Some of their returns are extant among the records of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland.

In connexion with Walter Peppard, already mentioned as "the King's farmer" of St. Mary's Abbey, the following letter was written to Thomas Cromwell from Mellifont on the 16th of February, 1540–41, by William Brabason, Treasurer of Henry VIII. in Ireland:[5]

Letter from William Brabason, A.D. 1540–1541.

"My bounden duties unto your most honorable Lord-"ship premised: It may please the same to be adver-"tised that where as your Lordships servant, Water "Pepard, this berer, have by your Lordship's letters "byn preferred unto the late Monasterie of Saincte "Maries next Dublin, that it may please your saide "Lordshipp to continue his good Lorde as well in this "as all other his resonable requests, whereby he may "the reither enjoy the premisses withe all the comodities

[1] In the old notes to the "Calen-"dar of Oengus," Finglas is styled "Findglas Cainnig," or Finglas of St. Canice. — "Leabhar Breac," Dublin: 1872, p. 87.

[2] *See* pp. 59, 62, 63, 68, 69, 79, 82.

[3] *See* p. 72.

[4] *See* p. 62.

[5] State Papers, Ireland, Henry VIII., vol. ix. No. 11.—Public Record Office, London.

"and proffitts therto belonging according unto your "good Lordshipps former and most favorable graunt, "as he firmely trustithe, for so moche as he is your "Lordshipps bounden servant. Thus committing your "most honorable Lordshipp unto the tender tuicion of "God, who preserve your saide Lordshipp."

Letter from William Brabason. A.D. 1540–1541.

A patent was issued in 1543, by which Henry VIII. leased for twenty-one years to Walter Peppard the site, precincts, and some of the lands of St. Mary's Abbey. In the same year a reversion of Peppard's lease was granted by the Crown to James Fitz-Gerald, fifteenth Earl of Desmond, and his heirs.[1]

Grants of dissolved Abbey.

Peppard.

[1] The buildings, lands, and other possessions comprised in this grant were the following:

"The entire hospital, messuages, "lands, and hereditaments whatever, lying from the eastern wall "of the cloyster of St. Mary's "Abbey, near Dublin, to the way "leading between the messuage "called the back-house and the "wall of the hospital, or other "buildings aforesaid; and all those "lying between the hospital and "the said way, and the gate of the "cemetery of said Abbey, and the "gate within its precinct near the "Anilyffe and the wall of the late "Monastery of Friars Preachers, "and the walls of said Mary's "Abbey; a stable near said gate; "the said back-house; the brew-"house; an old messuage between "the said back-house and the "Abbey wall; the messuage called "the gate-house; all those gardens "and waste places on the west of "said Monastery; all the messuages, "lands, and hereditaments within "the site thereof; the demesne "lands in the suburbs and fields "of Dublin, viz., fifty acres and "one stang arable, and thirty acres, "pasture, besides marsh: in the "grange of Clonelyffe, a mesuuage; "a waste mill, 123½ acres arable "eight acres meadow, ten acres "pasture, and all other lands, etc. "therein, reputed parcel of the "demesne lands of said monastery: "all those messuages, lands, and "hereditaments called the Fyrres "of St. Mary's Abbey (except the "church, chancel, and aisle of the "church of the said monastery, re-"tained in the King's hands for cer-"tain reasons); and all those houses "buildings, and other places within "the precinct thereof, lately called "the Abbot's lodgings; the dormi-"tory called the Abbot's chambers, "the garden, the common orchard, "the ash-park, the tan-house, the "Ankyster's park, haggard, and "barn, two gardens near the hag-"gard, the garden on the east part "of the church, planted with large "trees; with all advowsons of "churches, and knights' fees be-"longing to the premises. All "which were valued by the King's "Commissioners at 14*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* "Irish, and had been demised by "patent indented, dated 20 July, "35th [year], to Walter Pypparde,

Earl of Desmond.

Desmond had recently made his submission to Henry VIII. He visited that King in England, and became a member of his Privy Council in Ireland. The grant of St. Mary's Abbey to Desmond was made in pursuance of the desire of the King to provide some of the Irish nobility with residences and lands at Dublin, for the accommodation of themselves and their trains, while in attendance at Parliaments and Councils there. In the grant of St. Mary's Abbey to Desmond was a clause for its annulment, in the event of the Earl or his heirs confederating with enemies of the King of England, or attempting war against him.

In reference to Walter Peppard and the grant of St. Mary's Abbey to Desmond, the following letter was, in January, 1543-4, addressed to Henry VIII. by the Lord Deputy Sentleger, and the Council in Ireland:[1]

Letter to Henry VIII., 1543-4.

" After our moste humble and obedient dueties unto " your excellent Majestie: May it please the same that

" of Kylca, gentleman, for 21 years. " —To hold to the said Earl [of " Desmond] and his heirs male, by " one-fifth part of one knight's fee." Patent Roll, Ireland, xxxv. Henry VIII. A.D. 1543.

John Alen, Chancellor of Ireland, wrote, in 1546, as follows to the Privy Council in his reply to charges made against him by Sir Antony Sentleger, Lord Deputy of Ireland:

"To that his Lordship sayth, " I sholde take an obligation of " Peparde, that he sholde not clayme " for the Kynge certeyne landes, " which I have; by th office, wher- " uppon my graunte passed, there is " no soche landes founde to Saynt " Marie Abbay, but a rent of nyne " shillinges by the yere. But after " thoffice, and my graunte passed, " thAbbot and Convent fell in " contention wyth me for a percell " of lande of thirtie acres, whych " they, I, ne none other, knew " where it lyeth; yet by the per- " suation of the two Chief Justices, " I aggreed wyth them to gyve them " 12*d.* more by the yeare, and they " to gyve me and my heyres a " relesse of there clayme for ever; " which they ded, undre theyr " Convente seale. And albeit that " the same rente, upon the dissolu- " tion of Saynt Mary Abbey, was " neyther founde wythin office ne " survey, yet, at the makinge of " Pepardes lesse, I put the rent " in; and if Saint Mary Abbay " were this day in esse, if myne acte " charged me not, they are barred by " Parlyament." State Papers, Ireland, Henry VIII., vol. xii., No. 47.

[1] State Papers, Ireland, Henry VIII., vol. xi., No. 31.—Public Record Office, London.

" where hertofore we were humble peticioners unto " your Majestie to directe your gracious lettres to the " Frenche Kinge for redresse of a certen complaynte " exhibited unto us by this berer, Waltier Pyparde, your " Majesties fermer of the late howse of Sente Marie, beside " Dublin, purportinge that he had bene robbed by the " sea of as moche marchandize by the Brittons in tyme " of peax as amounted to the some of twelve houndreth " and fiftie poundes sterling, for recoverie wherof he was " in plee by the space of six yeres and lastely to his " grete charges obteyned sentence agaynste his adver- " saries and receyved in parte of paymente of his " damages one houndreth poundes sterlinge, and was ap- " poynted to have the reste by a certen day; wherapon " suerly trustinge, and the rather at the contemplacion " of your Majesties said letters to have briefe expedi- " cion, had, in the meane tyme his factor, that solycyted " his processe, apon certen untrew suggestions of " heresy layde in prison, who after by dew triall and " course of the lawe beinge delivered and there remayn- " ynge for thachievinge his costes, charges and lostes " accordinge the said sentence, was agayne in these " laste warres apprehended and detayned, and still in- " durethe in sharpe prison, bothe to the utter em- " poverishinge and undoinge of the said Waltier as the " castinge away of the said factor.

Letter to Henry VIII. A.D. 1543–1544.

" In consideracion whereof, as also for that we apon " certen consideracions have assigned accordinge your " Majesties commaundemente unto therle of Desmonde for " suche howse and lande as your Highnes gave unto " him and his heiers masles for his better supportinge " at his repayer to your Parliamentes and Counseilles " parte of the manse and demaynes of the said Sent " Mary Abbay, whereby the said Waltier, after thexpiring " of his terme in the same beinge oncerten of any dwel- " linge place, must be compelled to resorte to the borders " of the Yrishrie to another farme he hathe of your " Majestie, where he shalbe daylie at grete charges for

Earl of Desmond.

St. Mary's Abbey.

Letter to Henry VIII. A.D. 1543–1544.

" the defence of the same, and also for the contynewall re-
" sorte of the confyners theraboute whose interteynmente
" wilbe chargeous unto him for a time, we shall moste
" humbly beseche your excellent Majestie, of your ha-
" boundant grace, to be his good and gracious Lorde, to
" gyve him for his relyffe and helpe some lycense for
" transportinge and conveyinge some grayne and lether
" or other marchandize out of your realme of Englande,
" and of your princely goodnesse to graunte him som
" farder estate of your Majesties said farme that he
" nowe occupieth apon the borders. Wherin we truste
" he shall do your Majestie the better service, as
" knowethe Almyghtie God, whome we beseche to
" presarve your excellent Majestie in moste prosperouse
" helthe and victorie of your enymyes.

" From your Majesties Mannor of Kilmaynan, the
" xvjth of January, the xxxvth yere of your victo-
" riouse reigne.

" Your Majesties moste humble servauntes and sub-
" jectis,

" Antony Sentleger.—John Alen.[1]—James Or-
" mond and Ossorie.—George Dublin.[2]—Edwarde
" Midensis.[3]—Gerald Aylmer, Justice.—William
" Brabason. — Thomas Lutrell, Justice. — James
" Bathe, Baron.—Thomas Cusake, Magister Rotu-
" lorum."

Lands of dissolved Abbey.

Of outlying lands of St. Mary's Abbey leases were granted by the Crown to various persons, among whom are Walter Peppard, Sir John Travers, and Edward Basnet, Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

Peppard held the post of Gentleman of the King's Chamber to Edward VI., to whose Privy Council in England the following letter was addressed by Sir James Croft, Lord Deputy in Ireland:

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[1] Chancellor, Ireland.

[2] George Brown, Archbishop of Dublin.

[3] Edward Staples, Bishop of Meath.

Letter from Sir James Croft, A.D.1551–1552.

" It maie please your Honnours: Where sondry men " of good service in this realme ar chefely rewardyd " and gratefyed by preferment of leases of the Kinges " landes, and somme taking those at suche unquyet " tyme as they war thought wourthie thanckes that " wolde becomme the Kinges fearmours, and holde pos- " session for the present tyme, to there gret chardges, " with daunger of lyfe: hooping therefore alwayes to be " the better consydered and as the Kinges Majestie " sholde make newe leases or graunt further estate, they " to be preferred before others. And nowe these men " doubting hearte for lacke of putting your Honnours in " remembraunce, they mought be prevented of the rever- " sions of there leases: I am forced to molest your " Honnours for suche men, whose services dayly I am " dryven to use for the King: as this gentilman, Walter " Pepperd, one of them, who in my tyme hath don very " good service, and by reporte hath contynued meny " yeres in this realme: and hath nothing to lyve by, " but his leases: whereof beyng prevented, he with his " wyfe and childerne sholde utterly be destitute of " lyving, and therefor is he dryven to sek remedy at " your Honours hands: and I also, for that I can nether " graunt hym further estate, nor yet assuer hym prefer- " ment when the yeres shalbe expyred; I can do no les in " consideracion of his servyce, as is aforesaid, than com- " mende him to your Honors, beseching the same to " stand his good Lordes. And so most humbly I take " my leave. From Kilmanan, the xxijth of Marche, " 1551[2].

" Your Honours most humble at commaundement,

" JAMES CROFT."[1]

In the same year, Edward VI. authorised a lease to Peppard of the site and some of the possessions of St.

[1] State Papers, Ireland, Edward VI., vol. iv., No. 30.—Public Record Office, London.

George Dowdall, Archbishop of Armagh, A.D. 1552.

Mary's Abbey, in succession to the grant which he had received from Henry VIII.

At St. Mary's Abbey in 1552 was the temporary residence of George Dowdall, who had been appointed to the Primacy of Ireland in 1543 by Henry VIII., but subsequently opposed the courses taken by the Government in relation to religion. Dowdall withdrew from the Viceregal councils, and is stated [1] to have had with him "several" of the clergy who dissented "from the King's "edict for the establishing of the liturgy of the Church "to be read or sung in English."

The following letter [2] was addressed by the Lord Deputy Croft, "to the Reverend Father in God, George, "Archbishop of Armagh, at St. Mary's Abbey, by "Dublin":

Letter from Sir James Croft, A.D. 1552.

"Reverend Father,

"Wee understand you are a Reverend Father of the "Church and doe know full well that you are not "ignorant of the obedience due unto Kings and Princes, "for the Cheife of Bishops, namely, Christ the Bishop "of our soules, shewed you the way by his tribute given "unto Cæsar, the same being formerly confessed and "acknowledged to be soe due by the Bishops of Rome "themselves: therefore, if your Lordshipp will apoint "a place where I may convenientlie have the happy-"nesse of appeaseing wrath between the Fathers of the "Church and your Grace, I shall think my labour well "spent to make a brotherly love therein, as I professe my-"self to be a Christian, yet as I am employed under my "most Gratious Soveraigne here within this his Majes-"tie's realme, I needed not have sought this request, but "feareing wee shall have an order ere long to alter "Church matters, as well in offices as in ceremonies, "which I would prevent if possible, therefore, out of

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1, 2 "Ex scriptis Jacobi Usheri, Armachani."—Add. Ms. 4784, p. 2, British Museum.

Letter from Sir James Croft, A.D. 1552.

" my hearty affections unto your paternall gravity and " dignity, I have written by the cheife of the Bishops " under your jurisdiction, vizt., the Bishop of Meathe, " by whom wee entreate your Grace's answer. JAMES " CROFT.

" From his Majesties Castle of Dublin, June the 6th, " 1552."

Dowdall's reply[1] "to the Right Honourable Sir " James Croft, Knight, his Majesties Vice-Roy of " Ireland," was as follows:

Letter from Primate Dowdall, A.D. 1552.

"Right Honourable,—Your kinde and hearty offer- " tures came unto me unexpected. I feare it is in " vaine for me to converse with an obstinate number " of Churchmen, and in vaine for your Lordshipp to " suppose the difference betweene us can be soe soone " appeased, as our judgements, opinions, and consciences " are different; yet doe accept of your Honour's freindly " proffers. I shall rejoyce to see your Lordshipp, and " would have wayted on you in person, but haveing " withdrawne myself for a long space dureing your " Predecessour's Government, and for a while since, it " is not soe meet for me to appeare at your Lordshipp's " pallace. This I hope is a sufficient reason from your " Lordshipp's humble servant,

"GEORGE ARMACHANUS."

Conference at St. Mary's Abbey, A.D. 1552.

The meeting took place in "the great hall belonging to St. Mary's Abbey," but led to no result. The Lord Deputy was, on the occasion, accompanied by Edward Staples, Bishop of Meath, and Thomas Lancaster, Bishop of Kildare, whose views were opposed to those of the Primate.[2]

Primate Dowdall.

Edward VI. removed Dowdall from the primacy of Ireland, in which he was subsequently reinstated, by Queen Mary. To aid Dowdall's project for establishing a college at "his chief dwelling-place" at Termon-

[1], [2] Add. Ms. 4784, British Museum.

feckin, the Queen granted to him lands there which had belonged to St. Mary's Abbey.[1]

Matthew King.

Matthew King in 1561 acquired from Gerald, Earl of Desmond, the Crown lease of St. Mary's Abbey, which, as already mentioned, had been granted to that Earl's father, who died in 1558. King was "Clerk of "the Checque of the Armies and Garrisons" in Ireland, to which office he had been appointed by Henry VIII. at a daily allowance of one shilling, with ten horsemen as attendants.

Sir Peter Carew.

In 1568, Sir Peter Carew, of Mohun-Ottery, Devon, and John Hooker, of Exeter, were residents at St. Mary's Abbey.

Carew in his youth had been a favourite of Henry VIII. He served as a soldier in Italy, Flanders, France, England, and visited several of the courts of Europe, as well as that of "the Turk" at Constantinople. Sir Peter, after a variety of fortunes, came to Ireland, where he succeeded in establishing his title to lands which, he alleged, had belonged to his ancestors.

John Hooker.

John Hooker, Chamberlain of Exeter, was a collaborator of Raphael Holingshed in the compilation of the Chronicles of England. Hooker's acquaintance with ancient writings led Sir Peter Carew to seek his aid for the decipherment and investigation of records connected with his claims on Irish lands.

St. Mary's Abbey.

During Sir Peter's "abiding" at Dublin, wrote Hooker, "he lay at a house named St. Mary Abbey, where he "kept a very liberal and a bountiful house, and great "resort daily was unto him, for which he was had in "great admiration."[2]

While at Dublin, Hooker was, through Viceregal patronage, enabled to sit in the Parliament there as a burgess for the town of Athenry in Galway. Speeches

[1] State Papers, Ireland, Queen Mary, vol. ii., No. 63.--Public Record Office, London.

[2] "The Life and Times of Sir Peter "Carew, Knight." By John Maclean, F.S.A. London: 1857, p. 77.

which he delivered in the House of Commons, in advocating the views of his patrons, were so deeply resented by other representatives, that his associates deemed it desirable to convey him from the Parliament House to Sir Peter Carew's residence at St. Mary's Abbey, under the protection of some of the Commons who were friendly to him.[1] John Hooker.

Hooker dedicated his translation and continuation of the "Irish History" by Cambrensis, to his friend, Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1587.

Neither Hooker nor Sir Peter Carew appears to have been conversant with the transactions in preceding ages between members of the Carew family and St. Mary's Abbey, the records of which are extant in the Chartularies before us.[2] Hooker and his better known nephew, Richard, author of "Ecclesiastical Polity," have been ranked among the "Worthies of Devon." Carew family. Richard Hooker.

An application for a grant of some of the possessions of St. Mary's Abbey was addressed to Queen Elizabeth by the Mayor and Burgesses of Dublin, whom she had recently thanked for their services against Shane O'Neill.[3] In reference to this application, the Queen, on the 20th April, 1568, wrote as follows to Sir Henry Sydney, Lord Deputy, by whom the petition had been supported: City of Dublin.

"The Maior and Burgesses of Dublin havinge required "in fee farme to them and their successores the late "Abbaye of Saincte Mary, by Dublin, with certaine "other possessions, whereof somme parte be decayed "houses within the said cittie and subarbes, to whome "we cold be well content to shewe reasonable favor, in "consideracion of their faithfull painefull service diverse "tymes reported to us by our said Deputie, but we finde Grant to Dublin, A.D. 1568.

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[1] "The Second Volume of "Chronicles." — London: 1586. Part ii., p. 120.

[2] *See* vol. i., pp. 110–112.

[3] State Papers, Ireland, Queen Elizabeth, vols. xx., No. 58; xxii., Nos. 9, 10.—Public Record Office, London.

Grant to Dublin, A.D. 1568.

"it not meete to graunte awaie any our landes within "our English Pale so nighe to that our cittie in fee "farme; and yet, neverthelesse, to give them somme "taste of our favour towards them, we are contented "they shall have such tenementes of ours as are within "the said cittie and subarbes to them and their succes-"souers in fee farme as shall be thought meete by our "Commissioners havinge auctoritee to make lesses of our "landes, so as the valewe thereof exceade not by the "yeare the somme of fortye poundes Irishe, and that for "acknowledgement they shall at thende of everie xxi "yeres yeld to us the doble valewe of one yeres rente, "and that the reste of their landes shall be lyable for "the distresse for our rente."[1]

Under this authority, several houses, together with mills, in Dublin which had formed portion of the property of the dissolved Abbeys of St. Mary and St. Thomas were leased to that city at the annual rent of £40, and £80 for every twenty-first year.[2]

Dublin.

Among statutes proposed to be enacted in Ireland in 1569 was an act that none should buy or sell "in grose "or by retaile any merchandise within the precinct of "St. Mary Abbay, St. Sepulchres, or Thomas Courte, in "Dublin, or within two myles of the same cittie, other "than the free citizens of Dublin."[3]

Linen.

The Exchequer Rolls of 1572 contain a record in relation to sheepskins and linen yarns which had been placed in a chapel within the precincts of St. Mary's Abbey, with a view to their illegal exportation.[4]

Earl of Ormonde, A.D. 1575.

Thomas, Earl of Ormonde, in 1575, received from Queen Elizabeth a grant of a lease of the site and precincts of St. Mary's Abbey. Ormonde held the post of Lord Treasurer of Ireland, and was included among the

[1] Memorandum Roll, Exchequer, Ireland, x.–xii. Elizabeth.

[2] Archives of the City of Dublin.

[3] State Papers, Ireland, Elizabeth, vol. xxvii., No. 14.—Public Record Office, London.

[4] Memorandum Roll, Ireland, xiii., xiv. Elizabeth.

noblemen to whom Edmund Spenser addressed sonnets in connexion with the "Faerie Queene." Spenser.

The following letter[1] was in 1579–80, addressed by the Lords of the Council in England to the Lord Deputy and Council at Dublin in relation to the interests in St. Mary's Abbey of Constance, widow of Matthew King, and as to the legal consequences of the hostile courses adopted by the Earl of Desmond against Queen Elizabeth: Constance King.

"After our hartie commendacions unto your Lordship: " Upon humble peticion made unto the Quene's Maiestie " by Constance Kinge, wydowe, late wiffe of Mathewe " Kinge deceased, Cleark of the Check in the realme of " Irelande, that whearas James, late Earle of Desmonde, " beinge lawfullie seised to him and to the heirs males of " his bodie, by gifte of Kinge Henrie theight, of certein " landes and hereditamentes sometymes belonginge to the " late dissolved Monasterie called St. Marie Abbaie, by " Dublin, by good conveyaunce in lawe did demise and " lease the said landes and hereditamentes unto the said " Mathewe Kinge, and his assignes, from the feast of St. " Michaell the Archangell in the yeare of our Lord God " 1561 untill thend of the tearme of fiftie nyne yeares, as " by the said indenture of lease more plainlie shall appeare, " the interest of which lease the said Constance nowe law- " fullie possessethe. For so muche as it is doubted by the " said peticioner that upon the conviction of the Earle of " Desmonde that nowe is, for his misdemeanor committed " against hir Majestie, his estate and inheritance in the pre- Letter from Lords of Council, A.D. 1579–1580.

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[1] This document is entered, under the following heading, on the Memorandum Roll of the Exchequer in Ireland of the twenty-second year of Elizabeth:

"Adhuc Communia de Termino " Pasche, anno regni Regine " Elizabethe nunc Regine vicesimo " secundo [A.D. 1580]: Memo- " randum quod Constance Kinge, " vidua, venit coram Baronibus " hujus Scaccarii, vicesimo tercio " die Aprilis hoc Termino, in pro- " pria persona sua, et exhibuit " Curie hic quandam literam Domi- " norum de Consilio dicte Domine " Regine regni sui Anglie, datam " apud Westmonasterium decimo " die Februarii, 1579: et petiit " literam illam coram Baronibus " hic irrotulari, et Barones literam " illam irrotulari preceperunt, " tenor cujusquidem litere sequitur " in hec verba."

Letter from Lords of Council, A.D. 1579–1580.

"misses is to be forfeited and avoided, and consequentlie "the estate and title of the poore peticioner likewise made "voide, hir Majestie beinge mindfull of the good service "done unto her and hir progenitors in that realme by the "husbande of the said peticioner, and tenderinge the releife "of her, when the same shall come to hir Highnes handes, "hathe willed us to write unto youe, to take order that "she maie be continued in the possession of the premisses, "paieinge therfor the yearlie rent of xi. *li.* x. *s.* iii. *d.* "Irishe, beinge the true yerelie value therof taken by "survey, and that also you cause a good and sufficient "caveat to be entred and registred as well in the Surveior's "office, as in all other offices theare to whome it maie "appertaine, that the said landes, nor the spiritualties "therunto belonginge and therupon growinge, maie not be "passed awaie nor the proffittes therof appointed to anie "other, but onelie to the peticioner, and that suche speciall "order and care maie be taken therin, that neither your "Lordship for the tyme of your Government, nor anie "other Livetenante, Governor or Justice, that shall succede "you, doe not passe or graunt awaie the premisses to anie "other, but onelie to make store therof in the peticioner's "handes, so as hir Majestie, accordinge to hir most gracious "intencion, maie have full power, uppon further suite to "be made unto her, by or in the behalf of the said peti- "cioner, to confirme unto her and hir assignes suche nom- "bers of yeares in the premisses as shall remaine unex- "pired of the former lease graunted by James, therle of "Desmonde. And trustinge that this shall suffice unto "you for this purpose, wee bid your Lordship heartelie "farewell from Westminster, the xth of February, 1579 "[–80]. Your Lordship's loving frends,

"T. BROMLEY,[1] CANC. — WILLIAM BURGHLEY. — E. "LINCOLN. — T. SUSSEX. — F. BEDFORD. — R. LEICESTER. "— H. SYDNEY. — CHRISTOPHER HATTON. — THOMAS "WILSON."

[1] Thomas Bromley, Chancellor, England.

In March, 1582–3, Queen Elizabeth directed her Lords Justices at Dublin to make a grant to Constance King of the lands which Matthew King, her husband, had held by demise from the Earl of Desmond. A lease in connexion with St. Mary's Abbey for thirty-seven years was consequently granted to her, and another to Captain Robert Bostock for thirty-one years, to commence on the termination of that to Constance King.[1]

Constance King.

Robert Bostock.

These grants were dated in June, 1583. In November of that year, the Earl of Desmond was killed in Munster,[2] and in 1586 a statute was enacted for his attainder and for the confiscation of his property.

Death of Desmond, A.D. 1583.

Sir William Harpole and Sir Edward Fisher are recorded to have been knighted at St. Mary's Abbey by the Lord Deputy, Sir George Carey, in 1603.[3]

A warrant for a grant for ever of the site, circuit, and portion of the possessions of St. Mary's Abbey was obtained from James I. in February, 1602–3, by John Wakeman, of Beckeford, Gloucestershire. This grant was, in the royal letter, stated to have been made in consideration of a sum of money paid, at the King's instance, to "a "certain old and well-deserving servant in Ireland."[4] In November, 1603, James I. authorised a grant of so much of his manors and lands in Ireland as should amount to the clear yearly value of one hundred pounds English, to be made to Wakeman, his heirs and assigns, free of rent, "in regard of his services and of a valuable "consideration in money paid to a well-deserving sub-"ject within Scotland."[5] Wakeman received from James I. other grants of high value, including those of the Bann river and fishery, the customs and fairs in Belfast and other parts of Ulster.[6]

Grants to John Wakeman.

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[1] Patent Rolls, Ireland, xxv. Elizabeth, m. 8., and viii. James I., Part 1, lviii., No. 17.

[2] "Facsimiles of National Mss. of Ireland," Part IV.-1.— London: Longmans, 1882.

[3] Carew Mss. vol. 619, Lambeth.

[4], [5], [6], Patent Rolls, Ireland, i. and iii. James I.

Sir James Hamilton.

Sir James Hamilton, of Bangor, in the county of Down, purchased most of the patents which Wakeman had acquired. Hamilton had been engaged in England and Ireland, as a confidential agent for James I. before his accession to the throne. He subsequently received large grants of Irish lands, and was, in 1622, created Viscount Claneboy.[1]

Viscount Claneboy.

Legal difficulties were raised in relation to the execution of the grants of St. Mary's Abbey made to Wakeman, and on this subject the following instrument[2] was issued in 1609:

Letter from James I. on St. Mary's Abbey, A.D. 1609.

"James Rex.—Right trustie and welbeloved, wee "greete you well, and lett you to witt that whereas "heretofore, for certeyne consideracions us moving, wee "were gratiously pleased to give warrant unto the late "Earle of Devonshire,[3] our late Lord Livetenant of our "realme of Ireland, and to Sir George Cary, Knight, "our late Deputie there, for passing by lettres patents, "under the Greate Seale of that our realme aforesaid, "of one hundred pounds of our lands and hereditaments "in fee simple to John Wakeman, Esq., his heires and "assignes for ever, whereof the Monasterie or Abby of "St. Marie Abbey, nere Dublyn, and all lands, tene-"ments, rents, and hereditaments whatsoever there-"unto belonging within our said realme, are mencioned "to be passed by lettres patents as parcell of the said "one hundred pounds to the said John Wakeman in fee "simple which he hath also sould (as wee are informed)

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[1] "The Hamilton Mss.," Belfast: 1867, p. 29.

[2] "To our right trustie and wel-"beloved Sir Arthur Chichester, "Knight, our Deputie of our realme "of Ireland, and to our Chaun-"cellor there now being, and to "any other Deputie, Justice, or "Cheife Governor, Chauncellor or "Keeper of the Great Seale of our "said realme, that hereafter for the "time shalbe, and to all other our "officers and ministers there to "whom it may appertaine."—State Papers, Ireland, James I. Philadelphia Series, vol. i., p. 358. —Public Record Office, London.

[3] Charles Blount, Earl of Devonshire, Lord Deputy of Ireland, 1599–1603. He died in 1606.

Letter from James I. on St. Mary's Abbey, A.D. 1609.

" for certeyne somes of money, whereof parte is yett to " be receaved for payment of the said Earles debts, " which being refused to be paid by the said Wakeman's " assignes in respect that some question is made of the " validitie [1] of the said lettres patents: Wee are there- " fore gratiously pleased, at the humble suite of our " right trustie and welbeloved cosin, Henrie, Earle of " Southampton, one of the overseers of the said Earle of " Devonsheires last will, and we doe hereby authorize " and require you to make a graunt or graunts from us, " our heires and successors, in due forme of lawe, under " the Great Seale of that our realme, unto the said John " Wakeman, his heires and assignes, or to such person " and persons, his and their heires and assignes for ever " in fee simple, as he the said John Wakeman, his " heires or assignes, shall nomynate and appoinct, of " the said Monastery or Abbey called St. Mary Abbey, " neere Dublyn, and of all the lands, tenements, rents, " services and hereditaments whatsoever thereunto " belonging or any wise aperteyning or reputed to be " parcell thereof within that our said realme, to be " holden of us, our heires and successors, by such tenures " and services as are mencioned in our said former " lettres patents, with such clauses to be incerted " therein, for avoyding of any questions that hereafter " may arise, as they may like and have the full benefitt " of this our gratious meaning towards them, notwith- " standing any defectes in our said former lettres patents. " And theis our lettres, notwithstanding any misnaming, " not nameing, or omission of words meet to be incerted " therein, which neverthelesse wee declare as incerted, " shalbe as well to you, as to our Chauncellor now being, " and to our Deputie or any Heade Governor, Chaun- " cellor, or Keeper of our Greate Seale, which hereafter " shalbe, and to all other our officers and mynisters to

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[1] *See* page lxii.

" whom it may apperteyne in that our said realme, " sufficient warraunt and dischardge in that behalf. " Given under our signet at our pallace of Westminster, " the sixe and twentith day of Maye, in the seaventh " yeare of our reine of England, Fraunce, and Ireland, " and of Scotland the two and fortith" [1609].

Wakeman.

In reference to the grant to Wakeman and in connexion with St. Mary's Abbey, the following letter was, in 1610, addressed by the King to Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord Deputy in Ireland, and the governmental officials there:

Letter from James I. on St. Mary's Abbey, A.D. 1610.

" James Rex.—Right trustie and welbeloved, wee " greete you well, and lett you to witt that wee are " gratiouslie pleased, at the humble suite of our right " trustie and right welbeloved cossen, Henry, Earl of " Southampton, and for other good causes and considera-" cions us movinge, and wee doe hereby aucthorize and " require you to make a graunte or grauntes from us, " our heires and successors, in due forme of lawe, under " the Greate Seale of that our realme [Ireland], unto John " Wakeman, Esquire, his heires and assignes, or to such " person or persons, his or theire heires and assignes, for " ever in fee simple, as he the said John Wakeman, his " heires or assignes, shall nominate and appointe, of the late " dissolved Monastery or Abbay called St. Mary Abbay, " neere Dublin, and of all landes, tenementes, rentes, ser-" vices, tiethes, and hereditaments whatsoever thereunto " belonginge or in any wise appertayninge, or which is or at " any time heretofore hath bene reputed, taken, or knowne " to be parte or parcel thereof, with all the rights, members " and appurtenances thereunto belonginge within that " our said realme, exceptinge only to us, our heires and " successors, such landes and hereditamentes as have " bene graunted in fee simple or fee farme by our late " dere sister, Queene Elizabeth, before the eight and " twentith daii of August in the seventeenth yeare of " her raigne [A.D. 1575], and alsoe exceptinge the severall

"tiethes of Ballibaughill, Portmernock, Robbuckswales, "Dobber, and villadge of Sanctriffe, and exceptinge such "landes as have bene past for yeares by the said late "Queene by lettres patentes to our right trustie and "welbeloved cossen, Thomas, Earle of Ormond,[1] before "the said eight and twentith daie of August in the said "seventeenth yeare of her Raigne, to be holden of us, "our heires and successors, in free and common soc- "cage, as of our Castle of Dublin and not in capite nor "by Knight's service, with such favorable clauses to be "inserted in our said graunte for avoidinge of any "questions that may hereafter arise as the said Wake- "man, his heires and assignes, or such person as he shall "nominate may take the full benefitt of this our gratious "meaninge towardes them. And theis our lettres shalbe "as well unto you, our Deputy, and to our Chauncellor "there now being, as to any other Deputy, Justice, or "Cheife Governor, Chauncellor or Keeper of the Great "Seale of our said realme that hereafter for the tyme "shalbe, and to all other our officers and ministers there "to whom it may appertayne, sufficient warrant and dis- "charge in this behalf. Given under our signet at our "Honour of Hampton Court, the nyne and twentith day "of September, in the eight yeare of our raigne of "England, Fraunce, and Ireland, and of Scotland the "foure and fortith."[2]

Letter from James I. on St. Mary's Abbey, A.D. 1610.

Under this letter, a grant in connexion with St. Mary's Abbey was made to Wakeman's assigns, Sir James Hamilton and Sir James Carroll, Mayor of Dublin.[3]

Portions[4] of the Abbey and its lands were granted by the King to Thomas Hibbots and William Crowe, in December, 1610. In the following February, a grant of the Abbey was made to Henry King, son and heir of Constance King.

Henry King.

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[1] *See* p. l.

[2] State Papers, Ireland, James I., Philadelphia Series, vol. i., p. 465. —Public Record Office, London.

[3] Patent Roll, Ireland, 8 James I., Part iii., xx., No. 28.

[4] Specified, as follows, under date of 31 December, 1610, on

Speed.

The buildings of St. Mary's Abbey were delineated on a small scale by John Speed, in his map of Leinster, published at London in 1611.

Patent Roll, Ireland, of the eighth year of James I.:

"A mansion or house called the "Abbott's lodging, within the site of "St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin; a garden called the Abbott's garden, "within the site of Saint Mary's "Abbey, Dublin; a large orchard "called the Common Orchard; the "Ashe Park; a granary called the "Garnell over the outer gate; "four messuages lately called the "Abbott's stable, lying on the "western side of the south gate, "near the river Liffey, all within "the precinct; the Anchorist's or "Ankaster's Park, without the "wall, north the site of the church "of the said monastery; the church "porch; church-yard; the dorture, "vestry and cloyster, with all the "vaults under the dorture; and a "ruinous tower and a court in the "western part thereof, and a small "piece of ground called Shillingfoord's garden, all within the "precinct; and all other hereditaments within the said site, which "were ever in the tenure of Robert "Piphoe, Esq., and Sir Edward "Waterhouse, Knight, deceased, to "hold these for ever, as of the "Castle of Dublin, in common "soccage; rent five shillings, Irish."

Under the grant to Henry King, dated 21 February, 1610–11, as entered on the Patent Roll of 8 James I., were comprised the following:

"A large messuage or slated "house called the Fermorie other"wise Fermor, a large hall, a "chamber, a garnell near the hall "over the loft of the said messuage, "a small hall, a parlour or back "chamber, a larder, and small "piece of ground enclosed, adjoin"ing the said larder; another "small messuage by the south part "of the said large house, and a "garden adjoining; a larger garden "or orchard called the Convent "garden; the brewhouse and bake"house, with the small waste parcels "of ground surrounding them; a "slated house called the Stabulle, "to the east near the Liffey, with a "small cottage annexed, and a "small piece of ground adjoining "the porter's lodge; a small "piece of ground on which he had "built four cottages, situate in the "north part of the Convent garden; "a small piece of ground between "the hospital walls and the Bra"docke water, on which he had "built a small cottage; all within "the site of St. Mary's Abbey; "fifty acres and one stang of the "demesne lands; thirty acres of "pasture, 10 acres of furze, a "messuage and three cottages in "the grange of Clonliffe, with one "hundred and thirty-three acres "arable, twenty acres common "pasture, ten acres meadow, a "water-mill and water-course, and "one acre adjoining, called the "Millemore, all in Clonliffe; parcel "of the estate of St. Mary's Abbey. "Total rent, forty pounds, eight "shillings, Irish.—To hold for ever, "as of the Castle of Dublin, in "common soccage."

Ruth, daughter and heir of Robert Piphoe, of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, became the wife of John, Lord Poer. Of their eldest son, Richard, created Viscount Decies and Earl of Tyrone, in 1673, the Marquis of Waterford is the present representative.

Sir Gerald, or Garret, Moore, who had rendered important services in Ireland to Elizabeth and James I., acquired Henry King's interest in St. Mary's Abbey, and, in 1619, obtained a royal grant of it in perpetuity. Several dissolved religious houses, with their lands and tithes, were, under Crown grants, held by Sir Gerald Moore, and among them was the extensive Cistercian Abbey, in Louth, from which he was given by James I. the title of Viscount Mellifont. **Sir Gerald Moore.** **Mellifont.**

The claims on St. Mary's Abbey under the royal grants to Wakeman were not relinquished. The impediments which arose in relation to them and the negotiations for the purchase of Wakeman's interests, are referred to as follows in a letter from Dublin, in 1621, addressed to Sir James Hamilton by his brother John Hamilton. **Wakeman's claims.**

"I have receaved your letters which you sent me " by Anthonye, and according to your direction I came " to Dublin with the best speed that I could, but as " yet cannot make any agreement for St. Mary Abay, " for that no parcells of it is past: neither had they " fully condissendit what parcells to pass, by reason of " some differances of the opinion of Mr. Delahyd and " Mr. Recorder,[1] and of Sir Francis Anneslye,[2] and Sir " James Carroll's [3] business, in other affayres that could " not attend it. Notheless they have now resolved by " God's grace to pass the grant, and to dispose of it " befor Sir Francis come for England, if they can con- " veniently do it, but howsoever to pass it; for which " purpose I mynd to attend here till that be effected, " but since my coming we could not meet with one " that would buy the whole and pass it, nor yet your " half of it, but sundry would buy particular parcells **Letter to Sir James Hamilton, A.D. 1621.**

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[1] William Dongan, Recorder of Dublin.

[2] Secretary of State, and Member of Privy Council, Ireland.

[3] *See* p. lvii.

Letter to Sir James Hamilton, A.D. 1621.

"when it is past. . . . Your accompt that you wrote "for, concerning Mr. Wakeman, shall come over with "Anthonye, and so also I hope shall the discharge "that you desyred from Sir Arthur Savage, who hath "promised it, but will not meddle with anything con-"cerning St. Mary Abbay. I have spoken with Sir "James Carroll concerning Mr. Wakeman, and the money "that is due to him, and he sayeth that, for his part "of that money, he disbursed it at the direction of the "Earl of Devonshyre,[1] and of Mr. Earth and Mr. Wake-"man, as may appear by their letters and other writts, "which you have in your custody, by which you might "cause them to allow it if you would; for if he were "there with these writts he might do it. And he doth "also alledge, that at the purchase of that grant he "did disburse the money in great, and did receive it "again in such small parcells, as it came never together "to a sum to do him good, and withall, that you "kept for your own use the chief and principal par-"cells wherein was most benefit, and that he got "those that were meanest, or at least rate to be had "for, and that therefore you should regard him; so "that, howsoever it be, we cannot get him to send "over any money, or to relieve you of that debt; "but you must take the best course that you can "there for it, and we shall do what we may here, "and advertise you more fully."[2]

Sir James Hamilton.

On the fifth of September, 1621, James I. ordered that so much of the lands and possessions of St. Mary's Abbey, near Dublin, as amounted annually to one hundred pounds Irish, above all charges, should be regranted to Sir James Hamilton, as assignee of John Wakeman and to Sir James Carroll.[3]

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[1] *See* p. liv.

[2] "The Hamilton Mss."—Belfast: 1867, p. 44.

[3] Patent Roll, Ireland, xix. James I., No cxxxi., 48.

In May, 1622, the King directed his Lords Justices in Ireland "to cause a grant under the great seal of that "realm to be made, without fine, unto the Lord Moore "of Mellifont, and his heirs, of one great mesuage or "house, in or neare the citty of Dublin, being parcell of "the possessions of the dissolved Abbey or Monasterie "St. Mary the Virgin, neare Dublin, which were of "formerly graunted to Henry King, Esqr., deceased, and "by meane conveyance are come to the said Lord "Moore."[1]

Lord Moore of Mellifont.

St. Mary's Abbey.

Wakeman's claims and the King's order in his favour, above noticed, were referred to as follows in a dispatch[2] which in February, 1622–3, Falkland, Lord Deputy in Ireland, addressed to the Lords of the Council in England:

Claims of Wakeman.

"I fynde noe such letter from his Majestie and your "Lordships mencion of the viiith of September in the "19th yeare of his raigne concerning St. Mary Abbay, "butt I beeleeve the date is mistaken, for I have one of "the fifth of the same mouneth and yeare, wherein the "Lord Deputie for the tyme beinge is required to "accepte of a surrender of a former graunt, made unto "the Lord Vice-Count Claneboy and Sir James Carroll, "of St. Mary Abbey, and to passe a new graunte in fee "fearme in lewe thereof. By vertue of which letters "I have taken the surrender, and signed a fyant for "the fee fearme which I have given order shalbe noe "further proceeded in (according to your Lordships "dirrections) untill I bee warranted thereunto by his "Majestie or your Lordships, and have sente unto the "Auditor and Surveyor for a particuler of such parcells "as have passed uppon the former graunt, which wilbee "ready within these two or three dayes and then by "my next dispatch I will present it unto your Lord- "ships."

Letter from Falkland, Lord Deputy, A.D. 1622–1623.

[1] State Papers, Ireland, James I., Docquet book, May 11, 1622, No. 856.—Public Record Office, London.

[2] State Papers, Ireland, James I., vol. 237, No. 987.—Ib.

Case of Wakeman.

In relation to Wakeman, and the legal views taken of his claims, the following statements appear in a document[1] of A.D. 1630:

Grant of St. Mary's Abbey to Wakeman, A.D. 1602-3.

"1. King James, by his lettres under his signett dated "8th Novembris, primo Jacobi Regis, authorised the "Earle of Devonshire,[2] Lord Lieutenant Generall of "Irelande, to graunte unto John Wakeman, in fee simple "without rent, by lettres patentes, soe much of his lands "and hereditaments in Ireland as should amount to the "cleere yearly value of one hundred pounds English per "annum, to be held of the Castle of Dublin in free "soccage, by coulor of which lettre the dissolved Monas-"tery called St. Mary Abbay, nigh Dublin, in Ireland, "with diverse lands therunto belonginge, worth nigh one "thousand pounds [per annum] were past in fee simple, "without rent, to John Wakeman by lettres patents "dated ultimo Februarii, anno primo Jacobi, at the "survey of £42 12*s.* per annum. Yett was the survey "therof then upon recorde £179 10*s.* 3*d.* per annum, "and withall the premisses joyntly with diverse other "lands of more vallue were then in lease from the Croune "with Thomas, late Earle of Ormonde,[3] at the entier "rent of two hundred pounds per annum, but there was "inserted in this lease, after the habendum and redden-"dum of the rent of two hundred pounds, an explanacion "how the said rent was to be devided and answered out "of each severall parcell, thus, videlicet for the said "Abbay and lands £42 12*s.*; for the rectorie of D. four "pounds per annum, and soe of the rest, etc.

Grant to Ormonde, A.D. 1575.

Grant to Wakeman, A.D. 1610.

"2. The said Wakeman, by vertue of a second lettre[4] "under the signett, dated 29 Septembris, anno 8 Jacobi "[1610] past not onely the premisses but alsoe all other "the lands and hereditaments belonging to the said "Abbay within the realme of Ireland by lettres patents "in fee simple, without rent, upon the old consideration "of the first lettre to be holden in free soccage of the

[1] "The Case of St. Mary Abbey, Dublin." Ms. F. i. 18.—Trinity College, Dublin.

[2] *See* page liv.

[3] *See* page l.

[4] *See* page lvi.

" Castle of Dublin, the same amounting to double as " much in yearely vallue as that he formerly past upon " the first lettre.

Grant to Wakeman, A.D. 1610.

" 3. In this last patent were excepted all the lands " past for tearme of yeares by Queen Elizabeth to the " said Earle of Ormonde before the 28th daie of August " anno 17 Elizabeth [A.D. 1575]; and in trueth there " was noe lands parcell of the premisses past for yeares to " the Earle before the said 28th daie of August, but there " was severall parcells graunted to him by the said " Queene for yeares, which was parte of the said Abbay " lands, upon the said 28th daie of August and 17 Eliza- " beth. And thereupon the Judges in Ireland conceaved " that this last patent was procured by Wakeman upon " false suggestions, and for that reason the Barons of the " Exchequer there have ever since denied to give waye to " the allowance thereof, or to the takinge of the rents " and profitts by Wakeman, or his assignes, of any parte " of the premisses by coulor of the said last patent, in " regarde of the misenformation and that there appeared " there was not vallueable consideracion given for soe " large a graunte, beinge of more vallue than two " thousand pounds per annum."

Ormonde.

Opinion of the Judges in Ireland.

The grant of some of the property in Dublin of St. Mary's Abbey made by Queen Elizabeth [1] to the municipality of that city was renewed by Charles I. in 1639. It would appear that the walls of the Abbey were then standing, and at this period we also find mention of the "Abbey Green." [2]

Grant to Dublin, A.D. 1639.

Sir Adam Loftus, Lord Chancellor of Ireland in the reign of Charles I., resided [3] at St. Mary's Abbey, and the Court of Chancery was occasionally held there. Alice, daughter of Chancellor Loftus, was the wife of Charles Moore, second Viscount Drogheda, Crown tenant of St. Mary's Abbey. Loftus, during

Adam Loftus, Chancellor of Ireland.

Charles Moore, Viscount Drogheda.

[1] *See* p. xlix.

[2] The grant, dated at Dublin, 11 April 1639, is preserved among the archives of that city.

[3] Ormonde Archives, Kilkenny Castle. *See also* "McGillicuddy Papers."—London, 1867, p. 38.

St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

"groins of which spring from the shafts, and intersect each other in the centre of the ceiling. Another "set of springers, supported by the same columns, "form, with their antagonist springers, a well proportioned range of pointed arches against each side "wall. The height from the present floor to the "arched ceiling is eleven feet."[1]

Martyrology.

A Martyrology[2] of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, which was extant at the period of the compilation of the Register in the early part of the sixteenth century, is not now known to exist. The Bodleian Library possesses a manuscript which belonged to St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin. It contains religious treatises, by St. Bernard and other authors, written in the fourteenth century on seventy-nine leaves of vellum of small quarto size.[3]

Ms. of St. Mary's Abbey.

Catalogues of Abbots.

In addition to the catalogues of Abbots of St. Mary's in our first volume,[4] two lists are here given, from the manuscripts of Sir James Ware[5] and his son, Robert.[6]

The name of the Abbot of St. Mary's at the time of the grants from FitzGilbert and Henry II. is not mentioned in those instruments,[7] nor is it distinctly specified in any of the catalogues of Abbots. It would appear that Sir James Ware did not succeed in obtaining satisfactory evidence[8] on this point, which is now elucidated from hitherto unpublished records,[9] containing official statements that Raymond was Abbot at the time of the execution of the grants by FitzGilbert and Henry II.

Raymond, Abbot.

Leonard, Abbot.

Adam, Abbot.

Leonard is named as Abbot in an agreement[10] of A.D. 1182, and it would appear that his predecessor was Adam,

[1] "Essay on the origin and progress of Gothic Architecture in "Ireland." By Thomas Bell. Dublin: 1829, p. 168.

[2] *See* p. 21.

[3] "Catalogi Codicum Manuscriptorum Bib. Bodleianæ," v. 2. Oxon.: 1878, col. 17.

[4] *See* vol. i., pp. 378–82.

[5] *See* p. 37.

[6] *See* p. 39.

[7] *See* vol. i., pp. 78–83.

[8] *See* vol. i., p. 378.

[9] *See* p. xvi.

[10] *See* vol. i., p. 354.

whose name[1] occurs among those of the witnesses to an instrument, under the seal of Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin, about the year 1178. Laurence, Archbishop of Dublin.

After the suppression of St. Mary's Abbey, a nominal Abbacy of it was maintained by the Cistercian Order. No catalogue is known of these titular Abbots. Among them, in the early part of the seventeenth century, was Paul Raget.[2] He was obliged, under the Penal Laws, to quit Ireland, and by his erudition acquired eminence as a professor at the Cistercian Abbey at Bonlieu, near Bordeaux. Raget was succeeded as Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin, by Patrick Plunket, of the family of the Earl of Fingall. Plunket took part in the affairs of the Irish Confederation,[3] documents in connexion with which, dated at Kilkenny in 1646, are signed:[4] "Fr. Patricke Plunket, Abbot of St. Maries Abbey of "Dublin, Diffinitor and late President-Generall of the "Congregation of St. Malachias and St. Bernard in Ire- "land." Rinuccini in his correspondence styled him "l'Abate Plunketo."[5] Plunket was, in 1647, appointed by the Pope to the see of Ardagh, and, in 1669, to that of Meath. This Bishop's nephew, Oliver Plunket, whom he educated, became Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland, and was executed at London on a charge of treason in 1681.[6] Titular Abbots of St. Mary's, Dublin. Plunket, Abbot.

The Register of St. Mary's Abbey, Dunbrody, in the county of Wexford, is of small size. It consists of forty-eight leaves of thick vellum, measuring about nine inches Register of St. Mary's Abbey, Dunbrody.

[1] "Adam, Abbate de Sancta "Maria, apud Dublin." The archiepiscopal seal is described as bearing a figure of the Archbishop, with a crozier, curved at head, in his left hand; inscription: "Si- "gillum Laurentii, Dublin, Archie- "piscopi."—Add. Ms. 4792, fol. 77. British Museum, London.

[2] "Triumphalia Sanctæ Crucis," Ms.

[3] "Contemporary History of Af- "fairs in Ireland, A.D. 1641- "1652." Dublin: 1879-81.

[4] "Survey of the Articles of the "late rejected Peace." Kilkenny: 1646.

[5] "Nunziatura in Irlanda." 1844, p. 102.

[6] "Memoirs of Most Rev. Oliver "Plunket." By P. F. Moran, D.D. Dublin: 1861; "Facsimiles of "National Mss. of Ireland." Part IV.,-2. London: 1884.

Register of St. Mary's Abbey, Dunbrody.

in length and six in width. Its contents are entirely in Latin. The writing, which is of different periods, extending apparently from the early part of the fourteenth century, is in solid characters, with large initials coloured throughout with vermilion. In the initial letter on the first page, blue is combined with red in the ornamentation. Of this page a facsimile is prefixed to the present volume. Several of the leaves are injured by stains or by attrition, many are entirely blank, and others are now missing.

Ware.

The Register was referred to by Sir James Ware in works published by him in 1626,[1] 1628,[2] 1654,[3] and 1658.[4] The foundation-charter[5] of Dunbrody was transcribed by Ware from this manuscript for Dodsworth and Dugdale, in whose "Monasticon[6] Anglicanum," it was printed in 1661. An entry[7] in the Register records that the volume was presented to Ware in 1665 by Henry Jones, Protestant Bishop of Meath. It is now preserved in the Bodleian Library, among the manuscripts purchased by Rawlinson at the Chandos sale already mentioned. Brief excerpts from portions of the manuscript were made by Ware under the title of "Ex "Registro Monasterii de Dunbrothy (alias de Portu) S. "Mariæ in Com. Wexford." These excerpts form part of a volume which, numbered 36 in the Ware and Clarendon collection, is now in the British Museum.[8]

Contents of Dunbrody Register.

The first part of the Register is occupied with a bull[9] from Pope Celestine III., A.D. 1195, for the establishment of the Abbey, followed by Papal instruments of the thirteenth century, chiefly in relation to the Cistercian Order and its affairs in Ireland. The originals of some of these documents are referred to in the Register[10] as extant at the time in the Cistercian house at Tintern in Wexford.

Tintern, Wexford.

[1] See p. 223.

[2] "De Præsulibus Lageniæ," p. 106.

[3] "De Hibernia." London: 1654, p. 151.

[4] See p. 230

[5] See p. 151.

[6] Vol. ii., col. 1026: "Ex Regist. dicti cœnobii per Jac. Waræum, Eq. Aur. exscriptum."

[7] See p. 200.

[8] Add. Ms. 4787, p. 66.

[9] See p. 97.

[10] See pp. 127, 131–3, 136–8.

The Papal instruments are succeeded in the Register by brief notes on the Kings of England, commencing with William the Conqueror; particulars relating to William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, who married Isabella, grand-daughter of Dermod MacMurragh, King of Leinster; and notices of their descendants. Of these notices the conclusion is not now in the manuscript,[1] and this deficiency would appear to be of old date.

William Mareschal.

Dermod, King of Leinster.

The account of the Mareschal family is followed by expositions of ancient legal terms,[2] and a list of the charters [3] and grants in the volume. The documents thus enumerated originally occupied the second part of the Register, but this portion of the manuscript has, it will be seen, been rendered imperfect through the loss of several leaves.[4]

Charters and grants.

The document of earliest period in the Register before us is that by which Hervey of Mount Maurice granted lands for the establishment of an abbey of the Cistercian Order. Few particulars have been recorded of Hervey beyond those which are found in the work entitled "Expugnatio "Hibernica," written by his contemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis.[5] He states that Hervey was uncle to Earl Richard FitzGilbert, that he was a man of fallen fortunes, and that, without arms or money, he came to Ireland in 1169 with the first Anglo-Norman adventurers who arrived there to aid King Dermod MacMurragh. Cambrensis describes Hervey as acting mainly in the interests of his nephew. After the success of Dermod and the Anglo-Normans at Wexford, that King is stated to have given Hervey two cantreds of land on the coast there. In 1170, Hervey's representations are said to have caused

Hervey of Mount Maurice.

A.D. 1169.

Wexford.

[1] See pp. 140–6, and Ms. E. 3.20, Trinity College, Dublin. In this Ms., to the passage: "Iste Ricardus "habuit unum filium, quem vocavit "Gualterum,"—printed at p. 140 of the present volume,—the following note is appended: "Et alios præ- "terea, tres, Gillebertum primogen- "itum, Rogerum, Robertum, et Ric "ardum, monachum Bechensem."

[2] See p. 147.

[3] See p. 201.

[4] See pp. 178, 183, 185, 189, 195, 196, 200.

[5] "Giraldi Cambrensis Opera," vol. v., Rolls Series. London: 1867.

his associates to execute seventy of the principal townsmen of Waterford, who were in their hands as hostages. Hervey was one of the five witnesses who attested the grant from Earl Richard FitzGilbert to St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.[1] In 1171, Hervey went to England, whence he was despatched to Waterford by Henry II. with royal letters summoning FitzGilbert to his presence. FitzGilbert consequently attended on the King at Newenham, Gloucestershire, where he was then engaged in preparations for the expedition to Ireland. A reconciliation was effected between Henry II. and FitzGilbert, mainly through the address and mediation of Hervey. The post of Marshal to Henry II. in Ireland appears to have been held by Hervey, but the troops there are stated to have on one occasion insisted on having Raymond le Gros as their leader. An expedition to Munster undertaken by Hervey in 1174 was attended with disastrous results to the soldiery under his command. Hervey married Nesta, cousin of Raymond le Gros, and daughter of Maurice FitzGerald. He is stated to have made misrepresentations to Henry II. against Raymond, towards whom, according to Cambrensis, he entertained hostile feelings.

Waterford.

St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

Henry II. A.D. 1171.

FitzGilbert.

Marshal in Ireland.

Raymond.

The connexion between Raymond and his cousin, Giraldus, is supposed to have influenced that writer in his depreciation of Hervey, whom he described[2] as follows :—

Description of Hervey.

" He was of stature a tall and a comelie man, his eyes " graie and somewhat big, amiable of face and pleasant

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[1] *See* vol. i., p. 79.

[2] " The Irish Historie composed " and written by Giraldus Cambren- " sis and translated into English by " John Hooker." London: [1587]. p. 38. The original is as follows :

" Erat autem Herveius vir procerus " et pulcher, oculis glaucis et pro- " minentibus, aspectu amabili, vul- " tuque venusto, verbis ornatis, collo " tereti et longo, in fidam capitis " columnam erecto, demissis hume- " ris, et tam manibus quam brachiis " decenter in longum protensis, pec- " tore mediocriter quadrato; medio " vero, quod plerisque sine lege tur- " gescere solet, naturaliteret et mo- " deste substricto; demum in am- " plitudinem pectori proportionalem " versus ilia descendente; denique, " tam coxis quam tibiis et pedibus " per omnia militaribus, partique " corporis superiori non ineleganter " respondentibus. Statura quoque

Hervey of Mount Maurice.

" of countenance, an eloquent man, having a long and a " round necke, his shoulders somewhat low, his armes " and hands something long, he was broad brested, " but small in waste, though the same being big in " others is thought to be commendable, his bellie was " somewhat big and round, his thighes, legs, and feet " being well proportionated and answerable to his " bodie; of stature he was indifferent. But as in bodie " he was well beset and compact, so, on the contrarie, " his mind, life, and conversation were corrupt and " disordered. . . . . Besides, he was a privie and an " envious accuser, and a double man, uncerteine, vaine, " and altogither unconstant, saving in inconstancie; " a very subtill man and a deceitfull: under his toong " he had both milke and honie, but both of them " were mixed with poison. He was sometimes in " great prosperitie, and all things fell out according " to his owne desire; and suddenlie fortune turning " hir wheele, he had such a fall, that he did never " recover the same againe. He was sometimes a very " good soldior, and had good experience in the feats " of wars, after the maner used in France; but he " was so suddenlie altred and changed, that he became

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" vir erat non immodice mediocri- " tatis modum excedente.

" Sed quantum exteriorem homi- " nem multiplici natura dote bea- " verat, tantum et interiorem variis " vitiorum maculis deformaverat. " Erat quippe vir a pueritia veneri " datus; et quicquid in omni libi- " dine vel aliis in ipsum, vel ipsi in " alios collibuerat, licere putans; " nec incestus ullos, nec adulteria " vitans. Vir invidus, delator, et " duplex: vir subdolus, facetus, et " fallax: cujus sub lingua mel et " lac veneno confecta. Vir vagus " et vanus: præter inconstantiæ " solius, nullius rei constantiam " habens. In summis rotæ gradi- " bus quandoque constitutus; sed " irremeabili descensu, et irrepara- " bili jam casu, versus ima volubili- " tate dilapsus. Vir olim Gallica " militia strenuus; sed hodie plus " habens malitiæ quam militiæ, " plus fraudis quam laudis, plus " eminentiæ quam existentiæ, plus " festivitatis quam fecunditatis, plus " verbositatis quam veritatis."— " Giraldi Cambrensis Opera," vol. v., p. 327. Rolls series. London: 1867.

Hervey of Mount Maurice.

" more skilfull in malice than valiant in prowesse, " more full of deceit than renowned in honor, more " puffed up in pride than endowed with worship, " more hastie than happie, and more full of words " than abounding in truth."

Giraldus, in another portion of his work, designated Hervey as one of "the great pillars" of the enterprise which his countrymen undertook against Ireland. He added that, by God's secret but not unjust judgment, Hervey and some of his chief associates had not any legitimate children.[1]

Cork.

The name of Hervey appears among those of attesting witnesses at Oxford to the charter, assigned to A.D. 1177, by which Henry II. granted Cork to Robert FitzStephen and Milo de Cogan.[2] A royal ordinance of the same date mentions Hervey's land between Wexford and Waterford.[3]

The grant made by Hervey for the establishment of an Abbey at Dunbrody is not mentioned by Giraldus, whose latest notice in relation to him is as follows:[4]

Hervey. Canterbury.

"About this time Hervie of Mont Moris professed " himselfe a monke in the monasterie of the Trinitie in " Canterburie, and gave to the same in franke and pure " almes all his patronages and impropriations of all " his churches, lieing by the sea coasts betweene Water- " ford and Wexford,[5] and so became a monke, and lived " a solitarie life in a religious habit; who as he changed " his habit, so would to God he had changed his mind,

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[1] "Quatuor hi grandes expug- " nationis Hiberniæ postes, Ste- " phanides, Herveius, Reimundus, " et Johannes de Curci."—"Giraldi " Cambrensis Opera." Rolls Series. London: 1867, vol. v., p. 345.

[2] "Waræi de Hibernia disquisi- " tiones." London: 1658, p. 275.

[3] "Chronica Rogeri de Houe- " dene." Rolls Series. London: 1869, vol. ii., p. 134. "Gesta Re- " gis Henrici Secundi." Rolls Series. 1867, vol. i., p. 164.

[4] "Cambrensis Opera," vol. v., p. 352. "The Irish Historie." London: [1587], p. 45.

[5] *See* p. lxix.

"and as he hath laid awaie his secular weeds, had cast "off his malicious disposicion."[1]

Hervey of Mount Maurice.

The retirement of Hervey to the monastery at Canterbury is entered under the year 1179 in the Annals of Ireland in the present volume (p. 304).

Dunbrody. Foundation charter.

To the year 1175 may be assigned Hervey's charter, under which the Abbey of Dunbrody was subsequently erected. In this instrument, which will be found at p. 151, Hervey styles himself "Marshal of the King in Ireland" and "Seneschal of all the land of Earl Richard" FitzGilbert. He grants the lands and privileges in honour of God, St. Mary, and St. Benedict, to the monks of Buildwas, for the construction of an Abbey of the Cistercian Order. The grant, he states, is for the benefit of his soul, and those of his wife, ancestors, and heirs, as well as for the souls of King Henry and Earl Richard.

Marshal of Henry II.

Buildwas.

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[1] On the acrimony of Cambrensis towards Hervey the following observations were made in the sixteenth century by Richard Stanihurst:

"Herveius, si Giraldo Cambrensi "fides adhibenda sit, erat veterator "perquàm versutus, artificio dis"simulandi mirabiliter eruditus. "Verè, an secus, pro certo affirmare "non queo, verisimile tamen mihi "videtur, Herveium Giraldi volunta"tem læsisse, quandoquidem in qua"vis ferè libelli sui paginula ejus "famam omni contumelia attingit. "At si depravatos hominis mores "sincerè expresserit, historici inte"gritatem, religionemque pluri"mùm laudo: sin domestici odii "publicos testes colligere voluerit, "maledicam bacchandi calumniam "multùm reprehendo."—"Per hos "dies Herveius de monte Mauris"co, tanquam rudem accipiens, "atque ad meliorem mentem, vo"luntatemque à Deo conversus, "mundanis corruptelis nuntium "remisit, in monasticam professio"nem se totum tradidit, denique "omnem malitiam, cum militia, "deposuit. Durus est in hunc "scriptor, prout suprà positum est, "Giraldus Cambrensis, quem invi"diosis maledictorum notis tradere "voluit posteritatis memoriæ. Sed "quoniam malevolentia congruen"ter veritati convenienterque per"rarò loquitur, talesque suos ini"micos fingit, quales eos esse, et "videri optat, æquum erit, in "narratione iniqua, calumniatori "fidem derogare. Formam Her"veii ita depingere conatur Giral"dus. Aptas et integras singulas "corporis partes habuit; articulo"rum compactio firma; coloris "suavitas insignis; . . . . . "Talia et multa acerbiora Giral"dus. Verùm ut hæc ita fuisse "demus, cùm explicabili numinis

Lands.

The lands given are specified in the charter, and their extent is defined by references to hills, woods, plains, rivers, and highways. Among the lands were those of Dunbrodiki,[1] from which the Abbey was subsequently named.

Dunbrodiki.

The monks were, under Hervey's charter, freed from all secular services, exactions, or tolls throughout his lands. He authorised them to hold their own court of justice, to supply their houses with timber from his woods, and to harbour in security any fugitives who

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" clementiæ placuerit, cælestis gra- " tiæ lucem homini, vitiis obcæcato, " tendere, quorsum pertinet, hu- " mano modo peccantem tam acri- " ter criminari, cùm liceat pœniten- " tem, melioris vitæ sensum capi- " entem admirari? Habet suum " juventus fervorem, difficileque " est, eam ætatem libidinis uredine " non torreri. Detur igitur aliquid " naturæ communis fragilitati, et " aliorum vitas ad insolens illud ac " Pharisaicum perpendiculum mi- " nimè exigamus. Quippe hoc ni- " hil aliud est, quàm in alienum " nævum lynceis oculis intueri, " nostram strumam, instar talpæ, " non dispicere."—" Richardi Sta- " nihursti, Dubliniensis, de rebus in " Hibernia gestis." — Antverpiæ : 1584, pp. 158, 191. *See also* " Cambrensis Eversus." 1662, p. 53.

In the " Anglo-Norman Poem on " the Conquest of Ireland," published in 1837, Hervey is styled " Hervi de Mumoreci " and " de " Momorci." In reference to grants by Earl Richard FitzGilbert, the author wrote :

' Sur la mer donat Obarthi
A Hervi de Momorci.' "

[1] This name occurs also in the following forms : " Donbrothia," p. 229 ; " Donbrothy," p. 304 and vol. i., p. 326 ; " Donnbrothy," p. 280 ; " Dumbrothy," 1291 ; " Dum- " mebrodechi," p. 98 ; " Dunbro- " deki," p. 166 ; " Dunbrotheki," p. 169 ; " Dunbrothi," p. 171 ; " Dunbrothiki," p. 158 ; " Dunbro- " thy," i., p. 354. In documents of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the name appears as " Donbrodie," " Donbrody," " Dun- " brodie," " Dunbrody," " Dun- " brodye." On Sheet 39 of the Ordnance Survey map of Ireland, Dunbrody appears as containing 325 statute acres, 1 rood, 26 perches, in county of Wexford, barony of Shelburne. In a communication to the Ordnance Survey, in relation to Dunbrody, the late John O'Donovan, L.L.D., Editor of " Annals of Ireland," wrote as follows : " The name of this parish is " called in Irish by the inhabitants " of the barony of Ida on the other " side of the water, Dún Brotha, " which signifies the *Dun* or fort of " Brody, a man's name formerly " common in Ireland ; and from " this interpretation of the name it " appears probable that the great " abbey of this parish occupies the " site of a Pagan dun." — Ms. Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

sought their protection. Among the attesting witnesses to this charter were the Bishops of Wexford and Ossory, and Hervey's wife, Nesta. Nesta, wife of Hervey.

Richard FitzGilbert, who died in 1177, executed a charter (p. 152) in similar terms to, and in confirmation of, that of Hervey. Dunbrody. Fitz-Gilbert.

The next document, in point of date, in connexion with Dunbrody, is an agreement of 1182 between Ranulph, Abbot of Buildwas, and Leonard, Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin. It commences with a statement that Hervey of Mount Maurice had recently granted to the "White Monks" of Buildwas a site for a monastery in the place called "the Port of St. Mary, Dunbrody," in the diocese of Ferns in Ireland, with lands, rights, and powers for its administration under the rule of the Cistercian Order.[1] Dunbrody. Buildwas. Dublin.

To obtain full information in connexion with these lands, Abbot Ranulph, we are told, despatched thither from Buildwas a discreet and careful lay-brother named Alan. On his arrival, Alan found the place a solitary waste, and a hollow oak tree was the only shelter it afforded him. In miserable plight, he ascertained with all speed the extent and character of the lands intended for the Abbey, and returning to Buildwas communicated the results of his labours.[2] Mission of Alan to Dunbrody.

The Abbot of Buildwas did not consider it expedient to send any of his monks to Dunbrody, and decided to offer all his rights there to St. Mary's, the Abbey of his Order at Dublin. This proposal was accepted, and, in addition to rights under Hervey's charter, the Abbot of Buildwas invested St. Mary's, Dublin, with entire jurisdiction over Dunbrody. Transfer of Dunbrody to St. Mary's, Dublin, A.D. 1182.

The agreement was concluded at Dublin on the first of November 1182, by Ranulph, Abbot of Buildwas, and Leonard, Abbot of St. Mary's, who appended to it the seals of their respective communities. Abbots of Buildwas and Dublin.

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[1] *See* p. 4 and vol. i., p. 354. | [2] *See* vol. i., p. 357.

Dunbrody.

Donations of land to John, who appears to have been the first Abbot of Dunbrody,[1] were made by Gilbert of Essex and other settlers in Wexford and Waterford.[2]

Charters from Prince John, A.D. 1185.

A charter confirming the Abbey in its possessions was executed by Prince John, at Tibraghny, Kilkenny, in 1185, and among the attesting witnesses to it were Bertram de Verdun, Theobald Walter, founder of the house of Ormonde, and others.[3] By further instruments in the same year, the Abbot, monks, their men, possessions and goods were taken under the immediate protection of Prince John, who granted to them valuable rights and immunities throughout his territories.[4]

Dunbrody: Bull from Celestine III., A.D. 1195.

In 1195, Celestine III. issued "the great Bull" for the foundation of the Abbey, and for the confirmation of it in all its rights and liberties.[5] This document is addressed to Thomas, Abbot of the Monastery of the Port of St. Mary, and his brethren under monastic rule there. The Pope announces that, in accordance with their requests, he takes the church of the Port of St. Mary, its Abbot, monks, and their successors, under the protection of St. Peter and the see of Rome. He decrees that the rule of St. Benedict and the institutes of the Cistercian Order as then in use in the Abbey shall be perpetually maintained there. He confirms the Abbey in its present and future possessions; exempts the monks from payment of tithes; and permits them to receive ecclesiastics and laymen. The Pope also confers upon the Abbot and monks several privileges, such as freedom from attendance at secular courts of justice; permission to appear as witnesses in civil and criminal causes; authority to have their churches, altars, and church requisites consecrated gratuitously by the diocesan Bishop, whose refusal to bestow the prescribed benediction on a newly-elected Abbot was not to impair the authority of the latter. Recourse was also autho-

[1] Roll "Coram Rege," Edward I., No. 125.—Public Record Office, London.

[2] *See* pp. 98, 167, 169, 198.

[3] *See* pp. 166, 167.

[4] *See* p. 97.

[5] *See* p. 97.

rised to extern Prelates for any of the Abbey's affairs which required the exercise of episcopal functions. Dunbrody: Bull from Celestine III. A.D. 1195.

Bishops, unless specially invited, were, under the Bull, precluded from entering the Abbey, and from interfering with the Cistercian regulations for the election, institution, or removal of the Abbot.

Excommunications, interdicts and suspensions, promulgated against the monks or their hired servants, for non-payment of tithes, were declared void by the Bull, which also decreed that mandates from Rome should not affect their privileges, unless they contained special reference to the Cistercian Order.

To ensure peace and tranquillity, the Pope prohibited the commission of acts of rapine, theft, incendiarism, bloodshed, forcible arrest, murder, or violence, within the precincts of the monastery, its granges or enclosures.

In addition to special privileges mentioned in the Bull, the Abbey was by it given all the liberties and immunities which had ever been conferred on Cistercians, and declared to be exempt from exactions of secular rulers. Persons who infringed the provisions of the Bull, and failed to make due reparation, incurred excommunication and deprivation of the sacraments of the church at the time of death.

The Bull was dated at St. Peter's, Rome, on the Kalends of December, in the fourth year of Pope Celestine, A.D. 1195, and bore the attestations of nineteen Cardinals, Deacons, and Bishops.

The manuscript Register contains a drawing[1] of the Papal seal, with the following inscription: "Sanctus "Petrus. Sanctus Paulus. Celestinus. Perfice gressus "meos in semitis tuis."

The Abbey was erected on a point of land in Wexford, situated near the junction of the rivers Barrow and Nore with the Suir.[2] Site of Abbey.

Albin O'Molloy, Bishop of Ferns, in whose diocese Dunbrody Abbey was established, took the monks and See of Ferns.

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[1] *See* p. 103.

[2] *See* p. c.

their possessions under the protection of his see, and enjoined the faithful to guard, protect, and defend their rights both lay and ecclesiastical.[1] Lands and churches at Portumna, and in its vicinity in Connacht, were, with other donations, given to the Abbey by Milo de Cogan.[2] Herlewin, a Cistercian, who was Bishop of Leighlin in the early years of the thirteenth century, is stated to have constructed great part of the church of the Abbey of Dunbrody, in which he was interred in 1217.[3]

De Cogan. Bishop of Leighlin. Dunbrody.

The charters of Dunbrody Abbey were confirmed by William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, who became Lord of Leinster, through his marriage with Isabel, sole child of Richard FitzGilbert and Eva, daughter of King Dermod Mac Murchad.[4]

William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke.

Earl William, known as the senior, or "the great "Marshal," administered the government of England for Richard I., and was a surety between the Barons and King John, whose son Henry III. was, on his father's decease, placed under his tutelage.[5]

Religious establishments at Wexford, Duisk, and Kilkenny, were endowed by William Mareschal.[6] He also founded a Cistercian Abbey not far from Dunbrody, in accordance with a vow which he had made while at sea, in a storm off the coast. This Abbey, designated "De "Voto," or "of the vow," was also styled New Tintern, from being occupied by monks from the establishment founded at Tintern, in Wales, by a predecessor of the Earl.[7]

Tintern.

In his confirmation-charter to Dunbrody, William Mareschal states that it is granted for the benefit of the souls of himself, his wife, Isabel, their children, and

Dunbrody. William Mareschal.

[1] *See* p. 168.

[2] *See* p. 190.

[3] *See* p. 280.

[4] *See* p. 141.

[5] "Matthæi Parisiensis Historia "Anglorum." Rolls Series. London: 1866, vol. ii., pp. 27, 155, 196.

[6] *See* "Facsimiles of National "Mss. of Ireland." Part II., p. xlviii. London: Longmans, 1878.

See pp. 141, 226, 231, 280, 307, 308.

ancestors. He took the Abbey under his special protection, and commanded his adherents not to permit the monks, or their men, English or Irish, to suffer from exactions by foresters or other officials, or to be impeded in enclosing their lands and woods and making fosses.[1]

Isabel, Countess of Pembroke.

William Mareschal, senior, died in 1219, leaving five sons and five daughters.[2] Of his eldest son, and heir, William, there are no documents in the Dunbrody Register. It contains two instruments by his brother Richard, who succeeded him as Earl in 1231. One of these, an undated ordinance for the disforestation of the Earl's lands at Ross, is of high interest, as it supplies a number of local names in archaic forms.[3] By the other charter, the Earl restored to Dunbrody Abbey the wood of Duncannon, which his father had received in pledge from that house.[4] This grant was executed, under the Earl's seal, at Ross Castle, on the first of April, 1233. He at this period engaged in hostilities in Ireland against Henry III., and died at Kilkenny in 1234, from wounds received in a conflict at Kildare.[5] His brother and immediate successor, Gilbert Mareschal, was killed in a tournament at Warwick[6] in 1242.

William Mareschal, junior.

Richard Mareschal.

Disforestation.

Duncannon.

Gilbert Mareschal.

Walter Mareschal, the fourth brother, who succeeded as Earl of Pembroke, ratified the antecedent grants to Dunbrody Abbey, and bestowed further lands on it.[7] By charter he conferred on the Abbey many valuable immunities from local exactions, such as those for payment in cows for heads of outlaws, taxes for constructing castles, bridges, parks, walls, and folds, demands from foresters and bailiffs in relation to woods and pasture of cattle.

Charter from Walter Mareschal.

Immunities.

The Earl granted to the Abbot and monks complete freedom with respect to their lands, woods, and waters. Reserving to himself the right of hunting, he gave them

[1] *See* p. 158.
[2] *See* pp. 141, 312.
[3] *See* p. 154.
[4] *See* p. 160.
[5] *See* pp. 142, 315.
[6] *See* p. 143, and "Itineraria Symonis." Cambridge: 1778, p. 132.
[7] *See* p. 161.

Dunbrody. Charter from Walter Mareschal.

liberty of pasture, throughout all his forests, to the extent annually of eighty cows and calves, and fifteen hundred sheep and lambs, or an equivalent number of other animals. He also granted liberty to have purchases made for the Abbey throughout his lands, without payment of customs or tolls.

Papal instruments.

In addition to the Bull of Pope Celestine, the Register contains several Papal instruments by which privileges and exemptions were conferred on the Cistercian Order in general. These documents were entered in the Register usually from transcripts, certified under the seals of Archbishops or other prelates, and the originals of some of them are noted as extant at the time at Tintern.[1] In the Register are also the headings of two instruments which it originally contained, in relation to the Abbey of Tintern or "De Voto."[2]

The Register does not appear to have contained a copy of the decree by which the Abbot of Inislaunaght, Tipperary, was in 1234 sentenced by the General Chapter of the Cistercian Order to be excommunicated and deposed, if it should be proved as had been alleged, that he had commenced an illegal action against the Abbot of Dunbrody.

Hervey.

Transfer from Canterbury to Tintern, A.D. 1245.

In 1245, the lands in Ireland which Hervey of Mount Maurice had, as mentioned at p. lxxii., given to Christ Church, Canterbury, were by the Prior and Chapter of that institution transferred to the Abbey of Tintern, Wexford, at an annual rent of ten marks, subsequently increased to thirteen. It was stipulated that the Abbey at Tintern should always maintain a chaplain to celebrate masses for the souls of Hervey of Mount Maurice and other founders and benefactors of Christ Church, Canterbury.[4]

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[1] *See* pp. 127, 131–133, 136–138.

[2] *See* p. 189.

[3] Martene "Thesaurus Novus." Vol. iv., col. 1359.

[4] "Universis Sancte Matris Ec-" clesie filiis, ad quos presens " scriptum pervenerit, Fratres " Prior et Capitulum ecclesie Christ " Cantuariensis salutem in Do- " mino : Noveritis quod nos dedi- " mus, concessimus, et hac presenti " carta nostra confirmavimus dilec- " tis nobis in Christi Abbati et " Conventui de Voto, Cisterciensis

Earl Walter Mareschal, on his decease in 1246, was succeeded by his father's fifth son, Anselm, who died in the same year, and with him terminated the direct male line from Richard FitzGilbert and Eva, daughter of Dermod, King of Leinster. Walter Mareschal. Anselm Mareschal.

The "Chronicles" in the Register, here printed at pp. 140–146, were obviously entered in it to indicate the legal representatives of those who had claims over Dunbrody as portion of the lordship of Leinster. The entries commence at A.D. 1066, and are continued, in a series of succinct notes concerning the Kings of England and the Mareschal family, to A.D. 1274. These are followed by memoranda in relation to the marriages and descendants of Matilda, Johanna, Isabella, and Sibilla, daughters of William Mareschal.[1] The Register, however, does not now contain the leaves in sequence, in which, it may be assumed, similar details were given in connexion Chronicles. Kings of England. Mareschal family.

" ordinis, Fernensis diocesis in " Hibernia, omnes terras et predia " urbana seu rustica que possidemus et tenuimus hucusque in " Hibernia ex dono pie memorie " nobilis quondam viri Hervei de " Monte Mauricii. Quas, videlicet, " terras nominatim presentibus duximus exprimendas, videlicet, totam terram nostram de Kilmor, " de Kenturc, de Banewe. Et totum redditum et jus nostrum de " Thamasre. Totum eciam redditum et jus nostrum de terris ad " ecclesiam de Kylboghan pertinentibus, cum insula de Banewe, " et duas insulas de Salteye, cum " earum omnibus pertinenciis et " appendiciis ad nos spectantibus." —The agreement in relation to the chaplain was as follows :—

" Et nichilominus exhibebunt " competentem ydoneum capellanum qui continue celebrabit missam defunctorum in capella Beati " Brandani apud Banewe specialiter pro nobili quondam viro, " Herveo de Monte Mauricii, et pro " aliis fundatoribus et benefactoribus ecclesie Christi Cantuariensis."—"Registrum Henrici, Prioris." Ms. Library, University of Cambridge. — Proceedings of Kilkenny Archæological Society, vol. iii., 1856, p. 216.—*See*, also, Reports by J. B. Sheppard on Mss. of Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, in Reports of Royal Commission on Historical Mss. iv. (1876), p. 445, ix. (1883), p. 75.

[1] *See* pp. 143, 313. In relation to the descendants of William Mareschal's daughter, Sibilla, and her husband, William Ferrers, Earl of Derby, extracts appear in vol. 608 of the Carew Mss., Lambeth, under the heading :—"Ex legiario " Monasterii de Portu S. Marie de " Dunbrothy in Hibernia."

Eva Mareschal. with the daughter named Eva, ancestress of Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster and Lord of Meath. In our Appendix will be found official statements, of the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., on the partition of the Leinster lands of William Mareschal's five daughters and their descendants.

Matilda Mareschal. Bigod. Matilda, eldest daughter of William Mareschal, became the wife of Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk. The office of Marshal of England, as well as the lordship of the Leinster. part of Leinster in which Dunbrody stood, devolved upon their son Roger. By an instrument executed in 1274–5, his successor, Earl Roger, intimated to all his officials and tenants in Ireland that he had taken Dunbrody Abbey, its Abbot, monks, men, and all its possessions under his protection, and commanded that their rights should be respected and defended.[1]

Particulars of proceedings between the Earl's represent Dunbrody. sentatives in Ireland and the Abbot of Dunbrody appear on a Roll of 1281, in relation to cattle and horses taken by force from granges of the monastery and driven to Ross. Old Ross. In this document the prices for bullocks, cows, and horses are set down at twenty shillings each.[2]

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[1] *See* p. 180.

[2] Plea Roll, Ireland, x. Edward I.: — "Rogerus le Bigod, " Comes Norfolchie et Marescallus " Anglie, Ricardus Tracy, et Philippus de la Roche, attachiati fuerunt ad respondendum Abbati de " Dunbrothy de placito quare, cum " idem Abbas de terris et tenementis Abbacie sue de Dunbroghy nullum redditum nec " aliquod aliud servicium prefato " Comiti debeat, presertim cum " terras et tenementa illa teneat in " liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam, nec eciam aliqua racionabili causa subesset quare " predictus Comes ipsum Abbatem per averia sua vel alio modo " distringere debuisset secundum " legem et consuetudinem regni " Domini Regis, idem Comes et " predicti Ricardus et Philippus, " per mandatum ipsius Comitis, " averia predicti Abbatis apud Cul " Tyrbregan et Ranweston inventa " ceperunt et eadem averia enormiter verberaverunt, et ad loco remociora festinanter fugaverunt, et " ea sic fugata et nimis fatigata " imparcaverunt, et in parco tamdiu detinuerunt quod plura eorum " ex nimia fatigacione et fame perierunt, et alia dampna et enormia eidem Abbati intulerunt, ad " dampnum ipsius Abbatis non

A record of the same year contains an entry in reference to alleged infringement of the Earl's rights by persons who, without permission, entered his forest at Bentry, in Wexford, where they felled and appropriated oaks and other trees.[1] Forest. Bentry, Wexford.

" modicum et contra pacem Domini " Regis, unde queritur quod die " Sancti Andree apud Cul [Tyr- " bregan] anno, etc. octavo, ceper- " unt duos boves, precii duarum " marcarum, et tres vaccas, precii " xx solidorum, quos fugarunt apud " Veterem Ros. Item, d[ie An]- " nunciationis Beate Marie anno " eodem, apud grangiam de Tyrbre- " gan ceperunt decem affros, precii " cujuslibet xx solidorum, et eodem " die apud grangiam de Cul ceper- " unt sex equos, precii cujuslibet " xx. solidorum, et unum bovem, " precii unius marce, et fugarunt " apud Veterem Ros, et die As- " sumpcionis Beate Marie, anno " eodem, ceperunt apud grangiam " de Raus quindecim boves precii " cujuslibet unius marce, et septem " equos, precii cujuslibet xx. solid- " orum, et unum pullum precii x. " solidorum, et unum pullum, precii " quatuor marcarum, et fugarunt " apud Veterem Ros, unde deteri- " orati et in dampnum ut ad val- " enciam, etc.

"Et predictus Comes per attor- " natum suum venit ipse et aliis di- " cit quod non tenetur predicto Ab- " bati nec brevi suo nec narrationi " sue respondere, pro eo quod in " isto casu et precipue in capcione " averiorum jacet aliud breve de " cursu. Ad hoc respondet pre- " dictus Abbas quod sunt alii arti- " culi in predicto brevi suo, qua de " causa aliud breve de cursu capi " non debuit nec oportuit. Et pre- " dictus Comes per attornatum " suum dicit quod alias in curia " contencio fuit et placitum inter " easdem personas per breve re- " plevine averiorum, scilicet, de xl. " averiis de averiis prenominatis. " Super quo brevi idem Comes in " curia recessit sine die. Et petit " judicium de brevi suo et sua " narratione." [Remainder of entry indistinct.]

[1] The record above-mentioned, in relation to the forest, is entered, as follows, on the same Roll :—

"Inquisicio inter Hay Huskard " et Willelmum Uesher super eo " quod si predicti Hay et Willel- " mus sine licencia et voluntate " ipsius Comitis intraverunt fores- " tam suam de Bentry et iidem des- " truxerunt et vastaverunt plures " quercus et alias arbores in eadem " foresta, scindendo, prosternendo, " et abducendo, in grave dampnum " ipsius Comitis, et contra pacem, " etc., sicut predictus Comes dicit, " vel si predicti Hay et Willelmus, " de concessione et voluntate Ro- " berti Cokeril, tunc Senescalli " predicti Comitis, habuerunt licen- " tiam scindendi sex quercus in " eadem foresta, quas abduxerunt, " et nunquam postea predictam " forestam, destruxerunt, vastaver- " unt, nec aliquas quercus pros- " ternerunt ibidem. . ." [Ms. indistinct.]

Dunbrody: Papal grants. In connexion with the Abbey of Dunbrody and its special rights, letters appear in the Register from Gregory IX., exempting the Abbot from acting as Judge in law cases; from Innocent IV., in relation to churches at Portumna; and from Gregory X., with reference to the chapel and grange at Balimol.

Agreements. Among the documents included, or referred to, in the Register may be mentioned agreements between the Abbey of Dunbrody and the monasteries of Athissel, Duisk, Inislaunaght, Inistioc, and Selsker; confirmations of grants by William de Cogan, Thomas Fitz Antony, and Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster.

In the Register are also memoranda in relation to law proceedings, which appear to have terminated in 1285, between Dunbrody and the Templars, as to claims on the grange and land of Kilbride in Wexford.

Templars. Wexford.

Documents in Register. The Dunbrody Register does not appear to have originally contained any documents later in date than the early part of the fourteenth century. The only instrument of a subsequent period in it is that (p. 198) from Robert, Bishop of Ferns, in 1453, concerning the right of the Abbey to the chapel of Rathcro in his diocese.

Dunbrody. Some transactions may be here noticed in connexion with Dunbrody, for the history of which but few materials are now to be found.

Dunbrody. Athissel. A controversy which had prevailed for some time between Dunbrody and the Augustinian monastery at Athissel, Tipperary, in relation to churches and benefices, was adjusted [1] by Nicholas, Archdeacon of Ferns, acting

[1] "Omnibus Christi fidelibus presentes literas visuris vel audituris Frater Hubertus, Prior Domus Sancti Edmundi de Athissell et ejusdem loci Conventus, salutem in Domino sempiternam: Universitati vestre notum facimus quod cum lis mota fuisset per longa tempora inter nos et Abbatem et Conventum de Portu Sancte Marie, Ordinis Cisterciensis, Fernensis diocesis, super ecclesias et beneficia de Clonmel, Lysrotheran, et Kylmoryssyn, cum pertinenciis, coram Venerabili viro, Nicholao, tunc temporis Fernensi Archidiacono, judice principali a Domino Papa delegato, et ipsius subdelegatis, ex altera parte, et coram Domino

as Papal delegate, and Alain de la Zouche, Chief Justiciary of Ireland, A.D. 1255–59. The document, here subjoined, in connexion with this settlement between Hubert de Burgh, Prior of Athissel, and the Abbot of Dunbrody, is one of those missing from the Register, which only contains the references to it printed at pages 106, 196.

Alain de la Zouche, Justiciary.

Among the records of the English courts of the reign of Edward I. are extant entries relating to litigation, both in England and Ireland, between Peter, Abbot of Dunbrody, and the Templars, with respect to claims on Crok, or Crook, in the county of Waterford. The right of the Abbot of Dunbrody to this land, under a grant from Gilbert of Essex, was contested by the Templars, who claimed it under a charter from Henry II. In a petition to Edward I. on this subject, in 1290, the Abbot of Dunbrody stated that he had during twelve years carried on proceedings without effect against the Master of the Templars in Ireland before the King's Justices both in Dublin and England. He averred that by procrastination he had been grievously oppressed,[2] that his Abbey was reduced to the greatest poverty, and he earnestly

Litigation with Templars.

Petition from Abbot, A.D. 1290.

" Alano, Justiciario Hibernie, sim-" iliter: Tandem lis sopita fuit inter " nos sub hac forma : Quod nos, " nomine pacis et ad evitandum " labores quotidianos et expensas, " eisdem Abbati et Conventui sex-" aginta et octo sterlingorum bone " monete et successoribus eorum " annuatim de camera nostra con-" cessimus persolvendos a nobis et " successoribus nostris, in Domo " eorum, per nos vel nuntios nos-" tros, videlicet, medietatem ad " Purificationem Beate Marie prox-" ime venturam et aliam medieta-" tem ad Vincula Sancti Petri, in-" cipiendo anno MCC quinquagesi-" mo sexto.". . "In cujus rei " testimonium, has literas sigillo " nostro, unacum communi sigillo, " fecimus apponi."—Ms. F. 1. 16, Trinity College, Dublin.

[2] " Idem Abbas, sentiens se ultra " modum gravatum, et domum " suam ad maximam paupertatem " deductam per hoc quod dictum " placitum tam diutinam in diversis " terris cepit dilacionem; ad pedes " Majestatis vestre, flexis genibus " provolutus, cum Conventu suo, " excellencie vestre supplicat humi-" liter et devote quatinus, caritatis " intuitu, et pro salute anime vestre, " et pro salute anime Domini Hen-" rici patris vestri, quondam Regis " Anglie, dictum placitum maturare

Dunbrody. supplicated the King to direct his Justices to proceed with all despatch, as he could neither maintain hospitality, nor administer the affairs of his Convent, if necessitated to continue litigation against opponents so powerful as the Templars.

William, Abbot of Dunbrody. Adam O'Thothyl and William de Kerdiff were in 1302 appointed by William, Abbot of Dunbrody, to represent him during his absence.[1] In 1308, Damian, Abbot of Dunbrody, executed an acquittance [2] for an annual payment made to his Abbey by the monastery of Athissel.

Damian, Abbot.

Philip Churchill, Abbot. Philip Chirchull, or Churchill, Abbot some years later, was engaged in legal contests with the Crown in relation to the title to the land at Kilbride, questions in connexion

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"dignemini. Mandantes Justiciariis vestris predictis quod in eodem placito sub qua poterunt celeritate procedant donec judicialiter terminetur. Quia dictus Abbas neque hospitalitatem neque Conventum de cetero tenere poterit, si predictum placitum diucius debeat prosequi contra adversarios suos Templarios tam potentes."—"Petitiones in Parliamento," xviii. Edward I. Public Record Office, London.

[1] Patent Roll, Ireland, xxxi. Edward I.

[2] "Pateat universis per presentes nos Damianum, Abbatem de Portu Sancte Marie et ejusdem loci Conventus, de communi assensu et consensu nostro, remisisse, relaxasse, et omnino quietum clamasse inperpetuum necnon et sursum reddidisse, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, Fratri Thome, Priori Domus Beati Edmundi de Athissell et ejusdem loci Conventui, et eorum successoribus, totum jus et clameum quod habuimus, habemus, vel aliquo modo habere poterimus, in quatuor marcis et dimidia annue pensionis quas predicti Prior et Conventus nobis portare solebant per eorum literas, quas recuperavimus versus eosdem in magnis assisis apud Casseliam per eorum recognitionem. Ita quod nec nos, nec successores nostri, nec aliquis alius nomine nostro aliquod jus, clameum, calumpniam, seu exigentiam in predicto redditu de cetero exigere vel vendicare poterimus. Et si nos, predicti Abbas et Conventus, contra istam quietam clamantiam in aliqua parte venire presumpserimus, volumus et concedimus quod tunc teneamur eisdem Priori et Conventui in mille libris in puro debito. In cujus rei testimonium, presentibus sigillum nostrum commune apponi fecimus. Datum in Prioratu de Athissell, die Jovis in hebdomada Pentecostes, anno Domini millesimo tricentesimo octavo."—Ms. F. 1. 16. Trinity College, Dublin.

with which arose consequent on the suppression of the Order of the Temple. Templars.

Hospitallers. The Hospitallers in Ireland, on whom the lands of the Templars there had been conferred, transferred their claims on Kilbride to the Abbot of Dunbrody.[1]

Deposal of Abbot, A.D. 1340. By decree in 1340, the Abbots of Bective and Granard removed Chirchull from the Abbacy of Dunbrody, which they committed to the Prior, William de Ross. The deposal of Chirchull was caused by his refusal to permit visitation at Dunbrody by Philip Wafre, Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin. A petition was addressed to Edward III. by Abbot Wafre, in the same year, for the arrest of Philip Chirchull, John Chirchull, David Chirchull, and two other monks. They,[2] he alleged, had, contrary to discipline, left Dunbrody, and were wandering from place to place in Wexford, Tipperary, Waterford, and Kilkenny. The King's deputy in Ireland, on this application, issued

Proceedings of monks.

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[1] "Omnibus Christi fidelibus tam "presentibus, etc. Frater Roger "Outlawe, Prior Hospitalis Sancti "Johannis Jerusalem in Hibernia, "ceterique confratres ejusdem Or- "dinis Hospitalis in Hibernia, "salutem, etc. Noveritis nos, pro "nobis, etc. ex consilio et as- "sensu totius Capituli nostri, re- "misisse, relaxasse, et inperpe- "tuum quietum clamasse, Abbati "et Conventui Monasterii de Portu "Sancte Marie de Dunbrothy, Cis- "terciensis Ordinis, et eorum suc- "cessoribus, totum jus et clameum "et omnem actionem quam habe- "mus, habuimus, vel aliquo modo "habere potuerimus, in omnibus "terris et tenementis, cum perti- "nenciis, in Kilbride, et omnem "actionem quam in dictis terris et "tenementis, cum pertinenciis, ha- "bere poterimus ratione alicujus "acti Ordinis Templariorum, quo- "rum terras et tenementa per Do- "minum Summum Pontificem, post "adnullacionem et cessationem "eorundem, nobis applicata fue- "runt, sine aliquo jure vel facti "nobis retenemento. Ita quod "nos, nec successores nostri, nec "aliquis alius nomine nostro, in "predictis terris et tenementis de "cetero aliquid juris vel clamei "vendicare, clamare, vel exigere "poterimus inperpetuum. In "cujus rei testimonium, presenti- "bus sigillum nostrum com- "mune, cum assensu Capituli "nostri Generalis, est appensum. "Datum apud Kilmainan, 20 die "mensis Octobris, anno Domini "1334, et anno regni Regis Ed- "wardi Tertii post conquestum "octavo."—Ms. F. 1. 16. Trinity College, Dublin.

[2] *See* vol. i., p. 326.

Dunbrody. a precept directing that the monks should be apprehended and delivered to the Abbot, to be dealt with according to the statutes of the Cistercian Order.[1]

St. Mary's, Dublin. Dunbrody. In 1342, the Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin, was, by authority of Cistercian Abbots in Ireland, confirmed in his jurisdiction over Dunbrody.[2] Their ordinance was ratified by a General Chapter of the Cistercian Order in the following year.[3]

Inspection, A.D. 1343. Buildwas. Dunbrody. At the same period, a formal inspection was, at the request of the Prior and Convent of St. Mary's, Dublin, made of the original agreement between their predecessors and Buildwas, in relation to Dunbrody. This inspection was executed by the Priors of the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Dublin, and of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist there, who affixed their seals to the certificate. It was also attested by a notary public and several witnesses, among whom were three monks from the Hospital of St. John and three from the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity.[4]

Walter Mareschal. A confirmation[5] of the charter[6] from Walter Mareschal to Dunbrody was issued by Edward III. in 1348.

Cistercian Chapter, A.D. 1354. The General Chapter of the Cistercian Order in 1354 approved and ratified an agreement entered into between the Abbey of Buildwas and that of St. Mary, Dublin, for settlement of differences which had existed in relation to the filiation, jurisdiction, and visitation of the establishment at Dunbrody.

William de Ross, Abbot of Dunbrody, A.D. 1355. William de Ross, Abbot of Dunbrody, was proceeded against for having, in 1355, at Hook, in the county of Wexford, arrested Thomas Herhyn, a monk of the Cistercian Abbey of Tintern, whom it was alleged he deprived of two horses, half a mark of silver, and detained in prison

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[1] *See* pp. 20, 182.

[2], [3] *See* p. 20.

[4] *See* vol. i., p. 356.

[5] Patent Roll, Ireland, iv. Henry IV., No. 142.

[6] *See* p. 165.

during three days.[1] Abbot William was also charged with having deposed Thomas Wigemore, Abbot of Tintern, six of whose horses, together with silver articles and other goods, he was said to have appropriated.[2]

Tintern, Wexford.

Richard de Bodenham, Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin,[3] was indicted for his proceedings, about the same time, against William Walshe, Abbot of Tintern. Bodenham, it was alleged, took possession of rents, corn, and cattle, as well as of the common seal of the Abbey of Tintern.

Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin.

The charges thus brought against the Abbots of Dunbrody and St. Mary's, Dublin, were submitted to juries, who declared them to be unfounded.[4]

David Cornwalshe, Abbot of Dunbrody, was in 1363, delegated to examine and adjust differences which existed in the Cistercian Abbey of Tracton, in Munster. Richard Graynoll, the Abbot of Tracton, was removed from office by authority of Cornwalshe. He subsequently charged Cornwalshe with having received from him a sum of money and a horse worth twenty marks. Graynoll also alleged that the monks opposing him had given a sum of twenty pounds to Cornwalshe. A royal pardon was, however, issued to the Abbot of Dunbrody for these alleged irregularities.[5]

David Cornwalshe, Abbot of Dunbrody, A.D. 1363.

Tracton, Cork.

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[1], [2], [4] Ms, F. 1. 16. Trinity College, Dublin.

[3] *See* pp. 12, 19, 26–28; vol. i., pp. xliii., 378, 381.

[5] "Per finem unius marce quam "Frater David de Cornwalshe, "Prior Domus Beate Marie de Dunbrothy, fecit cum Domino Rege "per plegium Simonis Prendergast "et Willelmi Cornwalshe transgressionis in hoc quod ipse die "Lune proxima post festum Sancti "Johannis Baptiste, anno regni "Regis tricesimo septimo, venit ad "Domum Beate Marie de Traghton cum una commissione Abbatis de Whytland, Superioris "dictarum Domorum de Dunbrothy et Traghton, ad visitandam et corrigendam dictam Domum de Traghton, ad quod "tempus dictus Abbas de Dunbrothy invenit commonachos "dicte Domus de Traghton rebelles Fratri Ricardo Graynoll, "illorum Abbati. Quiquidem Frater Ricardus, Abbas dicte Domus de Traghton, rogavit dictum "Fratrem, Abbatem de Dunbrothy, quod ipse corrigeret maliciam commonachorum dicte "Domus de Traghton, rebelles Ricardi Abbatis, capiendo de se pro "suo labore. Quiquidem Frater

Statute of Kilkenny, A.D. 1367.

A Parliament at Kilkenny in 1367 enacted that religious houses situated within the English settlements in Ireland should not admit Irishmen, but that they might receive men of English race without taking into consideration whether they had been born in England or Ireland. Persons who contravened this enactment were liable to attainder, and the temporalities of their institutions might be seized on behalf of the Crown. Royal writs were subsequently addressed to the Abbot of Dunbrody and other Abbots in Ireland, requiring them to observe these ordinances.

St. Saviour's, Wexford.

The Priory of St. Saviour, Ross, with its lands and churches in Wexford, including those of Killesk and Clondeleth, was acquired by the Abbot of Dunbrody, with the permission of Thomas Den, Bishop of Ferns. Clondeleth is stated in the record to have been totally devastated by hostile Irish. For these acquisitions the Abbot of Dunbrody in 1370–1, obtained the sanction[1]

" David cepit ex causa predicta de " predicto Fratre Ricardo, Abbate, " unum equum precii viginti mar- " carum et decem libras argenti in " pecunia numerata, videlicet, ad " corrigendam maliciam predic- " torum commonachorum. Et " postea predictus Frater David " cepit de prefatis commonachis " dicti Fratris Ricardi viginti libras " argenti, et sic cepit ex utraque " parte, et predictum Fratrem Ri- " cardum deprivavit de officio Ab- " batis, etc. Pardonatur eidem, " etc."—Ms. F. 1. 16. Trinity College, Dublin.

[1] "De confirmacione Dunbrothy: " Rex omnibus ad quos, etc. salu- " tem : Inspeximus literas patentes " Domini Edwardi, nuper Regis " Anglie, avi nostri sigillo suo quo " utebatur in terra Hibernie sigil- " latas, in hec verba :

" Edwardus, Dei gracia Rex An- " glie et Francie et Dominus Hi- " bernie, omnibus, ad quos pre- " sentes littere pervenerint, salu- " tem :

" Constat nobis per inspectionem " rotulorum Cancellarie nostre Hi- " bernie quod nos nuper litteras " nostras patentes fieri fecimus in " hec verba :

" Edwardus, Dei gracia Rex An- " glie et Francie et Dominus Hi- " bernie omnibus, ad quos presentes " littere pervenerint, salutem :

" Sciatis quod cum nuper per " litteras nostras patentes conces- " serimus et licenciam dederimus " dilectis nobis in Christo, Abbati " et Conventui domus Beate Marie " de Dunbrothy, quod ipsi viginti " libratas terrarum, tenementorum, " et reddituum sive advocacionum " ecclesiarum, cum pertinenciis,

of Sir William de Windesore, Viceroy in Ireland for Edward III. De Windesore, Viceroy.

" tam de feodo proprio quam alieno, " exceptis terris, tenementis, red- " ditibus et advocacionibus, que de " nobis tenentur in capite, adqui- " rere possent : Ita quod iidem " Abbas et Conventus, habita de " advocacionibus illis plena et pa- " cifica seisina, ecclesias illas ap- " propriare et eas sic appropriatas " in proprios usus tenere possent : " Habendas et tenendas sibi et suc- " cessoribus suis imperpetuum, sta- " tuto de terris et tenementis ad " manum mortuam non ponendis " edito non obstante. Dum tamen " per inquisiciones inde in forma " debita faciendas, et in Cancellaria " nostra, vel heredum nostrorum " rite retornandas, compertum foret " quod id fieri posset absque damp- " no, impedimento, vel prejudicio " nostri vel heredum nostrorum ac " alterius cujuscumque, prout in " eisdem litteris plenius continetur.

" Ac iidem Abbas et Conventus, " virtute concessionis et licencie " predictarum, perquisiverunt sibi " et domui suo predicte Prioratum " Sancti Salvatoris de Rosse, una- " cum terris, tenementis, redditi- " bus, et advocationibus ecclesia- " rum eidem Prioratui annexis in " comitatu Weysford, videlicet, ec- " clesiam de Killesk, eidem Prio- " ratui annexam, que valet per " annum in omnibus exitibus unam " marcam, et ecclesiam de Clon- " delethe, eidem Prioratui similiter " annexam, que nichil valet ultra " reprisas, quia destructa est " per Hibernicos, videlicet, de " Thoma, Fernensi Episcopo, ac " Superiore et Communitate " ville de Rosse, et illum ingressi " fuerunt priusquam inquisiciones " in Cancellaria nostra Hibernie " inde fuissent modo debito retor- " nate, quiquidem Prioratus de no- " bis non tenetur et nichil valet " ultra reprisas, sicut per inquisi- " cionem inde de mandato nostro " captam, et in dicta Cancellaria " nostra retornatam, est comper- " tum :

" Nos, volentes concessionem " nostram predictam effectui debito " mancipare de gracia nostra spe- " ciali perdonavimus eisdem Abba- " ti et Conventui transgressiones " factas in hac parte, et statum ac " possessionem quos habent in " Prioratu predicto, unacum terris, " tenementis, redditibus, et advoca- " tionibus predictis concedimus et " confirmamus.

" Et ulterius concessimus, pro no- " bis, et heredibus nostris, quantum " in nobis est, eisdem Abbati et Con- " ventui quod ipsi Prioratum pre- " dictum, unacum terris, tenemen- " tis, redditibus, et advocationibus " predictis, eidem Prioratui ut pre- " dicitur annexis, cum pertinenciis, " habeant et teneant sibi et succes- " soribus suis imperpetuum, in va- " lorem duarum marcarum per an- " num, in partem satisfactionis " illarum viginti libratarum ter- " rarum, tenementorum reddituum, " et advocacionum ecclesiarum " quas sibi, ut premittitur, conces- " simus adquirendas : statuto de " terris et tenementis ad manum " mortuam non ponendis edito, aut " ingressu ipsorum Abbatis et Con- " ventus in Prioratu ac terris, tene- " mentis, redditibus, ecclesiis et " advocacionibus predictis eidem

Abbot of Dunbrody, A.D. 1377.

The Abbot of Dunbrody was among those appointed in 1377 to act as guardians of the peace in the county of Wexford on behalf of the government of Edward III. in Ireland. The Rolls of Chancery in Ireland contain records of summonses issued to the Abbot of Dunbrody to take his place with other Abbots, in Parliaments of the English settlement held at Tristeldermot in 1377-8, and at Dublin in 1380.

" Prioratui annexis in forma pre-" dicta facto non obstantibus :

"Nolentes quod predicti Episco-" pus, Superior et Communitas, " aut successores sui, seu predicti " Abbas et Conventus, seu suc-" cessores sui, racione premissorum " per nos vel heredes nostros occa-" sionentur in aliquo, seu graven-" tur : Salvis tamen capitalibus " Dominis feodi illius serviciis inde " debitis et consuetis.

"In cujus rei testimonium, has " litteras nostras fieri fecimus pa-" tentes.

" Teste: Willelmo de Wyndesore, " Locum nostrum Tenente in terra " nostra Hibernie, apud Kilkenny, " vicesimo quarto die Januarii, " anno regni nostri Anglie quadra-" gesimo quinto, regni vero nostri " Francie tricesimo secundo [A.D. " 1370-1].

" Nos autem litteras predictas ad " requisicionem prefati Abbatis " duximus exemplificandas per pre-" sentes.

"In cujus rei testimonium has " litteras nostras fieri fecimus pa-" tentes.

" Teste : Willelmo de Wynde-" sore, Locum nostrum Tenente in " terra nostra Hibernie, apud Kil-" kenny, tercio die Februarii, anno " regni nostri Anglie quadragesimo " sexto, regni vero nostri Francie " tricesimo tercio [1371-2].

" Nos autem perquisicionem, " perdonacionem, concessiones, et " confirmacionem predictas, ac " omnia alia et singula in dictis " terris prefati avi nostri dicto " anno quadragesimo quinto factis " contenta, rata habentes et grata, " ea, pro nobis et heredibus nos-" tris, quantum in nobis est, accep-" tamus et approbamus, ac nunc " Abbati et Conventui loci predicti " et successoribus suis, tenore pre-" sencium, de gracia nostra speciali " concedimus et confirmamus, " prout eedem littere racionabiliter " testantur, et prout iidem Abbas et " Conventus, et predecessores sui, " dictum Prioratum, terras tene-" menta, redditus, advocaciones et " ecclesias ac alia premissa in eis-" dem litteris contenta hucusque " racionabiliter habuerunt et tenue-" runt.

" In cujus, etc. Teste, Rege, apud " Westmonasterium, xvi. die Junii.

" Per breve de Privato Sigillo et " per ipsum Regem, ac pro tresde-" cem solidis et quatuor denariis " solutis in Hanaperio." Patent Roll, ii. Henry IV., Part 4, m. 16. —Public Record Office, London.

David Cornwalshe, Abbot of Dunbrody.

On a petition from David Cornwalshe, Abbot of Dunbrody, to the King's Council in Ireland in 1393, an order was issued for protection for a year to Richard Deverouse.[1] Abbot Cornwalshe was subsequently charged by David Estmond, Commissioner for Richard II., with having taken part in obstructing his attempt to hold an official inquiry at Dunbrody under letters patent from the King, in relation to illegal proceedings and extortions practised on English subjects in Wexford. Estmond averred that monks of Dunbrody, and other persons, assailed him with force of arms, seized the royal letters and official documents in his charge, and committed him, chained and shackled, to the Abbot's prison. He stated that he was thus detained during sixteen days, till he swore on the Gospels that he would not subsequently seek redress. Estmond added that Abbot Cornwalshe's successor, John Develyn, although not present, consented to these acts.[2] The arrest of

David Estmond.

Wexford.

John Develyn, Abbot of Dunbrody.

[1] Roll of King's Council in Ireland, A.D. 1392–3. Rolls Series. London: 1877, p. 75.

[2] "David Estmond, burgensis " ville de Weysford, assignatus fuit " per literas patentes Domini Regis " ad inquirendum, per sacramen- " tum proborum et legalium homi- " num de comitatu Weysford, etc. " de diversis extorsionibus et in- " juriis legeis ipsius Domini Re- " gis in comitatu predicto perpe- " tratis, etc. Venit apud Dunbro- " thy decimonono die Novembris, " anni decimiquarti Ricardi II. ad " executionem dictarum literarum " patentium, etc. Quidam tamen " David Cornwalshe, tunc Abbas " de Dunbrothy, Johannes Botil- " ler, Willelmus Severne, Wil- " lelmus Slyme, Johannes Milton, " Thomas Galgey, et Thomas Man- " not, commonachi dicti Abbatis, " Johannes Battaille, Johannes " Wolfe, et Philippus Curke in " ipsum David, Commissionarium " Domini Regis, etc. contemptuose " insultum fecerunt, et ipsum Da- " vid vi et armata potentia cepe- " runt, imprisonaverunt, et in vin- " culis ferreis atque in cippis pos- " suerunt, et dictas literas patentes " Domini Regis, et alia brevia, etc. " violenter rapuerunt et expoliave- " runt, etc. et ipsum David in pri- " sona dicti Abbatis per sexdecim " dies detinuerunt, quousque " oportebat dicto David supra Sa- " cra Evangelia jurare quod ipse " ex causa predicta versus eos aut " aliquem eorum etc. prosequi non " deberet, in contemptum Domini " Regis, etc. Et quod Johannes " Develyn, qui nunc est Abbas, ad " omnia predicta consentiens fuit, " etsi non presens, etc. Et pre- " ceptum est Vicecomiti quod eos " capiat et salvo custodiat, etc."—Ms. F. 1. 16. Trinity College, Dublin. *See*, also, Close Roll, Ireland, xviii., Richard II., No. 44; and Patent Roll, Ireland, i. Henry IV., No. 86.

Dunbrody. the parties inculpated by Estmond was officially ordered by an instrument, dated on the 13th of March, 1394–5. It, however, contained a direction that, in reverence to the Church, and that the monks might with the more devotion serve God during Lent, which had then commenced, the proceedings should be respited till after Easter, which in that year fell on the 11th of April. The Abbot, John Develyn, alias Calfe, subsequently received a royal pardon, in consideration of forty pounds, for the payment of which James, Earl of Ormonde, and Fulco Furlong, of Wexford, became sureties.

Charters, 1402. Abbot, 1426. A royal confirmation[1] of the charters of Dunbrody Abbey was issued in 1402, and in 1426 the Abbot was amongst those appointed Justices and Commissioners of the peace for the county of Wexford.[2]

Portumna. The church of Portumna, Galway, which, as already mentioned, had been given to the community of Dunbrody, was by it subsequently transferred to the Dominican Order, which formed an establishment there. Dominicans. The rights of the Dominicans at Portumna, and the recognition of them by the Abbot and Convent of Dunbrody, formed the subject of a letter[3] issued by Pope Martin V. on the 8th of October 1426. Pope Martin V.

Suppression of Dunbrody Abbey, A.D. 1537. The Abbey of Dunbrody was, with other religious houses, suppressed by an act[4] of the Parliament in Ireland in 1537, and, with its possessions, was formally surrendered to the Crown by Alexander Devereux, its last Abbot. Devereux, last Abbot of Dunbrody. Devereux received the appointment of Bishop of Ferns from Henry VIII., in 1539, and in the same year was consecrated by George Brown, Archbishop of Dublin.

The temporary custody of the dissolved Abbey of Dunbrody was entrusted by the Crown to James Sherlock, of

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[1], [2] Patent Roll, Ireland, iv. Henry IV., No. 142, iii. Henry VI., No. 117.

[3] "Hibernia Dominicana." 1762, p. 307.

[4] Statutes passed in Parliaments held in Ireland. Dublin: 1786, vol. i., p. 127.

Waterford. An inquiry in relation to the value of the property of Dunbrody Abbey was, in 1540–41, held by Royal Commissioners, in conjunction with farmers and tenants of the lands and buildings. The results of this investigation will be found in the present volume.[1] The buildings within the precinct of the monastery were set down as of no value beyond the cost of maintenance. They were stated to be requisite for the use of "the farmer" as well as necessary for protecting and defending the inhabitants of the adjacent country in times of war against the Cavanaghs and other Irish septs. The grange of Dunbrody, containing twenty acres of arable land, meadow, and pasture, was valued at twelve shillings per annum. The townland of Dunbrody, containing four messuages, sixty acres of arable land, pasture, and wood, were in the occupation of four tenants, who paid an aggregate rent of forty shillings annually. There were also in Dunbrody townland three weirs and a mill. The price of a sheep was set down as eight pence, and that of a peck of wheat or oats sixteen pence. In connexion with the lands, references are made to services such as "hook-days," or reaping days, weeding-days, also to tolls of fish from fishing-boats of strangers. The total value of all the possessions of the Abbey was estimated at 28*l*. 11*s*. 4*d*.

Survey of dissolved Abbey, Dunbrody, A.D. 1540–1541.

Prices, A.D. 1540–1541.

An application for a grant of the dissolved Abbey of Dunbrody was made by Sir Osborne Echingham, or Itchingham, to Henry VIII. Itchingham in his early years had been employed on the Continent and in England as confidential agent to Sir Thomas Spinelly, Ambassador to Flanders and Spain. After Spinelly's death in 1522, Itchingham was engaged in similar services for Henry VIII., by whom in 1530 he was sent as envoy to the King of Hungary. He subsequently obtained the post of Marshal of the English army in Ireland, with a retinue of thirty-four horsemen. Itching-

Sir Osborne Itchingham.

Spinelly.

Hungary.

[1] *See* pp. 209–16.

Sir Osborne Itchingham. Baltimore. Monasternenagh.

ham became a member of the Privy Council in Ireland, was appointed in 1543 to command the English soldiery at Baltimore in Munster, and received a grant of the dissolved Cistercian Abbey of Monasternenagh in that province.[1] The application [2] of Itchingham to the King, in February 1544–5, in reference to Dunbrody, was as follows :—

Letter to Henry VIII. A.D. 1544 -1545.

"Most dreade and my redoubtid Sovereigne Lorde: " Maye it please your most excellent Majeste to be " advertised that where I, your humble and obedyent " servant, have bene the best parte of all my lyffe " browght up in the warris, wherein allthoughe I never " judged mysellfe worthy to sarve so noble a Prynce, yet " in that feate and exercyse methynke I coulld better " sarve your Grace than in any other, and for that cause " only obtayned your most gratyous lycence to repayre " into this your reallme (then beyng one of your pency- " oners) for that the same was at that present in greate " rebellyon, and your Highnes in peace with all other " reallmys, and now, gratios Lorde, that thoroghe your " kyngly wysdome and pollecy, with the contynuall " paynes of [Sir Antony Sentleger] your Deputie here, " this your reallme, thanckys be to our Lorde, is in such " good quyetnes and staye as the lyke hathe not bene " sene, and percevying allso your Highnes to be encom- " berid with your ollde awncyent enemys, the Frenche " men, yff your Majeste shall thinck me, your pour " servant, in eny cace mete to sarve your Grace there " or elliswhere, I rest acordyng my most bowndon " dutye at your highe plesur and commaundment, as he " that hathe none other desyre but to be where I mowght " do that sarvyce that mought best content your " pryncely expectation; and nowe, being sumwhat grone " in yeres, woolld be yet most gladde to spend the rest " of my tyme in the same. And in cace your highe

[1] Letters and Papers of the reign of Henry VIII. Rolls Series. London: 1867–80.

[2] State Papers, Ireland. Henry VIII. Vol. xii., No. 2. Public Record Office, London.

" plesur shall be that I shulld still sarve your Majeste " here, where I have nowe full four yeris sarvyd your " Highnes in the name of Marshall of your retynew " here, I shall in semblable wyse contynu to the utter- " most of my lyttill pour; and yf your plesur so be, " then shall I most humbly beseche your Majestie to " extend your most pryncely clemency in my behallfe, " whereby I maye obtayne of your Highnes a wast " lordship callid Dunbrody late [be]longyng to a howsse " of religyon wich excedith not the sume of twentie and " two poundis syxtene shillings and fyve pence starlyng " by surveye. In lewe whereof I wolld surrender into " your most gratyos handis the Manor of Netherhall, " late belongyng to Hycklyng in your cowntye of Norfolk, " within your reallme of England, wich I have of your " highnes for terme of my lyffe, and is worthe by yere " syxtene poundis thurtene shillingis four pence. Most " gratyos Lord, I desyre this as well for that this lordship " here lyeth amongist the willd Irysh and now moch " wastid where I wollde trust in God to do good servyce " and bryng the same to better manewrance, as allso for " that I wolld be gladde, sarvying so noble a prynce as " your Highnes is, to have sumthyng that bothe by my " labor and your most bownetefull favors and rewarde I " mowght be the more able to sarve your magnyfycence " for my tyme, and yet leave sumwhat to my pour " wyffe and childerne, my eldyst sone nowe beyng " atendant apon your Majeste, for whome acordyng my " most bowndon dutye I rendre such humble thanckys " as a poure slave maye to his Sovereigne Lorde and " master, most humbly besechyng the same to tender " this my pour sute, and beyng advertised of your " highe plesur I shall most gladdly God willing accom- ' plysh the same. And where I have no better thing " wherewith to present your Highnes I send you a " hobye bredd in this your reallme wich I trust will " prove a very good horsse, havyng good affyance your

Letter to Henry VIII. from Sir Osborne Itchingham, A.D. 1544–1545.

Norfolk.

Letter to Henry VIII. from Sir Osborne Itching-ham, A.D. 1544 -1545.

" grace wooll vochsauff to accept so pour a gyft of hym " that wyth all his harte wolld present you with a " better yf it wer in his power. So praying Allmighty " God to send your Majeste long and prosperos lyffe " with contynuall vyctory over your enemys. At your " Gracy's cite of Dublyn the xxvi^{ti} of Februarii the " xxxvi^{ti} yere of your Majeste's most victoryos raigne.

" Your Majestis most humble and obedyent
" servant and subjecte,
" OSBORNE ECHINGHAM."

In relation to this application, the Lord Deputy, Sir Antony Sentleger, and Council of Ireland wrote in May, 1545,[1] to the Privy Council in England as follows:—

Letter from Lord Deputy and Council, Ireland, A.D. 1545.

" Right Honerable, after our humble duties: This is " to advertise your Honours that, according your " honerable letters to us directed, on the Kinges Majes- " ties behalf, touching Sir Osborne Ichingham, we have " herewith retorned the survey of suche landes as he " hath made sute to the Kinges Majestie to have in " exchaunge of his Highnes for landes in Englonde, " the same survey signed with our handes, that for that " purpose be assigned according your said letter and " commaundement. And further to advertise youe of

Dunbrody.

" the scituation of the same landes, it was sometyme an " Abbey, and stondeth upon or nigh the haven of " Waterforde, towardes Wexforde, borderinge upon a " wast grounde, callid the Fasshowe, or Waste of " Bentry, which adjoyneth hard upon the Cavernaghs " on that cost, who have alwais ben robbers and dis- " troyers of the same landes. And although, thankes be " to God and the Kinges Majestie, the said Cavernaughes " be nether so evell disposed, as thei have byn in tymes " past, nor yet of so great strenght, yet be thei not in

[1] State Papers, Ireland, Henry VIII., vol. xii., No. 9. Public Record Office, London.

" suche perfection but there remayneth still amonge " them many evell doers, whereby we thinke it more " mete to have suche one assuered servaunt of his Majes- " ties planted there, as were hable, of hymself, to staye " ther malice, if they wolde hereafter attempte the " same; for it liethe so, as suche a man may do ther " great service; and no dought the same Sir Osborne, " having, as he hath, a convenyent nombre under him " of the Kinges Majesties retynue, being once settled " there, shall reduce that corner to muche quyat and " civilitie.

Letter from Lord Deputy and Council, Ireland, A.D. 1545.

" It may further please your Honours to be advertised " that, sith the writing of our late letters unto youe, we " receyved your letters dated the seconde of Aprill, " which came to us the sixth of Maye, and according " the contentes thereof, although we had before taken " ordre for Corke and Kynsale, we have sent eftsones " thither, to cause them to do what may be done for " the fortification of their townes, and have also ap- " poynted the seid Sir Osborne, with all convenient " spede, to repaire thither with forty of the retynue " here, to assiste thos of the same townes. Nevertheles, " your Honours must considre that, in case any army " shulde arrive there, and were disposed to arrest upon " the wynnyng of the same townes, it wolde be harde to " save them. For neither are thei of themselves defen- " cible agenst an army, nor yet thos townes nor countrie " so furnished with men, as were hable to defende the " same; and the countrie so barren and wast, that no " victualles are there to be had, if we shulde repaire " thither with any nombre."

Grant of Dunbrody to Itchingham, A.D. 1545.

By letters patent dated 4th of October, 1545, Henry VIII. granted to Sir Osborne Itchingham and his heirs the Monastery and grange of Dunbrody, with all its lands in Wexford and Waterford, at the annual rent of £3 10*s*. 6*d*. and the service of one-fortieth part of a

Itehingham. knight's fee.[1] The decease of Sir Osborne Itchingham appears to have taken place in 1546. His successors did not engage in public affairs, and his last male representative, John Itchingham, died in 1650, leaving but one child, named Jane, In 1660, Jane Itchingham became the wife of Sir Arthur Chichester, second earl of Donegal.[2]

Earl of Donegal. A description of the county of Wexford, compiled by Robert Leigh for Sir William Petty in 1684, contains the following notices[3] in relation to Dunbrody Abbey and its vicinity:

Dunbrody, A.D. 1684. "Dunbrody lyes westward of Tinterne, along the river "of Waterford and Rosse, and is counted the best land "both for grazing and plowing in that side of the county "of Wexford. It yealdes wheate, barly, pease, beanes, and "oates, and is a deepe, myrye, darke soyle. There is "at the place called Dunbrody, on the aforesaid river, a "large Abby, or ruinnated Monastery, that belonged to "the Order of St. Bernard; the walls whereof are still "standing. It is a pleasant seate, and has on the east "side a shrubby kind of wood, which formerly was "good timber, and is now an ornament only. This "place has greate convieniancy of fishing and fowling, "and has severall weares for taking of sammon. Belonging to it, a little distance from these old ruins, "stands a good large house of lime and stone, built "before the Rebellion of Ireland by John Ichingham, "Esq., but was not finished, and stands ever since waste "in a manner. Over against the Abby, to the westward, "lyes, in the river of Rosse, the island belonging to my

[1] Patent Roll, Ireland, xxxvii. Henry VIII., No. 35.

[2] Chancery inquisitions, Ireland: Wexford. James I., Nos. 9, 43, 44, 55; Charles I., Nos. 106, 134, 142; Charles II., No. 1. By Act of Parliament of the tenth year of George I., the estate of Dunbrody was settled in perpetuity on the heirs of Arthur, Earl of Donegal, and his wife.

[3] "Journal of Kilkenny Archæo-"logical Society. vol. ii., Dublin: 1859, p. 457.

" Lord Duke of Ormond, called the Greate Island, con- " taining about seven hundred acres of land, and a " little below it the rivers of Rosse and Waterforde joyne, " and beare the name of that of Waterforde, till it looses " itself in the sea neare the Tower of Hooke."

Dunbrody, A.D. 1684.

In 1786, the ruins of Dunbrody were noticed as follows[1] by Mervyn Archdall:

" The interior walls of the church are nearly entire, as " is the chancel, on each side of which (in the wings of " the church) are three chapels, vaulted and groined; " the great aisle is divided into three parts by a double " row of arches, supported by square piers; the inside " of those arches has a moulding which springs from " beautiful consoles: the tower, rather low in proportion " to the rest of the building, is supported by a grand " arch; the cloisters appear to have been spacious, but " their foundations alone remain[2]: Some other ruinous " walls indicate where the hall, the refectory, the dor- " mitory, etc., stood: The west window, of an uncom- " mon form, is entire, and the door immediately beneath " it was very magnificent, being adorned with filigree

Dunbrody Abbey. A.D. 1786

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[1] " Monasticon Hibernicum." Dublin: 1786, p. 740.

[2] The Abbey, according to M. de Montmorency-Morrés, formerly contained a monument to Hervey of Mount Maurice, of which he published an engraving in 1817, and described as follows:—" Un mau- " solée en marbre noir de Kilkenny, " orné de petites colonnes, et sur- " monté de la statue du conné- " table abbé. Il y était représenté, " en costume de prêtre, laissant " apercevoir sous son froc, autour " du cou, une partie de la cotte " de maille de l'ancien guerrier. " A sa main droite, posée sur sa " poitrine, il portait le calice, et " à sa main gauche le bâton de " commandant; le tout merveil- " leusement exécuté. Cette an- " tique statue fut enlevée de la " place qu'elle occupait, à l'époque " de l'insurrection de 1798, par " des soldats de la garnison de " Duncannon, forteresse située à " peu de distance de l'abbaye; " elle fut mutilée et souillée avec " indignité."— " J'ai dessiné sur " le lieu, en 1809, et publié en " 1817, dans mon Mémoire Gé- " néalogique, une esquisse fidèle " de ce tombeau; il n'existe plus " aujourd'hui aucune trace de la " statue." — " Les Montmorency " de France et les Montmorency " d'Irlande." Paris: 1828, p. 81.

Dunbrody Abbey, A.D. 1786. "open-work cut in the stone, and so raised as to allow "a finger easily under it; one precious fragment of this "curious work remains."

Two drawings and a plan of Dunbrody Abbey were, towards the close of the last century, executed for the Right Honourable William Burton Conyngham, Teller of the Exchequer in Ireland. Engravings from them were published in 1791, in the first volume of the "Antiquities of Ireland," by Francis Grose.[1]

Dunbrody Abbey. Extensive remains of Dunbrody Abbey still exist, but in a more decayed condition than when they were described as follows[2] in 1826:

"The nave is divided into a body and side aisles by "two rows of pointed arches, eighteen feet in width, "and thirty feet in height, supported by square piers. "The inside of each of these arches is adorned with a "moulding, which springs from handsome consoles, and "produces a pleasing effect. A square tower rises from "the central part of the edifice, and is sustained by arches "fifty feet in height. This tower, although not ungraceful, is of low proportions, the entire height, from "the supporting arches to the parapet, being little more "than thirty feet. The whole length of the church is "nearly 200 feet; and the chancel is in the same state "of lingering decay as the nave. The great window "over the west entrance is forty feet in height, and "comprises three tall and narrow lights, with three "quatrefoil openings in the screen of masonry that fills "the head of the arch. The doorcase of the western "entrance, now mutilated, inclines towards the circular "form, and appears to have been handsomely ornamented. In its more perfect state it is described by Mr.

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[1] A large view of Dunbrody Abbey, drawn and engraved in aquatinta by Joseph Fisher, was published at Dublin in 1795.

[2] "Beauties of Ireland." By J. N. Brewer, London: 1826.

" Archdall, as 'being adorned with filigree open-work " cut in stone, and so raised as to allow a finger easily " under it.' The transepts measure from north to south " 140 feet. In each transept are three chapels, which " have groined ceilings, and are lighted by narrow " pointed windows. In this venerable church are still " to be seen four niches, once containing sepulchral " monuments. . . . In the vicinity of the church are " some ruinous vestiges of the hall, refectory, and other " domestic parts of the abbey; together with the " foundations of a spacious cloister." Dunbrody Abbey.

In illustration of the Chartularies now published, there is subjoined, in the present volume, a chronological catalogue of Cistercian establishments in Ireland from a manuscript of the early part of the seventeenth century. This catalogue purports to have been compiled from an ancient manuscript containing statutes, bulls, and other matters connected with the Cistercian order in Ireland. Cistercian establishments, Ireland.

The number of Cistercian establishments entered in the catalogue is thirty-four, of which eleven were founded before 1172, twelve between 1172 and 1199, and eleven in the succeeding century.

To the names of the establishments in the catalogue, are, with one exception, appended amounts varying from twenty shillings to three shillings and four pence; but no indication appears as to the objects for which these sums were intended. The Abbeys of St. Mary, Dublin, and of Mellifont are set down for twenty shillings each; Dunbrody and ten others, for thirteen shillings and four pence each. The remainder are rated as follows:—two at ten shillings each; one at eight shillings and eight pence; eleven at six shillings and eight pence each; one at six shillings; and five at three shillings and four pence each.

The dates in the catalogue before us do not entirely accord with those in that published at Cologne by De

Cistercian establishments, Ireland.

Visch,[1] a Cistercian Prior, in 1656, or with those in the manuscripts Faustina B. vii. and Vespasian A. vi. in the British Museum.[2] De Visch commented on the discrepancies in dates as to the foundations of Cistercian establishments, especially of those subsequent to that at Morimond, in the diocese of Langres, in the early part of the twelfth century, and from which, it may be observed, the Abbey at Moycosquin in Ulster derived its origin.[3]

Notices of Cistercians by Ware.

In the present volume are included the brief but valuable notices, printed by Sir James Ware in 1626 and 1658, in relation to Cistercian establishments in Ireland. To these has been added a short table by Ware, intended as an appendage to his work in 1626, and entitled "Ortus et Progressus Cœnobiorum Cister-"ciensium Hiberniæ." It indicates the immediate parent-houses from which the various establishments issued. The only copies hitherto accessible of this table are two preserved in the British Museum. Ware's notices, of 1626, on Cistercian establishments of Ireland are here printed, with his revisions and annotations as

Ware.

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[1] *See* vol. i. xvi.—"Chronologia "antiquissima Monasteriorum Or-"dinis Cisterciensis, a quadrin-"gentis (et quod excurrit) annis "concinnata, ex pervetusto Du-"nensis bibliothecæ codice eruta, "et certioribus aliarum aliquot "Abbatiarum monumentis sup-"pleta, per R. D. Carolum De "Visch, Religiosum ac Priorem "de Dunis."

[2] "On the date of foundation "ascribed to the Cistercian Abbeys "in Great Britain." By W. De G. Birch. — Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. xxvi., pp. 281, 352. London: 1870. The dates of Cistercian foundations in Ireland, in the three catalogues above-mentioned, which do not accord with those in that printed at pages 217–218, are as follow:

Ms. Dunensis: Mellifont, 1140. — Inislaunaght, 1148. — Athlone, 1150.—Holy Cross, 1169.—Mawr, 1171.— Ashroe, 1177. — Kilcowl, 1184.

Ms. Faustina, B. vii.: Corcumro, 1194.— Kilbeggan, 1199.—Dusk, 1204. — Woney, 1204. — Kilcowl, 1209.—Granard, 1214.—Moycosquin, 1218.—Tracton, 1224.

Ms. Vespasian, A. vi: St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, 1138.—Mellifont, 1140.—Bective, 1149.—Athlone, 1150.—Ashroe, 1178.— Kilbeggan, 1199.—Dusk, 1204. — Granard, 1214.—Moycosquin, 1218.— Tracton, 1224.

[3] *See* page 227.

extant in the Bodleian Library. This production of Ware constituted the chief Irish material used by Gaspar Jongelin in his work on the general history of the Order published at Cologne in 1640.

Jongelin.

The Cistercian Abbeys in Ireland were in many cases designated by allegorical Latin titles analogous to those applied to establishments of the Order on the Continent. Among the names thus applied to the Irish Abbeys were those of which the English equivalents are "of Beatitude," Bective; "Clear Fountain," Ulster; "Fertile Rock," Clare; "God's Blessing," Athlone; "God's Castle," Fermoy; "Hill of Victory," Connacht; "Living Fountain," Cork; "Valley of Salvation," Baltinglas. A Cistercian Abbey in Kerry was styled "Kyrie Eleison," Some of the designations were fanciful translations from the Irish, as "Rose Valley" for "Ros glas," and "Green Wood" for "Iubar," yew tree, from which the name of Newry was formed.

Names of Cistercian Abbeys in Ireland.

The only charter[1] of donation, of which a copy is extant, to a Cistercian establishment in Ireland, before

[1] The following extracts are from Ware's copy of this document.

"Mauritius mag Laclain, rex "totius Hibernie universis mag-"natibus suis subregulis, princi-"pibus, ducibus, clericis et laicis "omnibusque et singulis Hiber-"niensibus, presentibus et futuris, "salutem: Sciatis quod ego, una-"nimi voluntate et communi con-"cessione magnatum Ultonie et "Ergallie et de Oneach, scilicet "Doncadh O Cearbail, regis to-"tius Ergallie, et Murcadh, ejus "filii, regis O Meth, et Tricaced "erthur, et Conla regis Ultonie, "et Donaldi O Hede, Regis "Oneach, condonavi et confir-"mavi, in honore Beate Marie et "Sancti Patricii et Sancti Bene-"dicti, patris et fundatoris Ordi-"nis Cisterciensis, monachis Deo "servientibus in Nyvorcyntracta, "in perpetuam et puram elee-"mosynam, terram O Cormaic, "ubi fundatum est monasterium, "Athcrathin, cum terris suis, silvis "et aquis, Enacratha, cum terris "suis, silvis et aquis, ... Has "terras, ex dono meo proprio, "dictis monachis confirmavi, pro "salute anime mee et ut particeps "sim omnium bonorum missarum "et horarum et orationum quæ "in monasterio ipso fient, et "usque in consummationem seculi. "Et quia ipsum monasterium Ybar-"cyntracta mera mea voluntate "collocavi, ipsos monachos tan-"quam filios et domesticos fidei "sub protectione mea suscepi, ita "quod a molestationibus et in-

Charter to Cistercian Abbey of Newry, [A.D. 1157.]

the Anglo-Norman descent appears to be that granted by Mauritius or Muircheartach MacLachlain, King of Ireland circa A.D. 1157, to the Abbey originated by St. Malachy some years previously at Newry. The charter is in Latin and in form different from those of subsequent periods in Ireland. It is addressed by Muirchearteach, as " King of all Ireland," to " his kings, " princes, nobles, leaders, clergy, laity, and to all and " each of the Irish present and to come." Muirchearteach states that, with the unanimous will and consent of the nobles of Ulster and others, for the honour of the Blessed Virgin, St. Patrick, and St. Benedict, father and founder of the Cistercian Order, he has granted the lands, which he names, as a perpetual and pure donation to the monks serving God in Newry. These lands, he continues, I have confirmed to the aforesaid monks of my own proper gift for the good of my soul, that I may partake of all the benefits of masses, hours, and prayers which shall be offered in the monastery itself to the end of time. And because I have founded the monastery of Newry of my own free will I have taken the monks under my protection as sons and domestics of the faith, that they may be safe from the molestation and incursions of all men. Muircheartoch added that, as his kings and nobles might wish to confer lands upon the monastery for the benefit of their souls, he desired that they should do so in his lifetime, while they had his free licence and assent, that he might know what and how much of his

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" cursibus omnium hominum sint " liberi. Volo etiam ut quando " reges vel duces de Oneach vel " de Ergallia aliquas terras pro " salute anime sue ipsi monasterio conferre voluerint, id diebus meis facient, dum liberam " licentiam et voluntatem meam " habent, ut sciam quid et quantum de terreno meo regno Cœlestis Rex possideat ad opus " pauperum suorum monachorum. " Testes et fideijussores sunt Gilla Mac Liag, Archiepiscopus " Armachanus, tenens baculum " Jesu in manu sua; Æd O Killedy, Episcopus Ergallie;" etc. Add. MS. 4792. British Museum, London.

earthly kingdom the King of Heaven might possess for the use of His poor monks. The witnesses and sureties of the charter were four Bishops, ten kings and chiefs, and three Abbots, together with Gilla Mac Liag, Archbishop of Armagh, who is set down in the first place, and as "holding the Staff of Jesus [1] in his hand." Cistercian Abbey, Newry.

Some of the Cistercian establishments in Ireland were originally organised by monks from Mellifont,[2] in the county of Louth, founded A.D. 1142. The first monastic denizens of Mellifont had, at the request of St. Malachy, been specially instructed in the Cistercian rules under St. Bernard at Clairvaux. The site and natural features of Mellifont were considered to resemble those of Clairvaux, in the church of which St. Malachy was buried in 1147. Relics [3] of St. Malachy were, in 1194, transmitted from Clairvaux to Mellifont and other Cistercian Abbeys in Ireland. The connexion between Mellifont and Clairvaux appears to have been continuous. From a manuscript of Troyes we learn that in the thirteenth century a Prior of Clairvaux, with his Mellifont. St. Malachy. St. Bernard. Clairvaux. Mellifont.

[1] *See* pp. 257, 275.

[2] *See* p. 262. The statutes of Citeaux contain the following references to Mellifont, the Cistercian Abbots of Ireland, and their attendance at General Chapters of the Order abroad:

A.D. 1190.—"Abbates de Hibernia tribus annis remaneant, "et quarto anno veniant, et ita "ordinet Abbas Melli-Fontis ut "aliqui eorum veniant singulis "annis ad capitulum."

A.D. 1195.—"Abbatibus Hibernie permittitur ut tres tantum de ipsis annis singulis veniant ad Capitulum, et Abbas "Melli-Fontis provideat ut sic fiat.

"De Abbatibus Hibernie precipitur ut qui habent privilegia "ad Capitulum deferant, et interim eis non utantur; et si "quis eis usus fuit ab Ordine "amoveatur, et quicumque alia "privilegia contra formam Ordinis habuerint idem patiantur."

A.D. 1198.—"Abbati S. Sulpitii dicitur ut breviarium Abbatis Melli-Fontis Abbati Clare "Vallis restituat. Similiter et "equos Alte Cumbe reddat. Quod "si factum non fuerit, a festo "Omnium Sanctorum Abbas et "Prior omni sexta feria in pane "et aqua abstineant." "Lucæ "Holstenii, Vaticanæ Basilicæ "Canonici et Bibliothecæ Præfecti, Codex Regularum et Canonicarum." Tom. ii. pp. 409, 421, 425. Augustæ Vindelicorum: 1759.

[3] *See* pp, 276, 306.

Clairvaux. brother, a monk of that Abbey, was drowned in the Irish Sea.[1]

In the middle of the fourteenth century legal questions were raised by officials in Ireland of Edward III. in relation to the transmission to Clairvaux of sums of money which the Abbot of Mellifont had collected in conjunction with Abbots of the Cistercian establishments of Boyle, Knockmoy, Bective, and Cashel.[2] A declaration of the same period is on record, from a newly-elected Abbot of Mellifont, that his appointment was incomplete till confirmed at Clairvaux.[3]

Cistercian Abbots, Ireland.

Mellifont. The rights of Mellifont to maintain a prison and to enjoy immunities, under the Crown of England, analogous to those conferred on St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, were ratified by Edward III. in 1349.[4]

Abbots. A list of the Abbots of Mellifont will be found at page 219 of the present volume.

The Abbey of Mellifont was, after the suppression of monasteries, granted by the Crown to Edward Moore, father of Sir Gerald Moore, already noticed in connexion with St. Mary's Dublin.

Mellifont. Excavations recently carried on at Mellifont, under direction of the Commissioners of Public Works, have brought to light remains which afford evidences of the extent and elaborate character of the monastic buildings there.[5]

Cistercian Abbeys in Ireland in connexion with Furness. A direct jurisdiction was, under the Cistercian statutes, exercised by the monastery of Furness, Lancashire,

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1 Prior Clarevallis, tricesimus primus a Sancto Bernardo : "Johannes dictus Favette, post "Abbas de Ballerna, postea magnus cellerarius Clarevallis. Per "eum combustum fuit cellarium "de Morvalz, postea fregit sibi "tibiam; tandem in mari Hibernie, cum fratre Haimone, monacho, submersus est." "Études "sur l'état des Abbayes Cisterciennes." Par Henri D'Arbois, de Jubainville. Paris : 1858, p. 358.

2, 3, 4 Ms. F. 1, 16, Trinity College, Dublin.

5 Fifty-second Report from the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, 1884.

over the Abbeys of the Order at Corcumruadh, Fermoy, Holy Cross, Inis, and Inislaunaght.[1]

Nationalities.

The nationalities of the denizens of the Cistercian establishments in Ireland occasionally came under the notice of the administrators of the English settlement there. Edward I. in 1297 commanded the Abbot of Mellifont to ensure that one half of the monks in the houses under his control should be of English race.[2] The Irish, in their address to Pope John XXII., complained of the exclusion of religious of their nation from ecclesiastical establishments in Ireland. They specially called the attention of the Pope to hostile acts by monks of the Cistercian Abbeys at Granard and Inis.[3] The Abbey at Granard[4] was in 1315 plundered by Edward Bruce and his Irish allies, who, it would also appear, did not spare the granges and lands of St. Mary's Abbey,[5] Dublin. According to a statement in 1321-2, it was then usual at Mellifont to admit as monks only those who declared that they were not of English race.[6] The community of the Cistercian Order in England in 1324-5 addressed a petition on this subject to Edward II., in which they represented that they received persons of every country, provided they were of good character, but that the Abbeys in Ireland only admitted to the Order such as were of the Irish nation.[7] The King was asked by the English

Address to John XXII. from Ireland.

Granard. Bruce.

St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

Petition from Cistercians, England, A.D. 1324-1325.

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[1] "Hæ sunt filie Fournesii:— "Monasterium de Caldra, fundatum est 1134; de Swinsheued, "anno Domini 1148; de Castro "Dei in Hibernia, Hibernice Fermoy, 1170; de Insula, *i.e.* Ines "ibidem, 1180; de Sancta Cruce "ibidem, Hibernice Wethirlughan, "1180; de Petra Fertili ibidem, "Hibernice Corkemruth, [Corcumruadh] 1197; de Russin in "Mannia, 1238; de Surio in Hibernia, Hibernice Yneselughnaght, 1240."—Ms. Vitellius, c., ix., fol. 225. British Museum.

[2] Ms. F. 1. 16. Trinity College, Dublin.

[3] Johannis de Fordun Scotichronicon. Oxonii: 1722, vol. iii, pp. 909, 910.

[4] *See* p. 347.

[5] "Pro toto tempore quo Scoti, "inimici Regis, in Hiberniam ap-"plicuerunt."—Plea Roll, Ireland, ix. and x. Edward II.

[6] Close Roll, xv. Edward II.

[7] "A nostre Seigneur le Roy et a "son Conseil monstre la Comminaltie de l'ordre de Cisteus en Engleterre, qe par la ou eux rescey-

Cistercians. Cistercians to provide a remedy in the matter, and he transmitted their application to his Justiciary and Council in Ireland. The statute enacted at Kilkenny, in 1367, in favour of English ecclesiastics has been already mentioned at page xc. In this connexion may be noticed a memorial subsequently addressed by monks of Woney, or Abingdon, Limerick, to James, Earl of Ormonde. The petitioners stated that a monk of the Irish nation had been appointed Abbot over them, through the influence of the Irish laity of the district.[1] This act they represented was contrary to law, and they complained of the proceedings of the Abbot and the treatment they had received from him. To prevent Irish enemies from appropriating an establishment which had been founded and richly endowed by the house of Ormonde the Earl was solicited by the petitioners to substitute an Abbot of English race.

Abbey of Woney, A.D. 1436. Ormonde.

Abbey of Holy Cross, Tipperary.

A titular Abbacy of Holy Cross in Tipperary was, after the dissolution of religious houses, maintained by the Cistercian Order, as in the case, already mentioned, of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin. In the early part of the seventeenth century, Malachy O'Hartry, of Waterford, endeavoured to collect materials for an account of the Abbey of Holy Cross and of eminent Irish members of

O'Hartry.

" vent en leur religioune et de com-" munedreyt deyvent resceivre gentz " de chescune nacioune, issint qe " eux soient de bone vie et de bone " conversacioune, les Abbes d'Ire-" land ne voillent resceivre nul " homme entre eux q'est de la na-" cioune d'Engleterre fors taunt " soulement de lour nacioune de-" meyne, en despisaunt nostre " Seigneur le Roy et ses gentz de " sa terre d'Engleterre. Pur quoi " la dite Comminaltie del dit ordre " d'Engleterre prie a notre Seigneur " le Roi, si lui pleise, q'il voille de " ceo ordener remedie.

" Responsio : Cest peticion soit " mande a la Justice d'Irland, qe " appelle a li Conseil qe la est, face " ordener tiel remedie en ceste " chose come il verra qe soit pur " commune profit."—" Rotuli Par-" liamentorum et Petitiones in Par-" liamento." I. p. 420.

[2] See pp. 226, 228, 235.

[3] The document, extant among the Ormonde Archives, Kilkenny Castle, is dated " ultimo die mensis " Maii, anno Domini MCCCCXXXVI." See " Proceedings and Transac-" tions of Kilkenny Archæolo-" gical Society," vol. iii., Dublin : 1856, p. 222.

the Cistercian Order, to which he belonged. In consequence of the Penal Laws, O'Hartry laboured under great difficulties. No chartulary of the Abbey of Holy Cross, analogous to those here published of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, and of Dunbrody, would appear to have been then extant.[1] Abbey of Holy Cross, Tipperary.

The compilation styled "Annals of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin," is in Latin, written in solid Gothic characters on strong vellum, fourteen inches in length and ten inches in breadth, without title or heading, and unornamented except with occasional rubrics. Annals of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

The Annals are preceded in the manuscript by three pages, partly damaged, containing imperfect portions of a Latin work on the Popes, Kings of Europe, and the Crusades.

The portion containing the Annals, as printed in the present volume,[2] consists of twenty-five pages, with remnants of others. The unmutilated leaves are in excellent condition.

A partly obliterated entry at the end states the work to have been written by Thomas Case, cleric of the church of St. Werburgh the Virgin, and completed on the Saturday before the feast of St. Aldelm, in the year 1427. Thomas Case.

This manuscript was in the possession of Sir Robert Cotton in the reign of Charles I., at which time Sir James Ware had access to it. In the latter part of the seventeenth century it was in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, where it was classed D. 34, which entry appears on its first page. The manuscript is still preserved in that collection, and, with other writings, is bound in a volume under the notation E. 3. 11. Sir Robert Cotton.

There is no title prefixed to these Annals. They commence with the birth of Christ, and the first page terminates with the death of St. Alban, in the third Annals of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

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[1] The Charter from King Donal O'Brien to Holy Cross Abbey in the twelfth century is reproduced in "Facsimiles of National Ms. of "Ireland," Part II., Plate LXII. London: 1878.

[2] *See* pp. 241–286.

Annals of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

century. The leaves containing the portions in immediate sequence to this are missing, and the leaf now following the first commences with entries relating to the middle of the tenth century. The cutting away of some entire leaves, and of portions of others, has caused chasms in the manuscript for the following periods: from [1181] to 1192; 1221 to 1307; 1309 to 1314; and 1316 to 1361. The latest event referred to in the Annals is of the year 1405.

The first portion of these Annals is almost identical with a fragment in a manuscript styled the "Black "Book" of the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, now Christ's Church, Dublin. The compiler's other main sources of information appear to have been the works of Henry of Huntingdon, Eadmer, and Lives of St. Malachy by St. Bernard and others. From the "Hibernia Expugnata" of Giraldus Cambrensis the annalist took his account of the events connected with the Anglo-Norman settlement in Ireland. The statutes and records of the Cistercian Order and the writings of Lanfranc are also referred to in the Annals. No indication appears as to whence the compiler drew his information on some matters specially connected with Ireland prior and subsequent to the times treated of by St. Bernard and Cambrensis.

Extracts by Ware.

Sir James Ware extracted from these Annals the entries which they contained relative to Ireland, and entitled his transcript "Annales Monasterii Beatæ "Mariæ, Virginis, Dublin." The "Annals of St. Mary's Abbey" were mentioned by Ware in 1626 as among his principal historical materials, and he frequently referred to them in his works subsequently published.[1] He has

[1] "Archiepiscoporum Casselien- "sium et Tuamensium Vitæ." Dublin: 1626. — "Disquisitiones "de Hibernia." London: 1654, 1658. "Hibernia Sacra." Dublin: 1717, pp. 14, 16, 17, 84. The "Annals of St. Mary's Abbey, "Dublin," are also referred to by Walter Harris in his edition of the works of Sir James Ware, vol. i., pp. 56, 66, 250. Dublin: 1739.

not, however, assigned any reason for having named the compilation " Annals of St. Mary's Abbey."

Annals of St. Mary's Abbey.

No information in connexion with Case is to be found in the surviving documents of St. Werburgh's, Dublin. That church, it may be observed, stood in the vicinity of the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, the " Black " Book " of which contains entries similar to those in the " Annals " before us. The latter would appear to have been much less defective in Ware's time than they are now. The chasms in the manuscript of the " Annals of St. " Mary's Abbey " are, as far as practicable, filled in the present volume by Ware's excerpts[1] from the now missing portions.

Case.

Chasms in Ms.

The fragment of " Annals of Ireland," printed at pages 293–302 of the present work, consists of three leaves of vellum, which are bound up with writings of much later age in a volume formerly in the collection of Sir James Ware, and now in the British Museum.[2]

Fragment of Annals of Ireland, A.D. 1308–1317.

The " Annals " are written in large but faded characters, slightly decorated with colours, on pages of small folio size.[3] Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy assigned

[1] Add. Ms. 4787, f. 30. British Museum, London. On the Ms. is the following entry :—" Sir Robert " Cotton hath a copy of these An- " nals transcribed by one Tho : " Casse, at the end whereof are " these words : 'Explicit cronica " 'scripta per manus Tho : Casse, " 'clerici ecclesiæ Sancte War- " 'burge, virginis, die Sabbati prox- " 'imo ante festum Sancti Aldel- " 'mi, Episcopi, anno Domini " '1427.' "

No vestige of this manuscript is now to be found in the Cottonian collection in the British Museum.

[2] Add. Ms. 4792.

[3] A reproduction of the first page of these Annals is given in " Fac- " similes of National MSS. of " Ireland," Part III, Plate xvii. London : 1879. A figure, as below, appears on the upper part of the third page of the manuscript, but without any apparent connexion with the matter in the text :



Fragment of Annals of Ireland, A.D. 1308–1317.

the manuscript to the fourteenth century.[1] The first leaf[2] commences with the continuation of an entry for A.D. 1308, in connexion with John le Decer, Mayor of Dublin, and concludes with an unfinished sentence in relation to an Archbishop of that see. The second leaf opens with the conclusion of an entry[3] for the year 1316, and the annals are continued in sequence till, at the close of the third leaf,[4] they terminate with an incomplete sentence of a passage relating to the year 1317.

This fragment is of high historical importance. It furnishes, among other matters, details of proceedings of Robert Bruce and his brother Edward in Ireland, as hereafter noticed.

Annals of Ireland, "Laud Ms."

A transcript from the matter contained in this fragment, or from a work corresponding nearly with it, is included in a volume which, for reasons hereafter

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[1] "Descriptive Catalogue of Ma-" terials relating to the History of "Great Britain and Ireland." Rolls Series. London: 1871, p. 364

[2] *See* p. 293.

[3] *See* pp. 296, 350. This passage was translated as follows by Holland:

"At the same time the Irish of "O-mayl [in Wicklow] went to-"wards the parts of Tullogh, and "fought a battell: whereupon of "the Irish were slaine about foure "hundred, whose heads were sent "to Dublin: and wonders were "afterwards seene there. The dead, "as it were, arose and fought one "with another, and cried out *Fen-*"*nokabo*, which was their signal."

On a Roll of the year 1312 was recorded a proceeding against persons who at night plundered a village in Leinster, the inhabitants of which fled in terror on hearing the O'Tooles' war-cry "Fennok-abo:" "Ipsi noctanter venerunt " . . . . , et in eadem villa "riotose clamaverunt magna voce "Fennok abo, Fennok abo, quod "est signum de O-Tothils, et per "hujusmodi clamorem maliciose "fecerunt omnes homines et fe-"minas ejusdem ville fugere extra "domos suas." These are among the earliest Anglo-Irish references to Irish war-cries, "which," it is stated, "chiefly terminated in the word aboe "[abu] . . . signifying cause or "business."—Works of Sir James Ware. Dublin: 1746, vol. ii., p. 163. "Fennok" appears to be a form of the modern Irish term *Fionóg*, a Royston, or grey, crow. In a manuscript of Sir George Carew, "three russet crows proper" are depicted as the arms of O'Toole of Wicklow. *See* "Facsimiles of "National MSS. of Ireland," Part IV.-1. Plate xxxix. London: 1882.

[4] *See* p. 302.

stated, may be styled the "Laud Manuscript." It contains Annals of Ireland from 1162 to 1370, as printed in the present work, and consists of forty-one leaves of vellum and paper, eight inches in length by five and a half in width. Each of the pages contains in general thirty-one lines, in a small Chancery hand of the fifteenth century, without ornamentation or coloring. The pages have wide margins, on which are entered in Roman numerals the years treated of in the text.[1] There is no original heading or title to the volume, and it may have formerly contained leaves antecedent to its present initial one.

Annals of Ireland, "Laud Ms."

The "Laud manuscript" supplies no information as to its original compiler, transcriber, or owner, beyond that given in an undated entry on the back of the last page,[2] which, in a hand similar to that in the body of the volume, states that the book belonged to William Preston, Viscount Gormanston. That nobleman, second Viscount Gormanston, was in 1493 Deputy Lord Treasurer in Ireland. He commanded a wing of the archers at the battle of Cnoc Tuagh in Galway, A.D. 1504; held the office of Lord Justice of Ireland in 1515; and was a member of the Privy Council there till his death in 1532. Notices of some of his ancestors in the fourteenth century are included in the Annals before us.[3]

Viscount Gormanston, A.D. 1493–1532.

The writing throughout the volume bears much resemblance to that in the manuscript known as the "Gormanston Register," described by the Editor of the present work in the Fourth Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Mss. form.[4]

Gormanston Register.

In 1517 extracts from these Annals, or from copies of them, were made by Philip Flattisbury for Gerald, Earl of Kildare.

Flattisbury.

The "Laud manuscript" is stated, as subsequently mentioned, to have been brought to England in the reign of Henry VIII. from Ireland by Thomas Howard, Earl

Earl of Surrey. A.D. 1521.

[1] For reproduction of two pages from these Annals, *see* "Facsimiles "of National MSS. of Ireland," Part III., Plate liv. London: 1879.

[2] *See* page 398.

[3] *See* pp. 395, 396.

[4] Part I., p. 573. London: 1874. *See also* "Facsimiles of National "MSS. of Ireland." Part III., Plate xxxi. London: 1879.

of Surrey, who retired from the Viceroyalty in 1521 Copies of the Annals appear, however, to have been extant in Ireland. James Grace, of Kilkenny, drew largely from them for the Annals which he compiled between the years 1537 and 1539. English versions of several passages identical with those in the "Laud Ms." were, somewhat later, embodied in the "Book of Howth."[1] These Annals were also extensively used in the work on Ireland[2] compiled by Edmund Campian, who, in mentioning the books consulted by him for it, wrote in reference to them: "Where Cambrensis endeth, there beginneth a nameless "author, who, in certain short notes, containeth a chro- "nology unto the year of Christ 1370."

James Grace.

"Book of Howth."

Campian.

Camden, A.D. 1607.

From the manuscript now before us the Annals were printed by Camden in 1607, at the end of the last edition, which he personally superintended, of his "Britannia;" and observations,[3] translated as follows by Philemon Holland, were prefixed by Camden to them:—

"Thus far forward was the printers press a going, "when the Honourable Lord William Howard of "Naworth, for the love that he beareth unto the "studies of antiquity, willingly imparted unto me the

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[1] Calendar of the Carew MSS. Rolls Series, London: 1871.

[2] "Historie of Ireland." Dublin: 1633.

[3] "Huc jam prælo currente per- "ventum erat, cum vir honoratis- "simus, Dominus Guiliel[mus] "Howard de Naworth, pro eo quo "antiquitatis studia prosequitur "amore, mihi lubens impertiit "manuscriptos annales rerum "Hibernicarum, ab anno salutis "MCLXII. ad annum usque MCCCLXX. "Quos visum est publici juris "facere, cùm post Giraldum Cam- "brensem nihil melius in hoc "genere quod sciam, extet, et "vir ille optimus, cujus privati "antea erant juris, hoc permis- "erit. Cui eædem planè gratiæ "meritò debentur quòd è tene- "bris vindicaverit, quæ ipsi au- "thori qui literarum monimentis "consignaverit, sunt habendæ. "Etsi verò stilus sit incultior et "jejunus, ut illa tempora tule- "runt; insunt tamen quæ ad "Hibernicam historiam illustran- "dam faciant quàm plura, et "mihi lucem prætulissent si non "serius ad manus venissent. "Habe igitur fide antiqua etiam "cum suis nævis, et erratis des- "criptos, et si qua meliora habes "eodem candore impertias; si "non, his utere nobiscum, donec "prodeat aliquis qui auctiores "dabit, et ad nostra usque tem- "pora majori cum elegantiâ, quod "sane operosum non fuerit, fœli- "citer perducat." — "Britannia." London: 1607, p. 794.

Camden's observations on Annals of Ireland.

" manuscript Annales of Ireland, from the yeere of our " Salvation MCLXII. unto the yeere MCCCLXX. Which I " thought good to publish, considering that, after Gir- " aldus Cambrensis, there is nothing, to my knowledge, " extant better in this kind; and because so noble and " worthy a person, whose they were by right in private " before, permitted so much. Unto whom, the very " same thankes in manner are duly to bee yeelded for " bringing them to light, that were to be given unto the " authour himselfe, who first recorded them in writing. " And albeit they are penned in a stile somewhat rude " and barrain (as those times required), yet much " matter is therein contained that may illustrate the " Irish Historie, and would have given good light unto " mee, if they had not come to my hands so late. Take " them here therefore truly and faithfully exemplified, " even as I found them, with all their imperfections and " faults; and if you have any better, impart them with " semblable courtesie unto us; if not, make use of these " with us, untill some one come forth and show himselfe, " that will helpe us to a fuller Chronicle, and happilie " continue the same in length even unto our daies with " more elegancie of phrase, which verily would be no " painfull work to be performed."

An English version of the Annals from the text printed by Camden was included in Holland's English version of the "Britannia," first published in 1610.

The following particulars in relation to the manuscript are inscribed on a fly-leaf in front of the volume:—

"Annales Hiberniæ ab Anno Christi 1162 usque ad " annum 1370.

Memorandum in "Laud Ms."

"The author of this booke is unknowne. It was " brought (as is supposed) out of Irelande, by the Lord " Thomas Howarde, Duke of Norfolke, Lord Threasorer, " and Earle Marshall of Englande, when he was Earl of " Surrey, and Lorde Lieutenant of that realme, in anno " XI regni Regis Henrici Octavi [A.D. 1519–20], and of

"Laud Ms." " late yeares given by the Lord William Howarde, " yongest sonne to Thomas, late Duke of Norfolke, unto " the learned and judicious antiquarye, Mr. William " Camden, who put the same in printe, inserting itt " into his Brittannia, and by him given to George, " Lord Carew, in anno 1619."

Sir George Carew. The covers of the book are stamped with the escutcheon of Sir George Carew, Earl of Totnes,—three lions, passant, on a golden ground.

Archbishop Laud. This manuscript was, with others, presented by Archbishop Laud to the Bodleian Library, Oxford, where it is preserved as "Laud, 526," and bears the following inscription:—"Liber Guilielmi Laud, Archiepiscopi Cantuarie et Cancellarius Universitatis Oxonie. 1636."

Ware. Pembrige. Sir James Ware in 1639 attributed these Annals to "Pembrigius," or Pembrige,[1] whom he conjectured to have been a Dublin writer. Ware, however, did not state the grounds for ascribing the work to him, nor are particulars accessible relative to any writer named Pembrige connected with Ireland.

Camden's edition of Annals of Ireland. Inaccuracies and omissions in Camden's edition of these Annals were noted by Ware in a memorandum[2] hitherto

[1] "Pembrigius (Dubliniensis opi- " nor) claruit anno 1347. Scrip- " sit longè majorem partem " annalium Hiberniæ à V[iro] " C[larissimo] Gulielmo Camdeno " editorum, ad calcem Britanniæ " suæ, anno 1607, nempè usque " ad annum 1347."—" De Scrip- " toribus Hiberniæ." Authore Jacobo Waræo. Dublinii: 1639, p. 68. *See also* " Works of Sir James Ware." Dublin: 1746, ii. p. 83.

[2] As follows, at fol. 45 of Add. Ms. 4783, British Museum:

" Omissa et errata in Annalibus " Hiberniæ a Camdeno editis, ad " calcem Britanniæ suæ 1607:

" 1259. Post *Hiberniæ* adde: " Item, interfectus est ONeal apud " Down.

" 1260. Item, obiit Stephanus " de Longa Spata.

" 1318. Circa vigiliam Pasche " venerunt nova.

" 1327. *In fine anni:* Dominus " Willelmus fuit hæres suus.

" 1341. *Ad finem:* Conquerun- " tur modo pro parte de predictis " ministris modo prout sequitur: " Treis choses sount a demaunder " du Conseil le Roie en Engle- " tere," etc. *See* p. 384.

" 1347. Pro Monaghan lege " Nanagh; et post comburitur " adde: Hic finitur Chronica " Pembrig.

" 1360. Obiit Magister Richar- " dus Filius Radulfi, Archiepis- " copus Armachanus, in Aviniona

unpublished. He observed that Camden, under the year 1360, had set down Hainault instead of Avignon as the place of the decease of Richard Fitz Ralph, Archbishop of Armagh, and that he had also mistaken the name of Nenagh in Munster for that of Monaghan in Ulster. Ware, however, does not appear to have been conversant with other serious discrepancies between the manuscript and the reproduction of it by Camden.

Observations by Ware on Camden

No revised edition of the text of the "Laud Ms." has been published till now. The Annals have consequently been generally accessible only in the edition of 1607, and

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" 16 Kal. Decembris : Camden " habet male Hannonia, 16 Dec. "1362. Pro 8 Dec. lege 8 Id. Dec."

Some of the passages omitted in Camden's publication, and not noticed in Ware's corrigenda, are as follows; our references are to the pages of the present volume and to those of Camden's edition, 1607 :

" Appellavit eum de felonia, et " Dominus Willelmus."— p. 323; Camden, p. 802.

" Item, comburitur villa de " Courcouly per eosdem malefac- " tores."—p. 336; Camden, p. 807.

" Ad tractandum de pace, qui " per eosdem ibidem occisus fuit, " unde dolendum fuit. Et post " le Mortimer Justiciarius exer- " citum suum congregavit versus " les Lacyes."—p. 355 ; Camden, p. 816.

" In crastino, et cum dies in " crastino sibi data fuisset ad re- " spondendum."—p. 363 ; Camden, p. 819.

" Sua, uxore et liberis, ultimo " die Julii ad "—p. 381; Camden, p. 825.

" Nicholaus de Verdon, miles, " Mauritius de Rupe Forti, miles." —p. 387 ; Camden, p. 828.

" Item, Mauricius Filius Thome, " Comes Kildarie, inventis viginti " et quatuor manucaptoribus, a " carcere Dublin, vicesimo tertio " die Maii, per Dominum Justi- " ciarium liberatur." — p. 389 ; Camden, p. 828.

The following are specimens of inaccuracies in Camden's publication of 1607, which, with others, are rectified in the present volume at the pages indicated :

huic *for* habuit, p. 309 ; Camden, p. 797.

sanctum *for* servum p. 309 ; Camden, p. 797.

pugil *for* gigas, p. 310 ; Camden, p. 797.

Robertum *for* Stephanum, p. 318 ; Camden, p. 800.

exilium *for* Quadragesima, p. 330 ; Camden, p. 804.

eranca *for* cranoco, p. 295 ; Camden, p. 808.

devicit *for* deperdidit, p. 343 ; Camden, p. 810.

serveres *for* diteris, p. 351 ; Camden, p. 813.

Larpulk *for* La Pull, p. 360 ; Camden, p. 818.

unumque *for* unde, p. 388 ; Camden, p. 828.

castro *for* cambio, p. 397 ; Camden, p. 831.

Holland. Gibson.

in the English version by Holland, or in that by Bishop Edmund Gibson in his edition of the "Britannia," subsequently published.

Materials for Annals.

In the initial parts of the matter in the "Laud manuscript," the writer appears to have had materials identical with those used by the compiler of the "Annals "of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin," and, like him, he copied extensively from Cambrensis. The Annals are, as Ware conjectured, probably the production of a resident in Dublin or its vicinity. Many of the entries relate to matters connected with that city, its magistrates, people, and religious institutions.

Narrations in Annals.

An interesting feature of the Annals in the "Laud Ms.," which relieves them from the generally arid and meagre character of productions of their class, is the number of narrations, which, generally in brief compass, are introduced into them. In some cases, these are accounts of matters formerly regarded as marvellous, but in most instances they may be taken as outlines of more copious semi-historic relations which from time to time were current among people in the English settlement in Ireland.

John de Curci.

The "Laud manuscript" contains probably the oldest extant copies of statements in relation to John de Curci.[1] Of portion[2] of one of these, under the year 1204, the following is a specimen, as translated by Holland:—

"By this time there arose a contention between John, "King of England, and the King of France, about a "seigniory and certain castles, and this suit or contro-"versie still depending, the King of France offered unto "him a giant or champion to fight for his right. Then "the King of England called to remembrance his most "valiant knight, John Curcie, whom upon the informa-"tion of others he had before cast into prison. The King

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[1] *See* pp. 4, 12, 21, 222, 225, 233, 274, 275, 278; and vol. i. p. 125.

[2] *See* p. 309. In the manuscript of the Annals the nam is written Courcy.

" therefore sent for John Curcie, and asked him if he " were able to help and stand him in stead in a combat: " then John answered and said, I will not fight for " thee, but for the right of the kingdome: for which " afterward he undertooke to doe his endeavour in single " fight: and so refreshed himselfe with meat, drink, and " bathing, and tooke the vertue of his owne fortitude and " strength: and a day was appointed between these giants " or champions, namely, betweene John Curcie and the " other. But when the champion of France heard of " his exceeding great feeding, and of his strength, he re- " fused the combat, and then was the said seigniorie " given unto the King of England. Then the King of " France requested to see a stroake given by the hand " of John Curcie: and he set a strong and doughtie " good morion full of maile upon a great blocke or log of " wood: and the foresaid John, taking his skeine[1] or " sword, and, looking back round about him with a " stern and grim countenance, smote the morion through, " from the very crest downeward into the blocke, and " the sword stucke in the wood so fast that no other " man but himselfe was able to plucke out the sword: " then John at the request of the Kings, easily pluckt " it forth. And the Kings demanded of the foresaid " John wherefore he looked behind him with so grim a " countenance before he gave the stroke; who answered, " that if he had failed in giving that stroke he would " have slaine them all, as well Kings as others. And the " Kings gave unto him great gifts, yea, and the King " of England rendered unto him also his seigniorie of " Ulster. But John Curcie attempted fifteen times to " saile over sea into Ireland, but was alwaies in danger, " and the wind evermore against him: wherefore he " waited a while among the monkes of Chester. At

John de Curci.

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[1] pugionem sive gladium." *See* p. 310.

"length he returned into France, and there rested in the "Lord."

Henri de Loundres, Archbishop of Dublin.

Holland[1] translated, as follows, the passages in the Annals,[2] under the year 1212, in relation to Henri de Loundres,[3] Archdeacon of Stafford and subsequently Archbishop of Dublin, who took a prominent part in the public affairs of his time both in England and Ireland:—

"Scorch-villeyn."

"He is called Scorch-villeyn by occasion of a certain "act of his: for that one day he called his tenants before "him, to answer by what tenure they held of him. And "those tenants shewed their deeds and charters: but he "commanded the charters or deeds of these husband-"men, his tenants, to be burned: and then the free-"holders evermore called him Henri Scorch-villeyn: "which Henri, Archbishop of Dublin, was Justice of "Ireland, and built Dublin Castle."

Stanihurst.

The mode in which passages from these Annals were amplified by subsequent compilers is exhibited in the following from Richard Stanihurst's "Description of Ireland," included in the "Chronicles "collected by Hollinshed.[4]

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[1] English version of "Britannia," 1610, p. 155.

[2] *See* p. 312.

[3] *See* vol. i. xxvii, xxxii, xxxvi; also, "Matthæi Parisiensis Chronica "Majora." Rolls Series. London: 1874, vol. ii., pp. 545, 589, 590, 604.

[4] London: 1586, vol. ii., p. 32. Campian, who, as mentioned at p. cxvi., copied largely from these Annals, styled the Archbishop "Henry Scorchbill." Campian added: "Him they nicknamed (as "the Irish doe commonly give ad-"ditions to their governours in re-"spect of some fact or qualitie) "*Scorchvillaine* or *Burnebill*, be-"cause he required to peruse the "writings of his tenants, colourably "pretending to learne the kinde of "each man's severall tenure, and "burned the same before their "faces, causing them either to "renew their estates, or to holde "at will." —"Historie of Ireland." Dublin: 1633, p. 76. The form "Scorchvillein" and "Burnebill" may have arisen from a misconception as to the signification of the French "eschorcher," "écorcher," to flay, fleece, or strip. Thus, in "Edouard le Confesseur" it is stated that Princes, Earls, and Barons "povres eschorchent e de-"fulent. "Scorchevyleyn," appears to have been legally recognised as the name of Matilda, niece

"Henrie Londres succeeded Cummin. This man was "nicknamed Scorchbill, or Scorchvillein, through this "occasion. Being setled in his see, he gave commande- "ment to all his tenants to make their appearance "before him at a daie appointed: and for that he was "raw as yet in his revenues he tooke it to stand best "with their ease and quietnes and his commoditie "that ech of them should shew their evidences, where- "by he might learne by what tenure they held of him. "His tenants, mistrusting no sluttish dealing, but con- "struing all to be meant for the best, delivered their "evidences to their landlord, who did scantlie well "peruse them when he floong them all in the fire. The "poore tenánts espieing this subtill pranke to be verie "unfitting for a Bishop, could not bridle their toongs, "but brake out on a sudden: Thou an Archbishop? "naie, thou art a scorchvillein. But it could not be "gessed to what end this fact of his tended; for not- "withstanding this the tenants injoied their lands, un "lesse he did it because they should be tenants at will "and so to stand to his devotion. This Prelate doubt- "lesse was politike, and well lettered, and for his wise-

"Scorch-villein."

of the Archbishop Henri de Loundres. He conferred lands upon her before she became the wife of William de Marreis, who was subsequently outlawed. In relation to these lands, she, in 1247, applied to the King at Woodstock, and a royal mandate was issued in her favour.—Close Roll, England, xxix, xxxi. Henry III. In 1312, Herbert de Marreis claimed lands in Tipperary which he alleged, had belonged to his ancestor, William de Marreis, and his wife, "Matilda Scorchevyleyn:" "Herbertus de Marisco petit versus, "Odonem de Grandisono manerium "de Tipperaria, cum pertinenciis, "quod Jordanus de Marisco, pro- "avus predicti Herberti, cujus, "heres ipse est, dedit, Willelmo de "Marisco et Matilde Scorche- "vyleyn, et heredibus de corpo- "ribus suis procreatis, et quod "post mortem ipsorum Willelmi "et Matilde, et Hugonis, filii et "heredis eorundem Willelmi et "Matilde, ad prefatum Herbertum "reverti debet per formam dona- "tionis predicte, ut dicit.—Plea Roll, Ireland, vi. Edward II. m. 13. "Roger Scorchveille" is mentioned in connexion with possessions at Ipswich in 1227.—Close Roll, England, xi. Henry III. m. 3.

Loundres. "dome and learning he was elected Lord Justice of "Ireland. He was the founder of the Castell of "Dublin."

A specimen of the relations introduced in the Annals is afforded by the following,[1] in connexion with the resignation, in 1306, of Richard de Haverynges, who, as Archbishop-designate of Dublin, received the revenues of that see for nearly five years:

Resignation of Archbishop of Dublin, A.D. 1306.

"The occasion and cause of his giving over (as the "Arch-deacon of Dublin of good memorie, his nephew[2] "hath reported) was this, for that one night he dreamed "that a certaine monster, heavier than the whole world "stood eminently aloft upon his brest; from the "weight whereof he chose rather to be delivered, than "alone to have all the goods of the world: but when he "wakened he thought with himselfe, this was nothing "else but the church of Dublin, the fruits whereof he "received, and tooke no paines for the same. As soone "as he could, therefore, he came unto the Lord the "Pope, of whom he was much beloved, and there re-"nounced and gave over the Archbishopricke. For he "had, as the same Archdeacon avouched, fatter bene-"fices and livings[3] than the Archbishopricke [of Dublin] "came unto."

It will be observed[4] that the transcriber of the "Laud manuscript" omitted portions containing a verse and comments on the haste with which the relict[5] of Nigel le Brun, Escheator of Ireland, contracted a second marriage after his death in 1310. The lines bear some resem-

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[1] *See* p. 334 and "Britannia," translated by Holland, 1610, p. 164.

[2] John de Haverynges.

[3] He was installed Prebendary of Aylesbury, in the church of Lincoln, in August, 1309.

[4] *See* pp. 295, 339.

[5] From a Patent Roll, Ireland, xi. Edward II., it appears that her name was Amicia, and that she remarried with Walter de Cusak. A fine of one hundred pounds, decreed against him for marrying her without the King's licence, was remitted by Patent of 8th October, 1317.

blance to contemporary verses[1] which appear in the manuscript "Red Book" of the Exchequer in Ireland.

These Annals contain important entries relative to Viceroys, Justiciaries, and Prelates, as well as details in reference to the chief personages of the Anglo-Irish settlement, their families, and connexions. The Annals also supply particulars concerning plagues, tempests, frosts, seasons of dearth, and prices of corn, at various periods. That the annalist had access to some Governmental and legal records of his time would appear from several of his entries,[2] which accurately embody statements verified by still extant archives of the fourteenth century. Of this an instance is furnished by notices in the Annals[3] in connexion with the Verdon riot in Uriel, or Louth, in 1312. The soldiery of the Viceroy were, on that occasion, put to flight by the Verdons and their adherents, several persons were killed, and a fine of five hundred pounds was subsequently decreed against the county of Louth in connexion with the affair. No satisfactory account of these transactions appears in any historical work, but light is thrown upon them by records,[4] now published for the first time, which demonstrate the accuracy of the notices of them in the Annals. Contents of Annals. Verdon. Louth.

Many occurrences in Ireland during the presence there of the Bruces are entered in these Annals with precision, and the days of the week on which they took place are in some instances named. The annalist supplies fuller details in connexion with the Bruces while in Ireland than have been left by any other writer, except John Barbour, Archdeacon of Aberdeen. Barbour's poem, "The Bruce. John Barbour.

[1] "Fuge cetum feminarum,
"Namque status omnis harum,
"Parva dat stipendia,
"Vidua hec est elata,
"Fraude plena, delicata,
"Eris ei ridiculum."

An account of the "Red Book of "the Exchequer in Ireland" will be found with reproductions of some of its pages, in "Facsimiles "of National Manuscripts of Ireland," Part III. pp. iii, xiv., London: 1879.

[2] *See* pp. 343, 394.

[3] *See* pp. 340, 341.

[4] *See* Appendix III.

"The Bruce."

Bruce" was, however, composed more than half a century after the events which formed its theme.[1] It has been conjectured that Barbour obtained information on the proceedings in Ireland from some of the followers of Edward Bruce, who returned to Scotland after his death in 1318. Barbour, throughout his narrative, erroneously represents Sir Richard de Clare to have been Viceroy in Ireland for Edward II. From these Annals and official records it appears that the post of Deputy in Ireland for Edward II. was at the time held successively by Sir Edmund le Botiller and Roger de Mortimer.

Bruce. "Book of Howth."

The account of the engagement in which Edward Bruce fell in 1318, as given in the "Book of Howth," is an English version of that in the present Annals (p. 359), with additions which include the following:—

"The Scots preparing to the battle afore premised, and " the day appointed, the English host came be-south

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[1] "The Bruce; or the Book of " the most excellent and noble " Prince, Robert de Broyss, King " of Scots: compiled by Master " John Barbour, Archdeacon of " Aberdeen, A,D. 1375." Edited by Rev. Walter W. Skeat, M.A. London: 1874–1877. The continuator of the "Scotichronicon" does not appear to have been acquainted with these Annals, and referred, as follows, to Barbour's account of Edward Bruce in Ireland:

[1316]. "Eodem anno, D. Ead- " wardus de Bruce, frater Domini " Regis, intravit Hiberniam manu " potenti, et ibidem ab Hiberni- " ensibus unanimi consensu eligi- " tur Rex totius Hiberniæ: ubi " etiam, infra breve tempus, des- " truxit totam Ultoniam Anglicis " occupatam, ipsos ubique inter- " ficiens. Cujus actus bellicos et " eventus validos liber de Bruce, " quem composuit Barbarius, de- " clarat luculenter. Cui usque ad " australes partes Hiberniæ occur- " rit anno sequenti frater ejus, " Scotorum Rex, Robertus, succur- " sum et auxilium impensurus. " Sed in eadem expeditione multi " fame perierunt; reliqui verò " carnibus equorum usi sunt."— " Johannis de Fordun Scoti- " chronicon, cura Walteri Goodall, " Insulæ Sancti Columbæ Abba- " tis." Edinburgh: 1775, vol. ii., p.258.—Barbour, wrote Lord Hailes, " often mistakes the names of " places and persons . . . He omits " some events altogether, and is too " apt to magnify skirmishes into " battles; yet his narrative con- " tains circumstances curious and " characteristical."— "Annals of " Scotland." By Sir David Dalrymple, of Hailes, Bart. Edinburgh: 1819, vol. ii., p. 77.

" Dondalke and camped. And the day before the battle " Lord John Bremyngam, chieftain of the English battle, " was desirous to see Bruce, the Scots' captain, and ap- " parelled himself in a friar's weed, and came to Bruce, " being upon his knees at mass, and his book of devo- " tion before him, and asked his alms. Bruce, being " occupied with his book did not make answer, nor did " not hold up his head. The other, being desirous of his " desired purpose, never gave over of craving. Bruce " looked up, and said to those that stood by, 'Serve " 'this saucy and importunate friar with somewhat; he " 'doth disturb me in my service.' 'And even so doth I " 'mean, unless I have my desired purpose,' said Sir " J[ohn] B[ermyngam], and so departed. After mass " was done, said Bruce, 'I pray you, Sirs, where is this " 'bold friar that hath thus disturbed me, for I assure " 'you, since I saw his face, my heart was not in quiet.' " This friar was sought for, and could not be found. " 'No?' said Bruce, 'cannot he be had? My heart tells " 'me that this friar is Bremyngam. Well,' said Bruce, " 'we shall meet ere evensong, whereat he shall receive " 'a better reward; but it was evil done to suffer him to " 'depart, for then we easily should win that [which] " 'with great travail is doubtful to get.'

John Bermingham.

Edward Bruce.

"When the battle was set and ready on both sides " to have fought, Lord John Bremyngam said these " words: 'My fellows and friends, all you shall under- " 'stand that in this hope of battle this is necessary to be " 'remembered; first, the cause of battle, which in our " 'side is right for us to defend our country, for so saith " 'the Bible we may. The second is, we are fresh and " 'lusty soldiers, not wearied in the wars with travail and " 'pesterous spoil, coveting nothing but to maintain " 'that that is our lands, goods, and friends, not desirous " 'of no man's else; we are to serve a worthy prince, " 'our King and master, which if we do well, not these

Battle near Dundalk, A.D. 1318.

" 'former talk only to keep and win, but we shall so " 'receive such reward that all our friends shall rejoice " 'thereat. Now, valiant stomachs, set forward in the " 'name of God and our King.'

"All the while that the battle was a-fighting, Lord " Bremyngham was riding from one company to another, " comforting them, and helping those that was in neces- " sity with a chosen company of men that was about " him. And in that fight one Lord, called Alanus Sty- " vard, did the like as J[ohn] B[remyngam] did, which " Bremingham saw, and met both together, and fought " terribly, and at length he slew the said Scottish Lord. " And then the Scotts fled."[1]

Death of Edward Bruce. Maupas.

According to the Annals before us, Edward Bruce[2] fell by the hand of John Maupas, who was found lying dead upon his corpse. The Annals mention that the head of Bruce was brought by Sir John Bermingham[3] to Edward II. who, for his services, created him Earl of Louth.

Gilbert Harper.

Barbour states the head to have been that of Gilbert Harper, who on the day of battle wore the armour of

[1] Calendar of the Carew MSS. London: 1871, p. 144.

[2] The following contemporary note appears in the "Red Book of " the Exchequer" in Ireland:

"Per diem Sabbati, A.D. 1318, " fuerunt disconfusi omnes Scoti " inter Dondalke et le Faghered, " et Edwardus le Bruys, Johan- " nes de Soules et alii proceres " de Scotia quamplurimi occisi " per Johannem de Byrmengham, " Milonem de Verdoun, et Hu- " gonem de Stapelton, capitales " duces communis populi Urielis " et Midie, et sic per manus com- " munis populi et dextram Dei " deliberatur populus Dei a pre- " cogitata et machinata servitute." This entry was referred to by Sir John Davies in his "Discoverie of " the true causes why Ireland was " never entirely subdued," etc. London: 1612, p. 86.

Bruce's death is referred to, as follows, by the continuator of "Fordun:"

"Anno eodem [1318], decimo " quarto die Octobris, commissum " est bellum de Dundalk in Hi- " bernia ubi occubuit nobilis Rex " Hiberniæ Eadwardus, frater ger- " manus Domini Roberti, Scotorum " Regis incliti, et plures nobiles " de Scotia cum eo." — "Scoti- " chronicon." Edinburgh, 1775 ii., p. 271.

[3] *See* p. 360.

Edward Bruce, and he adds that John Maupas was the bearer of the head to the King of England.[1] Bruce.

In our Appendix will be found two contemporary records concerning alleged relations between the Bruces and members of the family of De Lacy in Meath. The first of these documents contains a record of legal proceedings in 1316–17 on charges against Walter de Lacy and Hugh de Lacy, of having invited Edward Bruce to take possession of Ireland, and of confederating with him after his arrival there. These charges were repelled in Court by the De Lacys, who alleged that their transactions with Bruce in Ireland were assented to by the Justiciary, Roger de Mortimer. The De Lacys averred that so far from aiding Bruce, they had, by their representations, misled him and his army into hostile districts, where he lost a large number of men and horses, and was retarded during a fortnight on a journey which, but for their plans against him, might have been completed in two days. The De Lacys, with their relatives and adherents, were acquitted by the Court, but a fine of two hundred pounds was decreed against them. The legal proceedings seem to have been in connexion with those referred to in the Annals before us at page 298. Some of the matters mentioned in the allegations by the De Lacys resemble the circumstances under which, as described by Barbour, the Scots were led into districts by pretended friends, who had all cattle and food removed, and, by letting out a loch so flooded their camp that Bruce's

De Lacy.

De Mortimer.

De Lacy.

[1] "Schir Eduard that day wald nocht ta
"His cot-Armour, bot gib harper,
"That men held [as] withouten peir
"Of his estat, had on that day
"All haill schir Eduardis aray.
. . . . . .
"Gib harperis hed in-till ane kyt.
"Johne mawpass till the king had It,
"Quhilk he resauit in gret dayntee;
"Richt blith of that present wes he;
"For he wes swa glad that he wes swa
"Deliuerit of sic fellone a faa."
"The Bruce." Book xviii.

men were, for a time, nearly all afloat, till saved by their friend, "Thomas of Down,"[1] who is styled by Barbour,[2] "a scummar of the sea." The Annals before us denounce Thomas as "a right strong thief," and mention that his head was sent to Dublin after he and forty of his men had been killed at sea by an officer of Edward II.

"Thomas of Down."

The second of the documents relative to Bruce and the De Lacys, in our Appendix, is the record[3] of an appeal in England, in 1334, to Edward III. by Almaric de Lacy, for reversal of the decree made against his father, Edmund de Lacy, in 1317, by the Viceroy, Roger de Mortimer, and the King's Council at Dublin. The legal proceedings against the De Lacys are mentioned in the Annals[4] under the year 1317. According to the indictment, the Viceroy, De Mortimer, who was also Lord of Meath, was assured that Walter de Lacy, Hugh de Lacy, and their adherents, were in confederation with Robert Bruce, Edward Bruce, and other Scotch enemies of the King. He consequently proceeded to Meath, and summoned them to surrender in the King's name. As they did not comply, he caused public proclamation to be made requiring them to come in. In consequence of their disobedience, the Viceroy, with the King's banner displayed, marched against Walter and Hugh de Lacy. They, with a large body of armed men, under the De Lacy banner, assailed the Viceroy, who slew many of them, and captured their banner, while Walter de Lacy escaped with the loss of his coat of mail. He, on the following day, with his brothers Hugh, Robert, Almaric, and others, made an attack upon the Viceroy, who again put them to flight. The Viceroy sub-

Almaric de Lacy.

De Mortimer, Viceroy.

De Lacy.

Bruce.

Meath.

[1] *See* p. 355. In Camden's edition of the Annals, the name of Don, or Down, is given as, "Dover."

[2] "Thomas of dwn hattyn wes he,
. . .
"Quhill he com weill neir quhar thai lay.
"Thai knew him weill, and blith war thai."—"The Bruce." Book xiv.

[3] *See* p. 409.

[4] *See* pp. 355, 356.

sequently, in conjunction with the Council of Edward II. at Dublin, issued decrees of outlawry, banishment and forfeiture against Hugh de Lacy, Walter de Lacy, Almaric de Lacy, and others of their family. The validity of the acts of the Viceroy and Council was impugned by Edmund de Lacy, who alleged that the outlawry and banishment of his father, Almaric de Lacy, were illegal, as he had not been brought to trial on the charges which formed the grounds of the decrees against him.

Acts by Viceroy and Council.

Outlawry of De Lacys.

John de Lacy, according to the Annals, was removed from Dublin to the castle of Trim, for trial, and sentenced to be "strait dieted, and so he died in prison."[1] A similar sentence is recorded in the Annals to have been carried out in 1315 upon Sir Robert de Coulrath, custodian of Greencastle, in Ulster.[2]

Death of John de Lacy.

The coronation of Edward Bruce as King of Ireland is stated in the Annals[3] to have taken place in the early part of May, 1315, and they mention that he held courts of justice in the same year.[4] No original official instrument of Edward Bruce as King has hitherto been found in Ireland. A grant, executed by him in regal style, was, five years after his death, confirmed by his brother Robert Bruce, King of the Scots. In this document,[5]

Coronation of Edward Bruce as King of Ireland, A.D. 1315.

Grant from Edward Bruce as King.

[1] *See* p. 358.

[2] *See* p. 345.

[3], [4] *See* pp. 345, 349.

[5] "Robertus, Dei gracia Rex "Scottorum, omnibus probis ho- "minibus tocius terre sue salutem : "Sciatis nos inspexesse ac vera- "citer intellexisse cartam bone "memorie Domini Edwardi, Dei "gracia Regis Hibernie, fratris "nostri karissimi, non abolitam, "non cancellatam, nec in aliqua "sui parte viciatam, in hec verba : "Edwardus, Dei gracia Rex Hi- "berie, omnibus probis homi- "nibus tocius terre sue salutem : "Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse "et hac presenti carta nostra "confirmasse Johanni de Carltoun "pro homagio et servicio suo de- "nariatam terre de Dalmakeran, "etc." —"Facsimiles of National Manuscripts of Scotland," Part ii., plate xxiii, London : 1870.

Records in illustration of the state of Ireland during the presence there of Robert and Edward Bruce are included in "Historical and "Municipal Documents of Ireland, "A.D. 1172–1320."—Rolls Series. London: 1870. A reproduction of the bull of John XXII., in relation to the adherents of Bruce in Ireland appears on Plate xii. of the third part of "Facsimiles of National "Mss. of Ireland," London : 1879.

Ratification by King Robert Bruce, A.D. 1323.

which has somewhat suffered from the effects of time, King Robert intimates that he has inspected and confirmed a grant which had been made by his "most dear "brother, Edward, by the grace of God King of Ire-"land." The instrument was a grant of land to John de Carltoun, in consideration of his delivering "three good spears" on Christmas Day annually, and performing services at Bruce's court.

Sir John de Bermingham.

The circumstances mentioned in the Annals,[1] in connexion with the murder of Sir John de Bermingham, who commanded against Edward Bruce, receive confirmation from portions of records of the time, which, abstracted, many years since, from Ireland, were subsequently found in Switzerland.

The Annals supply the following particulars in relation to the commencement of a University at Dublin, in 1320, under the bull issued by Clement V. in 1312:

Dublin University, A.D. 1320.

"In the time of Pope John the 22, and of the Lord "Edward, sonne to King Edward, which Edward after "the comming of Saint Austin into England was the "25 King; also under Alexander Bicknore, then Arch-"bishop of Dublin, beganne the Universitie of the said "citie of Dublin. The first that proceeded Master in "the same Universitie was Frier William Hardite, of "the Order of Preaching Friers: which William under "the said Archbishop solemnly commenced Doctor in "Divinity. The second Master that proceeded in the "same faculty was Frier Henry Cogry, of the Order "of the Friers Minors: the third Master that went "forth was William Rodyard, Dean of the Cathedrall "Church of Saint Patricke in Dublin, who solemnly "commenced Doctor in the Canon Law. And this William "was made the first Chancellour of the said University. "The fourth Master in sacred Theologie or Divinity "that went out was Frier Edmund Kermerdin."[2]

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[1] *See* p. 369.

[2] *See* p. 361, and "Britannia," trans. by Holland, 1610, p. 178.

Sorcery, Kilkenny A.D. 1325.

The Annals contain accounts of proceedings[1] relative to witchcraft in Kilkenny in 1325. Alice Kiteler Ketyll, or Kyteler, involved in them, was, we learn from official records,[2] connected by marriage with wealthy money-dealers. Robert le Kyteler,[3] of Kilkenny, was engaged there in traffic with Flanders towards the close of the thirteenth century. William Utlaw, or Outlaw, mentioned in these proceedings, was the son of Alice by her first husband, after whose death she was three times married.

The following are extracts from the statements in the Annals, as translated by Holland:

Bishop of Ossory.

"Richard Lederede, Bishop of Ossorie, cited Dame
" Alice Ketyll upon her perverse hereticall opinion, and
" caused her to make personall appearance before him:
" and, being examined as touching sorceries, he found
" by an enquest that she had practised sorceries: among
" which this was one foule fact of hers, that a certaine
" spirit named Robyn Artysson lay with her: and that
" she offered unto him nine red cockes at a stone bridge,
" in a certaine foure crosse high way.

Kilkenny.

William Utlaw.

"Item, that she swept the streets of Kilkenny with
" beesomes, between complin and courefew, and in sweep-
" ing the filth toward the house of William Utlaw, her
" sonne, by way of conjuring mumbled these words:—

" 'Unto the house of William my sonne,
" 'Hie all the wealth of Kilkenny towne.'

Petronilla. Basilia.

" Now the complices of the said Alice, and those that
" agreed unto this divellish and wretched practise of
" hers, were one Pernill of Meth; and Basilia, the
" daughter of the same Pernill. When the above-named

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[1] *See* p. 362, and "Britannia," trans. by Holland, p. 179.

[2] Patent and Plea Rolls, Ireland, iii., iv., xvii., xviii., xx. Edward II. *See*, also, "Narrative of the Pro-" ceedings against Dame Alice " Kyteler." Edited by Thomas Wright, London: 1843.

[3] Exchequer Roll, Ireland, Edward I. $\frac{482}{23}$ Public Record Office, London. Documents of the fourteenth century connected with the house of William Utlawe in Kilkenny are extant among the archives of that town.

Sorcery, Kilkenny, A.D. 1325.

" Alice was by inquisition attainted of these foresaid " imputations, the Bishop punished her by the purse, " and caused her utterly to abjure all sorcerie and witch- " craft. But when afterwards she stood convict eftsoones " of the same crime, herselfe with the foresaid Basilia " fled, but was never after found. As for the said " Pernill, she was burnt at Kilkenny: but at the houre " of death she avouched that the foresaid William " deserved death as well as herselfe, affirming that he for " a yeere and a day wore the divel's girdle upon his " bare bodie. Whereupon the Bishop caused the said " William to be apprehended and laid in prison for " eight or nine weekes within the Castle of Kilkenny: " and by the Bishop's decree and appointment he had " two men to give attendance and to minister unto him, " with expresse commandement not to speake unto him " but once a day, nor to eat or drinke with him. At " length, the said William, by the helpe of the Lord " Arnold Poer, Seneschall of the countie of Kilkenny, " was delivered forth of prison: and the foresaid William " gave a great summe of money unto the above-named " Arnold to imprison the Bishop aforesaid. The Lord " Arnold before named caused the Bishop aforesaid to " lye in prison about three moneths.

Kilkenny Castle.

Arnold Poer.

" Now, among the goods and implements of the said " Alice there was a certaine holy wafer-cake found, " having the name of the Divell imprinted upon it: " there was found also a boxe, and within it an oint- " ment, wherewith she used to besmear or grease a " certaine piece of wood called a coultree: which being " thus annointed, the said Alice with her complices " could ride and gallop upon the said coultree whether- " soever they would, all the world over, through thick " and thin, without either hurt or hindrance. And " because the foresaid things were so notorious, Alice " was cited againe to appeare at Dublin before M[aster] " Deane of the Church of St. Patricke, there to finde " greater favour. Who there made her appearance, and

St. Patrick's, Dublin.

"craved a day of answer, under a sufficient mainprise "and suretiship, as it was thought. But she was no "more to be seene: for by the counsell of her sonne, and "others that were not knowne, was she kept hidden in "a farme-house or village, untill the winde served for "England, and so she passed over: and never was it "knowne whither she went. Now, because it was found "by the inquisition and recognizance of the said Pernill, "condemned to be burnt, that William Utlaw was con- "senting to his mother in her sorcerie and witch-craft: "the Bishop caused him to be arrested and taken by the "King's writ, and to be kept in prison: who in the end, "through the supplication of great Lords, was set free: "yet with this condition, that he should cause the "church of S. Maries in Kilkenny to be covered all over "with lead, and to doe other almes-deeds by a certaine "time; which almes-deeds if he performed not within "the said terme, then he should be in the same state "wherein he stood when he was taken by virtue of the "King's processe."

Sorcery, Kilkenny, A.D. 1325.

St. Mary's, Kilkenny.

The burning of Adam O'Toole at Dublin for heresy and blasphemy is recorded in the Annals in the year 1327, at page 366.

Burning for heresy. A.D. 1327.

The annalist, approaching later times, occasionally expresses personal feeling, as in his lamentation in 1332 on the execution of Lord William de Bermyngham at Dublin.[1] Under the year 1338–9, is the following[2]:—

"In the parts of Ireland the frost was so vehement, "that Aven-Liffie, the river of Dublin, was so frozen "that very many danced and leaped upon the ice of the "said river, they played at foot-ball, and ran courses "there: yea, and they made fires of wood and of turfe "upon the same ice, and broyled herrings thereupon.

Frost in Ireland, A.D. 1338–1339.

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[1] *See* p. 377.

[2] *See* p. 381, and "Britannia," trans. by Holland, p. 187.

Frost in Ireland, A.D. 1338 –1339.

"This ice lasted very many dayes. And as for the snow "also in the parts of Ireland, that accompanied the same "frost, a man need not speake any more, seeing it was "knowne to lye on such a wonderfull depth. This hard "time of weather continued from the second day of "December unto the tenth day of February: the like "season was never heard of before, especially in Ireland."

Convention at Kilkenny, A.D. 1341.

Details not elsewhere extant are given in the Annals, under the year 1341, relative to the convention held by the Anglo-Irish nobles and their adherents at Kilkenny, in opposition to the Justiciary of Edward III. The annalist tells us that "the land of Ireland was at the point "to have been lost for ever out of the King of England's "hand." And he adds that, before that time "there "was never known so notable and manifest a division "in Ireland between those that were English by birth "and English in blood."[1] He also gives the complaints against the King's ministers in Ireland formulated as questions to be submitted to the Privy Council in England. These, which are the only passages in French in the manuscript,[2] do not appear to have been quite accurately transcribed from the original, which is not now accessible. A summary of them in English was given, as follows, by Edmund Campian[3] in 1571:—

Interrogatories, A.D. 1341.

"1. How a realme of warre might be governed by one "both unskilfull and unable in all warlike service.

"2. How an officer under the King that entred very "poore might in one yeare grow to more excessive "wealth than men of great patrimony in many yeares.

"3. How it happened, seeing they all were called Lords "of their owne, that the Lord of them all was not a penny "the richer for them."

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[1] *See* p. 383, and "Britannia," trans. by Holland, p. 188.

[2] *See* p. 384.

[3] "Historie of Ireland." Dublin: 1633, p. 89.

The French passages were omitted entirely in the edition of the Annals by Camden,[1] who substituted for them a concise abstract in Latin, translated as follows by Holland:—

Interrogatories, A.D. 1341.

"Imprimis: How a land full of warres could be governed by him that was unskilfull in warre?

"Secondly: How a minister or officer of the King's should in a short time grow to so great wealth?

"Thirdly: How it came to passe that the King was never the richer for Ireland?"

Prynne's observation on the Annals of Ireland.

Prynne, who made frequent references to these Annals, as published by Camden, mentions that the entries in them in relation to the affairs of Ireland in 1341 accorded with the records of that year in the Tower of London.[2]

Ralph de Ufford, Justiciary of Ireland, A.D. 1346, and his wife, were assailed by the annalist with acrimony,[3] of which the following is an illustration:—

Sir Ralph Ufford, Justiciary. A.D. 1346.

"1346. Upon Palme-Sunday, which fell out to be the ninth day of Aprill, the above-named Lord Ralph Ufford, Justice of Ireland, went the way of all flesh: for whose death his owne dependants, together with his wife, sorrowed not a little: for whose death also the loiall subjects of Ireland rejoice no lesse. The clergy and people both of the land, for joy of his departure out of this life, with merry hearts doe leap, and celebrate a solemn feast of Easter. At whose death the floods ceased, and the distemperature of the aire had an end, and in one word, the common sort truely and heartily praise the onley Son of God . . And againe,

[1] *See* p. 384, and "Britannia," trans. by Holland, p. 188. Camden's omission of the French matter did not escape the notice of Sir James Ware, as will have been seen at p. cxviii. Ware, however, was not successful in his attempt to fully elucidate the passages, as appears from his memoranda in Add. Ms. 4783, British Museum.

[2] "Brief Animadversions on the Fourth Part of the Institutes of the Laws of England." London: 1669.

[3] *See* pp. 385–88, and "Britannia," trans. by Holland, p. 190.

"in the month of May, and on the second day of the "same month, behold a prodigious wonder, sent, no "doubt, miraculously from God above. For lo, she that "before at her comming entred the city of Dublin so "gloriously, with the King's armes and ensignes, attended "upon with a number of souldiers in her guard and "traine along the streets of the said city, and so from "that time forward (a small while though it were) living "royally with her friends about her, like a queen in the "iland of Ireland, now at her going forth of the same "city privily by a posterne gate of the castle, to avoid "the clamour of the common people calling upon her for "debts, in her retire homeward to her owne countrey "departed in disgrace, sad and mournfull with the dole- "full badges of death, sorrow and heavinesse."

Widow of Justiciary

Sir Thomas de Rokeby, Justiciary.

In commendation of the Justiciary, Sir Thomas de Rokeby, the annalist records that he "paid well for the "provisions of his house, saying, I will eat and drink out "of wooden vessels and pay gold and silver for my "food, clothes, and servants."[1] Rokeby seems to have adopted this saying from a Latin-French song, of his time, against taxes levied for the English war against the Fleming.[2]

Under the year 1352, the annalist notices Sir Robert Savage, Knight:—

Sir Robert Savage.

"He began in Ulster to build new castles in divers "places, and upon his owne manours: who while "he was a-building said unto his sonne and heire, "Sir Henry Savage, let us make strong walls

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[1] *See* p. 392, and "Britannia," trans. by Gibson, 1753.

[2] "Mieu valdreit de fust ma[n]ger,
"Pro victu nummos dare,
"Qe d'argent le cors servyr,
"Et lignum pacare.
"Est vitii signum
"Pro victu solvere lignum."

"It would be better to eat out "of wood, and to give money for "victuals, than to serve the body "with silver, and pay with wood. "It is a sign of vice, to pay for "victuals with wood."—"Political "Songs of England." By Thomas Wright. London: 1839, p. 186.

Sir Robert Savage.

" about us, lest happily the Irish come and take " away our place, destroy our kinred and people, and so " we shall be reproached of all nations. Then answered " his sonne, where ever there shall be valiant men there " is a castle and fortresse, too, according to that saying, " the sonnes encamped, that is to say, valiant men are " ordained for warre, and therefore will I be among such " hardy men, and so shall I be in a castle: and therewith " said in his vulgar speech, A castle of bones is better " than a castle of stones. Then his father, in a fume " and chafe, gave over his worke, and swore an oath " that he would never build with stone and morter; but " keepe a good house, and a very great family and reti- " new of servants about him: but he prophesied withall, " that hereafter his sonnes and posterity should greve and " waile for it: which indeed came to passe; for the Irish " destroyed all that country for default of castles."[1]

We are subsequently told, in relation to Sir Robert Savage, that before he went forth to a battle, " he " tooke order that there should be given unto every " Englishman one good draught or pot of wine or ale, " whereof he had a number of hogsheads and barrels " full: and the rest he saved against the coming of his " friends: he caused also to be killed sheepe, oxen, tame " foule crammed fat, wilde foule, and for venison red " deere, that they might be dressed and made ready for " such as returned winners out of the field, whosoever " they were. And he was wont to say, a shame it were " if guests should come and not finde what to eate and " drinke. But when it pleased God to give the English " victorie, he invited them all to supper, and they re- " joiced with thanksgiving: and himselfe said, I give " God thanks: for better it is thus to keep it, than to " let it run forth upon the ground, as some gave me " counsell. Buried he was [A.D. 1360] in the convent

[1] *See* p. 391, and " Britannia, trans. by Holland, p. 192.

Annals of Ireland.

"church of the Preaching Friars of Coulrath, neere to "the river of Banne."[1]

Religious Orders.

Dominicans.

It is to be observed that the most numerous references in these Annals to religious establishments or Orders are those which relate to the Dominicans, or Preaching Friars, and their benefactors.

Annals.

Many portions of the Annals might be further adduced in illustration of their importance as the chief authority on the affairs of the English settlement in Ireland to the year 1370, at which period they terminate.[2]

Under the following years there are no entries in these Annals:—

A.D. 1163–66, 1170, 1173, 1181, 1184, 1188, 1196–97, 1201, 1207, 1209, 1214–18, 1221–23, 1226–29, 1232–33, 1235–40, 1242, 1244–45, 1247, 1249, 1252–54, 1256, 1258, 1263, 1265–66, 1288, 1334–36, 1353–54, 1363, 1366.

The annalist's statements on English and Continental affairs accord in general with those of more diffuse chronicles of the times to which they relate.

The Annals do not mention the battles at Bannockburn, 1314, at Cresci, 1346, or at Poictiers, 1356. They, however, contain brief notices relative to the Earl of Kildare, and other Lords of the English colony, who attended Edward III. in France in 1347.[3] It may also be observed that the Annals do not refer to the pestilence in 1346, known as the "Black Death," and the extensive mortality in connexion with it in Ireland.

Orthography.

The Irish and Anglo-Irish names in the Annals are written in forms similar to those which appear in docu-

[1] *See* p. 393, and "Britannia," by Holland, p. 193.

[2] The back of the fly-leaf at the end of the volume is occupied with an extract in English entitled: "Item, the titil that the Kyng of En-"gelonde hath to Irlande." The writing is somewhat damaged, and the matter consists mainly of statements similar to those on the same subject in the "Calendar of Carew MSS." London: 1871, p. 311.

[3] *See* p. 390, and "Facsimiles of "National MSS. of Ireland," Part III., Plate xviii. London: 1879.

ments of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The want of acquaintance with their peculiarities augmented the difficulties which Philemon Holland and Bishop Gibson encountered in their translations, and involved them in many serious misconceptions. The manuscript itself is not free from errors. In it we find Pope Martin set down for Nicholas IV., and Boniface IV. for Boniface VIII.[1] The death of Archbishop O'Hiraghty[2] is assigned to 1337 instead of 1346. St. Mark's day[3] is placed on the twenty-first instead of on the twenty-fifth of April. By an error of transcription, the word "eranca"[4] is written for "crannoc,"[5] a grain-measure. It was consequently translated by Holland as an "eranc of wheat," and by Gibson[6] as an "eranc of "corn." The latter, however, added the variant reading of "eranca." Influenced apparently by statements relative to the war in Ireland in 1690–91, when his version was made, Gibson translated the term "prædo" by the then new word "rapparee."

Annals of Ireland. Holland. Gibson.

Crannoc.

Rapparee.

I cannot conclude this laborious work without an acknowledgment of the valuable aid received in con-

[1] *See* pp. 321, 327.

[2] *See* p. 381.

[3] *See* p. 374.

[4] *See* pp. 295, 338.

[5] *See* "Historical and Municipal "Documents of Ireland." Rolls Series. London: 1870, p. xxxiv.

[6] "Britannia." By Edmund Gibson, D.D. London: 1753, vol. ii. Of Gibson's translation of these "Annals of Ireland" Lord Hailes observed: "Nothing can be "more ridiculous than that En-"glish version." — "Annals of "Scotland." 1819, vol. ii., p. 83. Two misprints in Holland's English version of the Annals were seriously misleading. In the first of these "William Bruce" was printed for William Burgh. From the name Bruce, Sir Richard Cox concluded that this person must have been the brother of Edward Bruce, and hence he wrote that Edward Bruce sent "his brother, William "Bruce, into Scotland for a sup-"ply."—History of Ireland, 1689, vol. i. p. 93. It is well known, adds Lord Hailes, that no such person existed. In the other instance the "Barking mania" in Leicester, A.D. 1341 was by error set down as having been in Leinster. The mania was consequently stated in an official compilation to have prevailed in Ireland in that year. *See* "the Census of Ireland," 1851, part v., page 85.

nexion with it from Sir William Hardy, Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. I have also to express my obligations to E. B. Nicholson, Esq., Bodley's Librarian, and to E. M. Thompson, Esq., Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum.

JOHN T. GILBERT.

Villa Nova, Blackrock,
Dublin, 7th May 1885.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

CHARTULARIES OF ST. MARY'S ABBEY, DUBLIN, ETC.

Vol. II.

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[1] The grants in the Register, unless where otherwise specified, are to, or in connection with, the Abbey of Port of St. Mary, Dunbrothy.

ANNALS.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX—*continued.*

CHARTULARIES OF ST. MARY'S ABBEY, DUBLIN, ETC.

VOL. II.

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CHARTULARY OF ST. MARY'S ABBEY, DUBLIN.

III.—EXCERPTS BY SIR JAMES WARE FROM REGISTER OF ST. MARY'S ABBEY, COMPILED, A.D. 1525.

1.—Ex Magno Registro Monasterii Beate Marie, juxta Dublin.[1]

Compositio facta inter Abbatem Beate Marie et Magistrum Militum [Templi] in Hibernia et Fratres de Clantarf. Master of the Templars in Ireland.

Testibus: N. Clogherensi Episcopo, Domino G. Ardacensi Episcopo, etc.—fol. 3 *a*.

Carta Henrici Regis. Testibus: Reverendo in Christo Patre, Henrico, Bangorensi Episcopo, Justiciario Hibernie, 9 Februarii, anno 11.—14 *a*. Henry VII. A.D. 1495–6.

Carta Dervorgille, filie Mac Murchad. Testibus, inter alios, Gregorio, filio Episcopi de Glendelach, Alexandro, filio Abbatis de Glendelach.—28 *a*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 31.] Dervorgil, daughter of Mac Murchad.

Charta Walteri de Ridelisford. Testibus: Roberto de Waterford,. Herlewino Lechlinensi, Hugone Ossoriensi, Episcopis.—28 *b*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 29.] Walter de Ridelisford.

Charta Thome, Abbatis de Glendelach. Testibus: Albino Fernensi Episcopo, F. Ossoriensi Episcopo, N. Darensi Episcopo.—30 *b*. Thomas, Abbot of Glendaloch.

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[1] Add. MS. 4787, fol. 268.—British Museum, London.—Such of the documents mentioned in these Excerpts as are extant in the Bodleian and British Museum Chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey are here indicated by references to the pages of vol. i. where they will be found.

David de St. Michel.

Charta David de Sancto Michaele.[1] Testibus: Domino G. Genevile,[2] tunc Justiciario; Hugone, fratre; S. Episcopo Waterfordensi, etc.—57 *b.*

Michael, Archbishop of Dublin, A.D. 1458.

Michael,[3] Dublin Archiepiscopus, Thomas, Lechlinensis Episcopus, 8 Novembris, 1458.—59 *b.*

Bishop of Leighlin, A.D. 1483–1492.

Charta Milonis, Lechlinensis Episcopi. Data in civitate nostra Lechlinensis, 27 Maii, 1483.—62 *a.*

Alia Charta ejusdem, data ultimo Aprilis, 1492.—62 *b.*

Abbot of Bildewas. Abbey of Dunbrody.

Conventio facta anno 1182 inter Abbatem de Bildewas et Abbatem Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, circa Abbatiam de Dunbrothe.—65 *a.*—[*Vol.* i. p. 354.]

Margaret, daughter of Milo de Cogan.

Charta Margarete, filie Milonis de Cogan: 20 carucate terre in Rosselethry: Confirmavit etiam terram quam Milo de Cogan dedit juxta Corcaiam, scilicet, Kealmohenor. Testibus: H. Dublin, Archiepiscopo; G. de Marisco, Justiciario.—67 *a.*

Simon le Poer.

Carta Simonis le Poer. Testibus: Johanne de Curcy,[4] Justiciario; Ada de Hereford; Ricardo Tirrell; Gilberto de Angulo; Willelmo, fratre.—67 *b.*

Adam de Faipon.

Adam de Faipon obtulit Deo et vovit solemniter corpus suum sepeliendum in Monasterio Sancte Marie de Dublin, ubi Deo serviunt Albi monachi, et ubi Frater Thomas, germanus suus, habitum religionis assumpserat. Testibus: Richardo, filio suo.—77 *a.*—[*Vol.* i. p. 93.]

Prior [of] Lanthony.—78.—[*Vol.* i. p. 184.]

Gilbert de Nugent.

Charta Gilberti de Nugent, cum consilio et consensu Richardi, fratris mei, de Capella, etc. Testibus: Hugone Huse; Richardo Faipo; Ada de Nugent; Hugone, filio meo, etc.—93 *a.*—[*Vol.* i. p. 105.]

Bishop of Clonard.

Charta Eugenii, Clunardensis Episcopi; Thoma de Faipo; Gilberto, Priore de Duleeke, etc.—98 *b.* [*Vol.* i. p. 156.]

Archbishop of Armagh.

Carta Thome, Ardmachani Archiepiscopi. Testibus: Albino, Fernensi Episcopo; Concordo, Enaghdunensi

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[1] *See* vol. i. pp. 114, 115.
[2] *See* vol. i. p. 275.
[3] Michael Tregury, Archbishop of Dublin, A.D. 1432–1458.
[4] *See* vol. i. p. 125.

Episcopo; Alano, Abbate de Insula Sancti Patricii;[1] Mariano, Abbate Sancti Petri de Clon.—99 *a*.—[*Vol*. i. p. 143.] Archbishops of Armagh.

Carta Davidis, Archiepiscopi Ardmachani. 16 Aug. 1336.—99 *a*, *b*.

Carta Johannis, Archiepiscopi Ardmachani. Data anno 1387.—99 *b*.

Carta Nicholai, Archiepiscopi Ardmachani. Anno 1412. Anno 3 Johannis, Pape XXIII.—100 *a*, *b*.

Willelmi, Lechlinensis Episcopi, charta, 1233. — 100 *b*.—[*Vol*. i. p. 165.] William, Bishop of Leighlin, A.D. 1233.

Taxatio ecclesiarum Monasterii Beate Marie, Dublin, in diocesi Midensi.—103 *a*.—[*Vol*. i. p. 165.]

Charta Roderici O'Connor, de consensu et assensu Concilii, simul et confirmatione fratris mei, Fedelmi, Domini Conacie, dedi, etc. terras subscriptas in illo theodo quod vocatur Clonvodagh in Tirmany, videlicet, villatas terras de Deserto juxta Briolam,[2] villatas terras de Fininagh, villatas terras de Soynemaneran, et unam carucatam terre et dimidiam in Kiltharth, etc. Testibus: Felice,[3] Archiepiscopo Tuamensi, avunculo meo; Fedelmo, supra memorato; Domino Alano, Elfinensi Episcopo, qui concessionem de consilio Decani et Capituli confirmavit.—103 *a*. Roderic O'Connor. Felim O'Connor, Lord of Connacht.

Richardus de Rupella, pro salute Domini mei, Johannis fratris Geffrey, dedi villatas de Disert, etc. Data apud Ballicolin, 15 Junii, anno regni Regis Henrici filii Johannis 54. Testibus: Domino Fromundo Brun, Cancellario Hibernie; Domino Theobaldo, Pincerna, etc.—103 *b*.—[*Vol*. i. p. 254.] Richardus de Rupella. A.D. 1270.

Charta Felicis, Archiepiscopi Tuamensis, videlicet, Achedmore in Kerry, Lochnenarin, cum pertinenciis. Testibus: Domino Fedelimo, Rege Conacie; Donato, Elphinensi, et Thoma, Ardachensi, Episcopis; Henrico Felix, Archbishop of Tuam. Felim, King of Connacht.

[1] In margin: "Circa 1198.—Holmpatrick."

[2] In margin: "Quere si in O'Kellyes country."

[3] *See* vol. i., Preface, p. xxxvii.

et Nigello, de Benedictione Dei, et de Granard, Abbatibus.—104 *a*.

Recordantur dicte tres ultime charte per Officialem Dublinensem, primo Martii, 1441, presentibus Ricardo Archiepiscopo Dublin; Johanne, Tuamensi Archiepiscopo; et Roberto, Fernense Episcopo.—104 *a*.

Thomas, Archbishop of Tuam. A.D. 1260.

Charta Thome, Tuamensis Archiepiscopi, etc.: omnia beneficia totius tenementi de Methery in Archidiaconatu Enaghdunensi nostre dioceseos, etc. Data apud Tuam, mense Junio, anno Gratie 1260. Pontificatus secundo.—104 *a*.

Gregory, Archbishop of Tuam, A.D. 1372.

Charta Gregorii, Archiepiscopi Tuamensis, data 19 Februarii, 1372, translationis nostre, anno primo.—104 *b*.

Bishop of Ardagh.

Charta R. Ardacensis Episcopi, nuper Abbatis Monasterii Beate Marie Virginis, Dublin.—109 *b*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 155.]

Archbishop of Armagh. A.D. 1230.

Charta [*oblit.*] Armachani Archiepiscopi, et Capituli Armachani. Testibus: [*oblit.*] Tuamensi Archiepiscopo; F.—Rathlurensi, N.—Cloehorensi, G.—Drummorensi, E.—Clonensi, Episcopis.—Circa 1230.—109 *b*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 153.]

Patrick, Archbishop of Armagh.

Charta Patricii, Archiepiscopi Armachani. Testibus: Hugone, Episcopo Midensi; Milone, Episcopo Ardachano, etc.—110 *a*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 327.]

John, Archbishop of Armagh.

Charta Johannis, Archiepiscopi Armachani. Data 8 Februarii, 1399; consecrationis sue 17.—110 *b*.

Bristol.

Charta Johannis Cissoris de Bristollia de burgagio in Drogheda. Testibus: Nicholao Mercero, tunc Maiore; Willelmo Mose, Simone Flandrensi, tunc Prepositis. Data in crastino Sancti Thome Apostoli, anno Regis Henrici Tertii 44. [A.D. 1259.]—122 *a*.

Mayor of Drogheda. A.D. 1268.

Charta Rogeri de Donigton, de burgagio in Drogheda ex parte Urielis. Testibus: Richardo Bard, tunc Maiore; Gilberto, fratre Reginaldi, Nicholao de Bristollia, tunc Prepositis.[1] Data die Veneris proximo ante festum Sancti Patricii, anno 1268.—122 *a*.

[1] In margin: "Fuerunt Maior et Prepositi, anno 1269."

Anno 1272. Henricus de Trum, Maior, Hugo Morris, Hugo Teintrel, Prepositi Droghede. Die Lune proximo ante Privicarnium.—122 *b*. **Drogheda.**

Charta Herberti de Manecestria, Magistri Militie Templi in Hibernia, apud Crok, anno 1273: terram quam Reginaldus de Crobisbic nobis dedit in villa de Rathmarorkain.—123 *a*. **Herbert de Mancestria, Master of Templars, in Ireland, A.D. 1273.**

Charta Thome Archiepiscopi Armachani. Testibus: M. Casselensi Archiepiscopo et Legato totius Hibernie; A. Episcopo de Weixford; Felice Episcopo de Ossory; Johanne, Episcopo de Leichlin; M. Episcopo de Glendelach; Simone, [Episcopo] Electo de Midia.—Circa annum 1199.—124 *a*.—[*Vol*. i. p. 143.] **Thomas, Archbishop of Armagh. A.D. 1199.**

Charta Eugenii, Archiepiscopi Armachani. Testibus F. Archiepiscopo Tuamensi; A. Episcopo Waterfordiensi; H. Episcopo Ossoriensi; Willelmo Episcopo Glendelacensi; M. tunc Justiciario Hibernie.—Circa annum 1208.—124 *b*.—[*Vol*. i. p. 146.] **Eugenius, Archbishop of Armagh. A.D. 1208.**

Charta Eugenii, Archiepiscopi Armachani. Testibus: F. Archiepiscopo Tuamensi; A. Episcopo de Weixford; Simone, Episcopo Midensi; H. Episcopo Ossoriensi; Willelmo, Episcopo Glendelacensi; M. tunc Justiciario Hibernie.—Circa annum 1209.—124 *b*.—[*Vol*. i. p. 148.] **A.D. 1209.**

D[onatus].[1] Dei gracia Ardmachanus Archiepiscopus, etc. Testibus: F. Tuamensi Archiepiscopo: F. Rathlurensi, N. Clochorensi, G. Drummorensi, E. Clunonensi, Episcopis.—124 *b*.—[*Vol*. i. p. 153.] **Archbishops of Armagh.**

Frater Patricius, Ardmachanus Archiepiscopus, etc. Testibus: Hugone, Episcopo Midensi; Milone Ardachadensi.—125 *a*.—[*Vol*. i. p. 327.]

Johannes, Dei gratia Dublin ecclesie minister humilis, etc. Testibus: Radulfo, Abbate de Bildewas; Geraldo, Archidiacono de St. David;[2] Hugone de Clahul, et Andrea, Hospitilariis, Waltero Templario de Clantarf.—[*Vol*. i. p. 171.]

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[1] In margin: "This charter was "entred fol. 109 with a blanke for "the Archbishop's name. It "seemeth by the computation of "times that the E should have been "D, for Donatus at that time "Archbishop."

[2] Giraldus Cambrensis. *See* vol. i., Preface, p. xlvi.

The manuscript conteyned 128 leaves dimidium, wholly written.

10 Decembris, 1621.

2.—Ex magno Regesto Monasterii Beate Marie Virginis juxta Dublin, scripto tempore Henrici Octavi.[1]

Account of foundation of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

Cum hominum memoria labilis comprobetur, et præteritorum acta futuris temporibus emergentibus fortuitorum casibus indies elabi contingat in oblivione nisi literis conserventur, juxta illud Hypocraticum primo Aphorismorum: vita brevis, sensus hebes, animus torpens et memoria labilis, et juxta illud vulgariter dictum: memoria transit, litera manet,—magnopere curam ad futurorum memoriam literis demandare quod ex ore probi viri, Prioris Sancti Johannis de Ryndowyng [Randown[2]], Elphinensis diocesis, ex libro Hibernicali publice legentis, processit vias utique eruditi et in Hibernicali lingua, lectura intelligentiaque plurimum experti prout tenuitas mei intellectus possit exprimere, sicut ex dicto codice Hibernice scripto clare legebat et luculenter exponens in Latinam linguam studui interpretari. Aiebat enim quod circa annum Domini 948, tempore Eldredi Regis Anglie, quidam nomine Haulaff ex partibus insulanis Albanicis Scoticis et ad Ultonie partes deveniens apud quendam regulum, capitaneum de Oweagh, demoratus, filiam ipsius reguli, cum successione regulii, sive dominationis sue, duxerit in conjugium. Quiquidem Haulaff post breve, arridente fortuna, crevit in magnipotentia seculari, ac sicut Nembroth robustus venator, violentia potius quam justitia, caliditate quam probitate, infra breve spatium adeptus est Hibernie monarchiam. De quo Henricus, Archidiaconus Hun-

Henry of Huntingdon.

[1] Add. MS. 4789, British Museum, London.

[2] In county of Roscommon.

tindonensis, in Chronica sua de Gestis Anglorum[1] meminit. Et sicut frequenter assolet evenire, qui festine ascendit fastigium rote fortune pedetentim prolabitur ejusdem ad ima. De cujus miserabili casu largius prosequitur Ranulphus Cestrensis in suo Polychronico, libro sexto, cap. 6.[2] Post cujus mortem Malaghlyn, id est Malachias, capitaneus et dominus de Clancolman et Rex Midiæ, qui Malachias Magnus[3] vocatus fuit, monarchiam totius Hiberniæ obtinuit. Quiquidem Malaghlin, id est Malachias, fuit fundator Monasterii Beate Marie Virginis, juxta Dublin. Cujus monachi eo tempore fuerunt de ordine Turonensium, et vocabantur Grisei Monachi sive cani, unde adhuc moderno tempore Hibernici vocant eos Monelee, id est canos Monachos, sed modo sunt ordinis sanctissimi Patris Benedicti atque Cistercii. Cujusquidem monasterii fundatio hujusmodi habuit occasionem seu originem.[4] Circa illa vero tempora quidam honestus et bonus paterfamilias, Gilmoholmoc nominatus, habitabat in quodam loco vocato Clonlyff, juxta amnem Avenlyff prope Dublin, ubi nunc est dictum monasterium fundatum.[5] Qui paterfamilias et uxor ejus Rosia, ut probaretur eorum patientia (sicut quondam Tobie) orbati erunt visu oculorum, nec poterant videre. Sed tamen per filios et generos suos habuerunt agros in culturam, et inferebantur cibariorum necessaria, et distribuebantur juxta facultates suas sufficienter unicuique, et maxime indigentibus et peregrinis. Accidit autem ut quodam tempore ipso ceco patrefamilias Gilmoholmoc sedente pre foribus, super unum grande

Account of foundation of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

Malachy, King of Ireland.

Gilmoholmoc.

Clonlyff.

Avenlyff.

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[1] Henrici Archidiaconi Huntendunensis Historia Anglorum, p. 159, Rolls edition, London: 1879.

[2] Polychronicon Ranulphi Higden. Rolls edition, vol. v., p. 441. London: 1876.

[3] Maelseachlainn Mór, descendant of Colman, King of Ireland, A.D. 980–1022.

[4] In margin: "Nam eo tempore "Ptoloinenses sive O'Tolenses qui "Colmani dicti sunt habuerunt "dominationem Dublin et totius "circum adjacentis territorii."

[5] *See* vol. i., Preface, p. xvii.

Account of foundation of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

et aridum lignum et a quodam domestico domus sue dispensatore cuidam pauperi petenti eleemosynam ob honorem Dei et omnium Sanctorum suamque humilem benedictionem audierat curtatam, irrationabilem, et inhonestam responsionem, et pauperem dimissum vacuum et inanem, cecus ipse revocari fecit pauperem et refrigeratum refectumque abire dimisit, vocatoque dicto dispensatore interrogavit eum quantum estimaret divine pietatis et pauperis benedictionem: ille respondit se nescire. Tunc ipse mandavit quod nullus petens ulterius eleemosynam seu aliud qualecunque caritativum subsidium pro honore vel amore Dei dimitteretur vacuus, et quem recedens dimitteret Dei benedictionem et suam in illo loco et cum inhabitantibus et præsertim super illud aridum lignum in quo sedebat. Dispensator vero jussum adimplevit sedule. Post aliquod temporis spatium, dum sederet prefatus cecus, secundum consuetum sibi morem in prefato arido ligno, factus quasi in extasi, palpando circum se, sicut solent ceci, deprehendit de ipso arido ligno, novellam plantam crevisse delectabili et suavi odore redolentem, et folia cum fructu protulisse: cujus redolentie suavitatem admirans, ejus inclinavit cacumen, et reperiens tres fructus, ad modum pomorum, sed longe aliter redolentium quam nostra soleant poma redolere, et ex illis unum evellens, voluptate illectus, ori apponens, comedit, et statim visum recepit, et Omnipotenti Deo de suo gratuito beneficio gratias devote rependit, vocavitque illico uxorem, et alterum fructum, scilicet, pomum, illi exhibens, narravit ei de sanatione sua, que similiter Dei donum manducans, pristine sanitati fuit restituta, et ex tunc uterque ire poterat, quo vellet viam carpens, et vie ducem non ulterius requirens. At ille Gillemoholmoc parumper intra se deliberans, uxori sue dixit: Ecce, conjux et socia mea dilecta, recolo quod Dominus meus Melaghlin manet cecus apud Themoriam, id est

Tharagh,[1] qui dedit mihi istum locum, cum fundis et campis adjacentibus, et dolendum est valde quod talis ac tantus largus Dominus, quondam dominatum totius terre possidens et gubernans, modo quasi villicus intra unius villagii sive pagi parvi precinctum cum paucis demoratur. Surgam, atque ibo, et tertium fructum qui remanet deferens sibi tradam donum celitus donatum. Eadem hora surgens, perexit Themoriam, id est Tharagh, et, intrans manerium de Themoria, dominum suum Malachiam salutavit reverenter. Cui Malachias: Quis, enim, es tu? Et ille respondit: Servus tuus sum, Gilmoholmoc de Clonlyff. At Malachias dixit: Falsum est quod dicis, quoniam Gilmoholmoc manet cecus in domo sua, et non potest huc venire. Tunc ipse ait: Indubitanter, domine mi, ego sum Gilmoholmoc, servus tuus, et est presens mecum hic uxor mea, ancilla tua, Rosia Innyncanban. Et consequenter narravit ei de miraculo facto per divinam dispensationem, et ait: Ecce, attuli huc ad te, dominum meum, tertium fructum, ut inde gustans Deum omnis gratie et bonitatis depreceris, ut et te misericorditer dignetur intueri, sicut et nos. Et cum ille gustasset, mox visum consecutus est, et gratias agens Omnipotenti Deo, ipsum fundum petiit a Gilmoholmoc, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, cui libenter concessit cum maxima devotione, quapropter dedit dicto viro Gilmoholmoc. Et sic dictum fundum et terram vocatam Clonlyff juxta flumen predictum Avenlyff, ex boriali parte Dublin, dederunt Omnipotenti Deo, et Beate Marie Virgini, omnibusque Sanctis imperpetuum, et ibi construxerunt prefatum monasterium. In cujus ecclesia constructum et consecratum et magnum et principale altare in eodem loco quo dictum aridum lignum jacuit, quod protulit illud salutiferum fructum, inde sanati erant

Account of foundation of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

Tara.

Clonlyff.

Avenlyff.

[1] Temhair or Tara, in Meath. Reproductions of ancient drawings in connection with Tara will be found in "Facsimiles of National Manuscripts of Ireland," Part ii., plate liii.; and Part iii., plate xxiv. London, 1878–79.

Account of foundation of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

prefati tres orbati oculorum acie. Preterea constat sic Deo nostro benignissimo ex sua abundanti gratia largiente, ad laudem et ad gloriam sui nominis sanctissimi, ejusdem genetricis et Virginis Marie, omniumque sanctorum, scilicet, quod nunquam postea absque sua gratiosa benedictione existeret ipse locus, a seipso tam miraculose designatus, et precipue in ordinatione prefati monasterii, quod ex affectu cordiali et reverentia filiali ad dilectissimam matrem suam laudandam et pre omnibus sanctis honorandam, quam sic dignissime sua gratia sublimavit, decoravit, benificavit, glorificavit, et Reginam Celi coronavit: instruens nos precepto et exemplo, parentes semper honorare. Cui est honor et gloria in secula seculorum. Amen.

Earl Richard Fitz Gislebert.

Comes Richardus, filius Comitis Gilberti, universis, etc. Sciatis me dedisse et hac presenti charta mea confirmasse Deo et Sancte Marie, juxta Dublin, etc.—2 *b*.—[*Vol.* i. pp. 78, 83.]

William Fitz-Aldelm.

Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego, Willelmus filius Aldelmi, Dapifer Domini Regis Anglie, ex precepto, etc.—[*Vol.* i. p. 138.]

John de Curcy.

Johannes de Curcy [1] dilectis amicis, etc. Scire vos volo quod dum ballivus fui Domini mei, Comitis, audivi.—Teste meipso.

Henry Foliot, Master of the Templars in Ireland.

Sciant—quod ego, Frater Henricus Foliot, Magister Militiæ Templi in Hibernia, et fratres de Clontarff. Hiis testibus: Gaufrido de Costantin [2]; Richardo de Feipo [3]; Gaufrido de Feipo,[4] clerico.

Richard, Abbot of St. Mary's.

Richardus, Abbas Domus Beate Marie, juxta Dublin. In festo Sancti Andree Apostoli, 1353.—3 *a*.

Henry II.

Henricus, Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dux Normannie et Aquitanie, et Comes Andegavie, Archiepiscopis, etc. Sciatis me concessisse et hac presenti charta mea confirmasse Ranulpho, Abbati de Bildewas, et omnibus in

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[1] *See* vol. i., p. 125.
[2] *See* vol. i., p. 142.
[3] *See* vol. i., pp. 97-99.
[4] *See* vol. i., p. 94.

posterum ejusdem Abbatie futuris Abbatibus ad regendum, etc.—Apud Feckenham.—[*Vol.* i. p. 79.]

Walterus, Abbas Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, 18 Martii, anno 13 Edwardi IV., 1472.—11 *a*. **Walter, Abbot of St. Mary's, A.D. 1472-1478.**

Walterus, Abbas Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, 21 Decembris anno 18 Edwardi IV. [A.D. 1478.]—11 *b*.

Johannes, Abbas, ibidem, die Veneris post festum Sancti Benedicti (21 Martii), anno 29 Henrici VI.—[A.D. 1450-1451.] **John, Abbot of St. Mary's, A.D. 1450.**

Robertus, Abbas Domus Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, 20 Februarii, anno 5 Henrici 5. [A.D. 1417-1418.]—12 *a*. **Robert, Abbot of St. Mary's.**

Johannes Talbot de Halomshire, locum tenens Hibernie.—A.D. 1417. **John Talbot.**

Stephanus Lawles, Abbas Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, 24 Januarii, anno 15 Henrici VI. [1436.] **Stephen Lawles, Abbot.**

John White, Abbas ibidem, 8 Junii, anno 24 Henrici VI. 1446.—12 *a*. **John White, Abbot.**

Walterus, Abbas ibidem, 25 Maii, anno 3 Henrici VII. [A.D. 1488.]—13 *b*. **Walter, Abbot.**

Item 9 Februarii, anno 11 Henrici VII., 1495. Teste: Henrico, Bangorensi Episcopo, Justiciario Hibernie.—14 *a*.

Johannes Burges, Abbas ibidem, per mortem Richardi Beg, nuper Abbatis, x. Junii, anno 3 [1511], in temporalia dicte Domus intravit.—14 *b*. **John Burges, Abbot.**

Edwardus, Dei gratia Rex Anglie, etc. Sciatis quod nos—intendentes qualiter quidam Dovenaldus Gillemoholmoc, cum consensu et assensu Dervorgil, filie Mac Murchad, sponse sue, ac Dermitii, filii sui primogeniti, pro salute animarum suarum et animabus[1] antecessorum et predecessorum suorum ac omnium fidelium defunctorum, primitus fundavit et stabilivit Monasterium sive Domum Beate Marie Virginis, juxta Dublin, et illud dotavit et feofavit quamplurimis terris. Testibus: Roberto Preston, milite, de Gorman- **Edward IV. Dovenaldus Gillemoholmoc. St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.**

[1] In margin: "Vide paginam sequentem."

ston, deputato Henrici Grey, Deputati dilecti et carisimi filii Georgii, Locumtenentis Hibernie, apud Dublin, 6 Februarii, anno 18. [A.D. 1478–9.]—15 *b*.

Reginald, King of the Isles. Reginaldus, Dei gratia Rex Insularum: Universis, etc. Noverit universitas vestra me, intuitu Dei et pro salute anime mee, et patris mei Godredi, et matris mee, et anime sororis mee, Africe, antecessorum et successorum nostrorum, dedisse — Deo et Beate Marie—firmam pacem meam sibi et suis in terra et in mari ubicunque potestatem habuero.—16 *b*.

David de Callan. David de Callan, Maior Civitatis Dublin, in crastino Sancti Hillarii, anno 11 Edwardi I.—18 *a*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 296.]

Christopher Ussher. Christopherus Ussher, Maior; Johannes Sarsfield, Egidius Rivers, Ballivi Civitatis Dublin, 10 Januarii, anno 8 Henrici VIII. [A.D. 1516–1517.]—19 *a*.

Patrick Bermingham. Robert Barnwall. Patricius Bermingham, tunc Capitalis Justiciarius Domini Regis in Capitali Placea dicti Domini Regis in Hibernia, et Robertus Barnwall de Dromnagh, generosus, Recordator Civitatis Dublin.[1]—19 *b*.

John Orun. Richardus Skirret, Prior Ecclesie Cathedralis Sancte Trinitatis, Dublin, Johannes Orun, Abbas Monasterii Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, 14 July, 1500.—20 *a*.

John Troy, Abbot of Mellifont. A.D. 1500. Johannes Troy, Abbas Beate Marie Mellifontis, Reformator totius Ordinis Cisterciensis in Hibernia, 17 July, 1500.—20 *b*.

Kilmaynan. Robertus Evers, tunc Prior de Kilmaynan.

Dovenaldus Gillemoholmoc. Omnibus, etc, Dovenaldus Gillemoholmoc salutem in Domino. Sciatis me, cum consilio et assensu Dervorgil, filie McMurchad, uxoris mee, et Dermitii, filii nostri, dedisse [domui] Sancte Marie—terram quandam vocatam Tissoch. Hiis testibus: Albino, Episcopo de Fernis; Florentio, Episcopo Elfinense; Hugone, Magistro Hos-

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[1] This and the preceding entry were probably in connection with the documents printed at pp. 31–36.

pitalariorum; Hugone, Magistro Templariorum; Simone, Priore Sancti Thome.—27 *b*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 31.]

Willelmus de Carru dedit terram que dicitur Tilechstelan. His testibus: Willelmo, Episcopo Himlechinensi; Humfrido, clerico.—28 *b*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 110.] **William de Carru. Tilechstelan.**

Walterus de Ridelesford quietum clamavit in terra de Cnochcroid. Testibus: Roberto, Waterford; Herlewino, Leghlinense; Hugone, Ossoriensi, Episcopis; Meilero, tunc Justiciario; Waltero de Lacy; Mauricio, Magistro Hospitalis de Kilmaynan.[1]—[*Vol.* i. p. 30.] **Walter de Ridelesford.**

Raymundus, Abbas Beate Marie, prope Dublin, 1201.—30 *a*. **Raymond, Abbot of St. Mary's.**

Charta Thome, Abbatis de Glendelach. Testibus: Albino, Fernensi Episcopo; Felice, Ossoriensi Episcopo; Nehemia, Darensi Episcopo.—30 *b*. **Abbot of Glendaloch.**

Simon, Abbas Domus Beate Marie, Dublin. Tempore Richardi Electi Midensis.—31 *a*. **Simon, Abbot of St. Mary's.**

Conventio inter monachos Sancte Marie, ex una parte, et Richardum de Cogan, ex altera, de Ballibedan, anno 1213, ad festum Sancte Marie primum post consecrationem Domini Henrici Dublin. His testibus: Domino Henrico, Imelacensi Episcopo; Galfrido Luterel; Domino Waltero de Ridelesford.—31 *a*.—[*See vol.* i. p. 388.] **Richard de Cogan. A.D. 1213.**

Robertus, Abbas Beate Marie, Dublin, 10 Martii, 1424, anno 3 Henrici VI.—33 *a*. **Robert, Abbot of St. Mary's.**

Charta Walteri le Bret. Testibus: Magistro D. Priore Sancti Johannis, extra novam portam Dublin; Meilero de Cursun, tunc Vicecomite Dublin; Warreis Pecch.—33 *b*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 128.] **Walter le Bret.**

S.[2] Abbas Sancte Marie, Dublin, ad festum Sancte Marie, 1234.—35 *b*. **Abbot of St. Mary's.**

Johannes, Abbas ibidem, 10 Junii, anno Henrici VI. 17. [A.D. 1439.]—36 *a*. **John, Abbot of St. Mary's.**

Walterus, Abbas Sancti Thome, Dublin; Johannes, Abbas Beate Marie, Dublin. 13 May, 1508. **John, Abbot of St. Mary's.**

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[1] In margin: "Circa 1210 vel 1202."

[2] *See* vol. i., pp. 378, 380.

Walter, Abbot of St. Mary's.

Walterus, Abbas Beate Marie, Dublin. 20 Junii, anno 10 Henrici VII., 1495.—39 *a.*

Adam de Feipo concessit ecclesiam de Santreff. Testibus his: Bertram de Verdun; Gilberto Pipard.—40 *a.*—[*Vol.* i. p. 95.]

Archbishops of Dublin.

Confirmatio per Johannem Archiepiscopum Dublin. Teste: W. Archidiacono Dublin.—[*Vol.* i. p. 177.]

Confirmatio Luce, Archiepiscopi Dublin. Testibus: Domino Richardo, Electo Midensi; Domino Nicholao, Abbate Sancti Thome, Dublin; Domino W. Decano Sancti Patricii, Dublin; Domino W. de London, Cancellario Sancti Patricii, Dublin.—Acta apud Dublin, 15 Aprilis, Pontificatus anno primo.—A.D. 1231.—40 *b.*—[*Vol.* i. p. 139.]

John, Bishop of Worcester, authorizes the Priory of Little Malvern to dispose of its possessions in Ireland.

Johannes,[1] miseratione Divina, Wigorniensis Episcopus, et Prioratus Sancti Egidii Minoris Malvernie, sive de Parva Malverna, patronus et Ordinarius. Cum predictus Prioratus Minoris Malvernie nonnullas ecclesias, capellas parochiales, et alias possessiones spirituales et temporales in Dublin, Midensi, Ardachadensique diocesibus infra terram Hibernie constitutas ac situatas habere dinoscitur. Quequidem ecclesie, capelle, et possessiones a dicto Prioratu per 160 milliaria distant. Cumque ipsi Prior et Conventus nobis humiliter supplicarunt: Nos—prefate emphiteosi locationi seu firme perpetue venditioni et alienationi ex assensu et consensu Cathedralis ecclesie Beate Marie, Wigorniensis diocesis nostre et ejusdem loci Capituli sive Conventus assensum, consensumque nostrum largimur. Data apud Wigorniam, 20 die mensis Decembris, anno Incarnationis Dominice 1486.—41 *b.*

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Frater Thomas, Dei patientia, Prior domus sive Prioratus Beati Egidii de Minori Malvernia et ejusdem loci Conventus, Ordinis Sancti Benedicti, nigrorum monachorum Wigornie

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[1] John Alcock, translated from see of Rochester to that of Worcester, A.D. 1476, Chancellor of England, A.D. 1485, Bishop of Ely, A.D. 1486.

diocesis in Anglia, ex assensu tam nostri Reverendissimi in Christo Patris, et Domini, Domini Johannis, Dei gratia Wigorniensis Episcopi, dedimus Waltero, Abbati Domus sive Monasterii Beate Marie Virginis, juxta Dublin, Ordinis Cisterciensis, Dublin diocesis in Hibernia ejusdem loci Conventui et eorum successoribus grangiam nostram de Clonsillagh, quinque acras in villa de Clonsillagh, quinque acras terre et prati circa Albam Capellam de Clonsillagh, ac molendinum nostram super aquam de Avenliff in comitatu Dublin, quinque carucatas terre in Honore sive dominico de Fertollagh, sive Fertullagh, in villa que dicitur Kylsolking, necnon molendinum jacentem in Fertollagh, sive Fertullagh, ac omnia terras et jura nostra universa infra terram Hibernie. Data 27 Januarii, anno Domini 1485, et anno Regis Henrici Septimi primo.—44 *b*.

Grant to St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, from Thomas, Prior of Little Malvern.

Clonsillagh.

Avenliff.

Fertullagh. Kylsolking.

A.D. 1485.

Confirmatio Roberti, Prioris ecclesie Cathedralis Wigorniensis, et ejusdem ecclesie Capituli. Data 20 Februarii, 1486.—45 *a*.

Robert, Prior of Cathedral of Worcester, A.D. 1486.

Thomas, Prior Domus Sancti Egidii, minoris Malvernie, dat Waltero, Abbati Beate Marie, Dublin, et Conventui, et successoribus suis, ecclesiam Albe Capelle S. Marchoti de Clonsillagh, Dublin diocesis, ecclesiam de Portloman cum capella de Weran, ecclesiam de Castlelofty, cum capella de Ballymolan in Fertullagh, necnon ecclesiam de Portshannon, Midensis dioceseos. ac etiam ecclesias de Knokrath, de Mastrum et de Rossagh, Ardacadensis diocesis, pro 450 marcis legalis monete Anglie persolutis per dictum Abbatem. Data in Domo Capitulari, 20 Aprilis, 1486.—45 *b*.

Thomas, Prior of Little Malvern.

Clonsillagh.

Portloman Weran.

Castlelofty.

Fertullagh.

Portshannon, etc.

Willelmus,[1] etc. Tuamensis Archiepiscopus; Willelmus Ardacadensis Episcopus. 26 Januarii, 1486.—46 *b*.

Archbishop of Tuam.

Universis, etc. Willelmus,[2] etc. Episcopus Ardacadensis Cum quidam Hugo Tirrell bone memorie, quondam do-

Bishop of Ardagh.

[1] William Joy, Archbishop of Tuam.

[2] William O'Ferall, Bishop of Ardagh. This entry is apparently that referred to by Ware in his account of Bishops of Ardagh,—"Hibernia Sacra." Dublin: 1718, p. 88.

Grants from Hugh Tirrell.

minus de Castleknoke in comitatu Dublin, necnon de Portlomon, Castlelofty, Knockrath, Mastrum, Rossagh, atque Portshannan in comitatu Midensi, pro salute anime sue ac heredum suorum, ecclesias de Knockrath, Mastrum, atque Rossagh, infra diocesim Ardacadensem, Priori Minoris Malvern, dederit. Data in manerio nostro Ardacadensi 10 die Maii, A.D. 1487.—47 *a.*

Dictus Hugo dedit etiam dicto Priori ecclesias de Portloman, Portshannan, atque Castlelofty.

John Burges, Abbot of St. Mary's.

Johannes Burges, Abbas Beate Marie, Dublin, 10 Maii, 1513.

Tirrell.

Dictus Hugo Tirrell dedit dicto Priori Minoris Malvern ecclesiam Sancte Brigide de Castleknoc, cum alia capella vulgo vocata Clonsillagh.—47 *b.*

Maurice Tirrell.

Mauricius Tirrell de Fertollagh, dominus de Castlelofty, dedit Waltero, Abbati Beate Marie, Dublin, et successoribus suis, advocationem ecclesie parochialis de Castlelofty. Data 25 Augusti, 1486.

Portlomman.

Ecclesia parochialis S. Lommani, Abbatis de Portlomman.—48 *a.*

Richard de la Mare.

Ricardus Delamare, dominus de Rossagh, dedit Waltero, Abbati Beate Marie, Dublin, et successoribus suis, advocationem ecclesie de Rossagh. Data 9 Decembris, 1486.

A.D. 1486.

Stephen, Abbot of St. Mary's.

Stephanus, Abbas Beate Marie, Dublin. 9 Maii, 1409.—53 *b.*

Janico Markis, Maior Dublin; Thomas Benet, Robertus Blanchyill, ballivi civitatis Dublin, 10 Junii, anno secundo Henrici VII.—[A.D. 1487.]—55 *a.*

Luke, Archbishop of Dublin.

Charta Luce,[1] Archiepiscopi Dublin. Testibus: Hugone, Ossoriensi Episcopo, Magistro Willelmo de Culna, Cancellario Ecclesie Sancti Patricii, Dublin.—Circa 1252.—55 *b.*

Lucy, Prioress of Tachmolinbeg.

Charta Lucie, Priorisse Sancte Marie de Tachmolinbeg,[2] Ordinis Sancti Augustini. Testibus: Johanne

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[1] *See* vol. i., p. 139. [2] *See* vol. i., p. 175.

Dublin Archiepiscopo; H., Canonico ejus; R. de Bedford.—Circa 1200.—56 *b*.

Charta M. Glendelacensis Episcopi. Testibus: G. Archidiacono, Hugone de Hospitali; Hugone de Templariis; S. Priore Sancti Thome.—Circa 1190.—57 *a*. Bishop of Glendaloch.

Leonardus, Abbas Beate Marie, Dublin, tempore M. Glendelacensis Episcopi, et Johannis,[1] titulo Sancti Stephani in Monte Celio, Presbyteri Cardinalis.—57 *b*. Leonard, Abbot of St. Mary's.

Conventio inter Securum, Abbatem Beate Marie, Dublin, et Richardum de Sancto Martino, Decanum ecclesie Sancti Patricii, Dublin, 20 Julii, 1232.—57 *b*. Securus, Abbot of St. Mary's. A.D. 1232.

Richardus Bodenham, Abbas Beate Marie, 26 Maii, 1367.—57 *b*. A.D. 1367.

Charta Donati Macraitti, Episcopi Laonensis, qua concessit[2] Willelmo Fytz Reuher manerium de Galrotheston,[3] in comitatu Dublin, pro Hamouston in comitatu Limerici, anno 1428.—54 *a*. Galrotheston.

Henricus, Dublin Archiepiscopus. Testibus: Rogero, Priore Sancte Trinitatis Dublin; Magistro Philippo de Bray; Magistro Thoma, Cancellario Sancti Patricii, Dublin; Magistris Galfrido et Radulpho de Bristol; Magistris Johanne de Tanton et Ricardo de Werminster: Ricardo de Corner, Galfrido Turvill.—59 *a*.—[*Vol.* i., *p*. 187.] Henri, Archbishop of Dublin.

Michael,[4] Dublin Archiepiscopus. Venerabili confratri nostro Thome, Dei gratia Episcopo Lechlinensi. 10 Octobris, 1458.—59 *b*. Michael, Archbishop of Dublin. A.D. 1458.

Prioratus Cruciferorum de Athy.—60 *a*. Athy.

Nicholaus, Prior Domus de Conall. 22 Februarii, 1456.—60 *b*. Priory of Conall.

Charta Milonis, Episcopi Lechlinensis. Data in civitate Leghlin, 27 Maii, 1483.—62 *a*. A.D. 1483.

Omnibus, etc. Willelmus, Comes Nottingham, Vicecomes Barkley et Carelagh alias Catyrlagh, salutem: William, Earl of Nottingham.

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[1] *See* vol. i., Preface, p. xxvi.

[2] This transaction is noticed by Ware, in connexion with Donatus Mac Cragh, Bishop of Killaloe. *See* "Hibernia Sacra," Dublin: 1717, p. 230.

[3] *See* vol. i., p. 313.

[4] *See* p. 4.

Walter Champflower, Abbot of St. Mary's.

Sciatis nos, prefatum Comitem, dedisse et concessisse Waltero Champflower, Abbati Monasterii Beate Marie, advocationem et patronatum ecclesie parochialis Beate Marie Virginis de Carelagh, sive Catyrlagh, Leghlinensis dioceseos. Data 10 Februarii, anno Regis Richardi Tertii post conquestum Anglie secundo.—A.D. 1484.

Confirmatio Milonis, Episcopi Lechlinensis.—Ultimo Aprilis, A.D. 1492.

Abbey of Bildewas.

Conventio facta in festo Omnium Sanctorum, A.D. 1182, inter fratrem R., Abbatem Domus Beate Marie de Bildewas, Ordinis Cisterciensis, et ejusdem Domus Conventum ex una parte, et fratrem L. Abbatem Domus Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, et ejusdem loci Conventum, Ordinis ejusdem, ex altera, etc.—65 *a*.—[*Vol.* i., *p* 354.]

Philip Chirchull, Abbot of Dunbrothy.

Anno 1340, Philippus Chirchull,[1] Abbas de Dunbrothy, depositus per J. de Beatitudine, et T. de Granardo,[2] Abbates, quia recusavit subire visitationem Philippi, Abbatis Monasterii Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, et in ejus locum suffectus est Willelmus de Ross, antea Prior ejusdem loci.—65 *b*.

Cistercian Abbots.

Abbas Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, restitutus possessioni sue quoad subjectionem immediatam Domus de Dunbrothy per Reginaldum et Henricum, de Mellifont et de Sancto Salvatore Abbates. 29 Julii, anno Domini 1342. Consentientibus Abbatibus de Maio, de Valle Salutis, de Jeripont, de Wethneia, de Surio, de Sancta Cruce, de Rosea Valle, de Choro Benedicti, de Casellia, de Beatitudine Dei, de Ynes, de Benedictione Dei, de Castro Dei, de Albo Tractu, et de Granardo, etc.[3]—66 *b*.

A.D. 1343.

Johannes, Abbas, et Cistercii Capitulum Generale, anno Domini 1343, confirmat jus Abbatis Monasterii

[1] *See* vol. i., p. 326.

[2], [3] *See post*, "Cœnobia Cisterciensia Hiberniæ."

Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, ad monasterium de Dunbrothy.—67 *a*. **Dunbrody.**

Charta Simonis le Poer qua concessit Deo et Sancte Marie totam terram quam Milo de Cogan dedit eis prope Corcaiam, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, scilicet, Kelmohenoc, et 15 carucatas terre. Testibus: Johanne de Curcy,[1] tunc temporis Justiciario; Ada de Hereford; Richardo Tirrell; Gilberto de Langle; Willelmo fratre suo; Richardo de Feipo, et aliis.—A.D. 1185.—67 *b*. **Simon le Poer. Milo de Cogan. Kilmohenoc.**

Walterus, Abbas Beate Marie, juxta Dublin. 12 Martii, 1493.—71 *a*. **Abbot of St. Mary's.**

Johannes, Abbas ibidem.—6 Februarii, anno Henrici VII. 19 [1503–4].—72 *a*.

Mellana Yong obiit 13 Novembris, 1461, prout patet in Martyrologio nostro.—74 *a*. **Mellana Yong, A.D. 1461.**

Hugo de Lacy[2] dedit Adamo de Faipon pro servitio suo feoda 21 militum, scilicet, Escrin. Testibus: Richardo de Bellofago, et Mauricio filio Geraldi; Roheis, uxore sua.—76 *b*. **Hugh de Lacy. Scrin.**

Notum, etc. me, Adam de Faipon, obtulisse Deo et vovisse solemniter corpus meum sepeliendum in Monasterio Sancte Marie de Dublin, ubi Deo serviunt Albi monachi, et ubi frater Thomas, germanus meus, habitum religionis assumpserat. Testibus his: Richardo, filio meo, Lucia, sponsa mea.—77 *a*.—[*Vol*. i. p. 93.] **Adam de Faipon.**

Vestre,—liqueat racione presentis,[3] Pater Sanctissime, quod ego, Adam de Faypon, servus vestre Sanctitatis, assignavi capelle Sancti Nicholai, que sita est in castello meo juxta Scrinium,[4] per assensum Eugenii, Midensis Episcopi, omnes decimas totius terre mee quam tunc possidebam in episcopatu Midensi ad titulum ejusdem capelle tunc dotate ordinavit et instituit predictus Episcopus Thomam, fratrem meum, antequam alicui hominum dedissem terram in Hiber- **Adam de Faipon. Scrin.**

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[1] *See* p. 4.
[2] *See* vol. i., p. 92.
[3] In margin "Circa 1185."
[4] *See* vol. i., pp. 91–93.

nia. Sciat etiam vestra paternitas quod ego sum quem primo certum est dedisse decimas in illo episcopatu et predictum Thomam primum omnium de lingua nostra in episcopatu illo fuisse ordinatum et primum per episcopum fuisse institutum, quia omnes alii tunc temporis per manum laicam sibi decimas usurpabant. Postea vero elapsis quasi decem annis in quibus continue rexit prefatus Thomas prefatam capellam sibi per Apostolicum Alexandrum [1] confirmatam cum omnibus suis que diximus pertinentiis dedit predictus Episcopus eandem capellam et omnia ipsius pertinentia pauperibus Monachis Albis Sancte Marie, Dublin, presentacione mea et supplicatione fratris mei, predicti fratris Thome, qui noviter est apud monachos eosdem novitius, et cum capella ecclesiam, cujus membrum ipsa erat et est, eisdem contulit in perpetuam eleemosynam.

St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

Leonard, Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin.

Hujus ecclesie clavem venerabili Leonardo,[2] prefatorum monachorum Abbati, sepedictus Episcopus assignavit in eadem ecclesia convocato et vidente capitulo. Statim ac in sequente proxima septimana, ad instantiam quorundam meorum militum peticionem, recepit Episcopus duos alios clericos ad ipsorum decimas predicte capelle, cum reliquis totius terre mee decimis, ut prediximus, canonice assignatas, antequam ipsi terram aliquam possedissent.

Kenles.

Super quo, tam enormiter facto et tam subito, monachi stupefacti,—Cum enim quendam monachum Cisterciensem, virum in bonis probatum moribus, per communem cleri consensum, similiter et populi, in episcopum Kenles' electum et consecratum, per Apostolicum etiam confirmatum, violenter impudens ejecisset Midensis Episcopus, et episcopatum ejus episcopatui suo . . . . . tare presumeret.—78*a*.

Christinus, Abbas de Loman.[3]—78 *a*.

[1] In margin : "Alexander ille obiit 1181." Alexander III., Pope, A.D. 1159-1181.

[2] *See* vol. i., p. xxxv.

[3] In margin : "quere Novan ?"

Charta Richardi de Faipon, filii Richardi filii Ade de Faipon. Testibus: Luca, Dublin Archiepiscopo; Domino G. de Turvill, Dublin Archidiacono; Magistro Thoma de Cravill; Domino G. de Helm, Precentore Sancti Patricii, Dublin.—78 *b*. Richard de Faipon.

Charta Simonis de Faipon, militis, filii et heredis Richardi de Faipon, ac domini de Scrin.—79 *a*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 196.] Simon de Faipon.

Charta Francisci de Faipon, filii et heredis Symonis de Faipon, domini de Scrin et Santreff. Testibus: Domino Mauricio Filio Thome,[1] Comite Kildare, tunc Justiciario Hibernie; Domino Mauricio[2] Filio Mauricii, Comite Desmonie; Domino Jacobo Botiller, Comite Ormonie;[3] Petro Barfott,[4] Maiore Civitatis Dublin; Roberto Walsh, Johanne Windonne, tunc ballivis ejusdem civitatis; Johanne Seriaunt, et aliis.—79 *a*. Francis de Faipon.

Adam Feypon, seisitus
de manerio de Scrine

Richard

Simon

Richardus — Franciscus

Katherina filia et heres, nupta est — Thomas Mareward.[5]

Ricardus Mareward, miles.

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[1] Maurice Fitz-Thomas, Earl of Kildare, Justiciary of Ireland, A.D. 1360.

[2] Maurice Fitz-Maurice, Earl of Desmond.

[3] James Botiller, Earl of Ormonde.

[4] Peter Barfott, Mayor of Dublin, A.D. 1357, 1359, 1360.

[5] In margin :—"Thomas ille occisus est 1414, 10 Maii. Vide "Annales H. Marleburge." The passage referred to is as follows : "In the feast of Saints Gordian "and Epimachus, the English of "Meath were discomfited, and "there Thomas Maureuard, Baron "of Skrine, was slain."—"Chronicles of Ireland." Dublin: 1633, p. 219.

Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin.

Robertus Prindergast, Abbas Beate Marie, Dublin, tempore Thome Marward.

Mareward, Baron of Scrine.

Charta Richardi Mareward, militis, Baronis de Scrine. Data ultimo Februarii, 1472. Teste: Johanne Chever, Capitali Justiciario Capitalis Placee.

Charta Walteri Marward (filii et heredis Willelmi Mareward), Baronis de Scrine. Data 8 Junii, 1481.—80 *a*.

Philip Wafre, Abbot.

Philippus Wafre, Abbas domus Beate Marie, Dublin. 20 Novembris, anno Edwardi 3 et Francie 7.—81 *b*.

David de Barry.

David de Barry, Capitalis Justiciarius Hibernie; Walterus de Burgo, Comes Ultonie; Dominus Richardus Rupelle; Dominus Fromundus le Brun, Cancellarius Domini Edwardi in Hibernia. In crastino Beati Johannis ante Portam Latinam, anno Henrici III. 52.—7 Maii, 1268.

A.D. 1388.

Stephanus, Abbas Beate Marie, Dublin, 1 Maii, 1388, —84 *a*.

Gilbert de Nugent.

Sciant omnes, tam moderni quam futuri, quod ego, Gillebertus de Nugent, cum consilio et consensu Richardi, fratris mei, de Capella, dedi Deo, et Albis monachis Sancte Marie, juxta Dublin, ecclesiam de Dissertale, etc.—93 *a*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 105.]

Church of Dissertale.

Ballicur.

Ballicur antiquis temporibus vocabatur Disertale.—94 *a*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 282.]

Abbot of Bildewas.

Abbas de Bildewas in Anglia est Pater Abbas Domus Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, et dicta Domus est sub visitacione Abbatis de Bildewas,[1] per donum Henrici Fitz Empress, nuper Regis Anglie.—95 *a*.

Henry II.

Stephen, Abbot of St. Mary's Dublin. A.D. 1236.

Stephanus, Abbas Beate Marie, in crastino clausi Pasche, anno 20 Henrici (3 opinor), Mauritio [filio] Geraldi tunc Justiciario Hibernie.—A.D. 1236.—96 *b*.

Eugenius, Dei gratia Clunardensis[2] Episcopus, Omnibus,—Sciant,—quod nos, postulatione Domini Ade de Faipo et Domini Thome, fratris ejus, concessimus Sancte Marie, juxta Dublin, ecclesiam de Scrinio.

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[1] *See* vol. i., p. 357.

[2] In margin: "Alibi Midensis."

Testibus: Thoma de Faipo; Gilberto, Priore de Develech; Magistro Osberto de Butterlee; Bertramo de Verdun; Gilberto Pipard; Roberto Poer; Philippo de Wigornia; Malmori, sacerdote, et aliis.—98 *b*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 156.]

Confirmatio Thome, Armachani Archiepiscopi. Testibus: Albino, Fernensi Episcopo; Concordo, Enachdunensi Episcopo.—[*Vol.* i. p. 142.] **Archbishops of Armagh.**

Confirmatio David, Archiepiscopi Armachani, de beneficiis ad Monasterium Beate Marie, Dublin, pertinentibus in diocesi Midie. Data apud Drogheda, 16 Augusti, anno Domini 1336.—99 *a*. **A.D. 1336.**

Willelmus, Lechlinensis Episcopus — Die Veneris proximo post festum Sancti Patricii, anno Gratie 1233, Securo tunc Abbate Beate Marie, Dublin.—100 *b*-101 *b*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 165.] **William, Bishop of Leighlin. A.D. 1233.**

Willelmus, Episcopus Midensis, obiit die Jovis in festo Ascencionis Domini, anno Regis Henrici VI. 12. [1434.]—101 *b*. **William, Bishop of Meath, A.D. 1434.**

Walterus, Abbas Beate Marie, Dublin. 5 Aprilis, anno primo Richardi III. [1484].—102 *a*. **Walter, Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin, A.D. 1484.**

Sciant—quod ego Rothericus O'Concher,[1] de consensu et assensu, concessione simul et ex confirmacione fratris mei Fidelmi, Domini Conacie, dedi Deo et Sancte Marie, Abbati et monachis Beate Marie Virginis, juxta Dublin, terras subscriptas in illo theodo quod voçatur Clonvodach, in Tirmanny, pro salute anime mee et animarum omnium fidelium, viz. villatam terre de Deserto juxta Briolam. His testibus: Beate memorie Domino Felice,[2] Tuamensi Archiepiscopo, avunculo meo; Fedelmo, supra memorato; Domino Alano, Elphinensi Episcopo, qui concessionem de concessione et consensu Decani et Capituli confirmavit; Cornelio O'Kallon, Odone, McDermod, et aliis.—103 *a*. **Roderic O'Connor. Felim O'Connor, Lord of Connacht. Clonvodach. Tirmany.**

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[1],[2] *See* page 5.

Ricardus de Rupella. Sciant, etc.' quod ego Ricardus de Rupella, Dei intuitu, et pro salute anime Domini mei, Domini Johannis Filii Galfridi, et pro salute anime mee, dedi Deo et Beate Marie et Sancto Benedicto, et Abbati et Conventui Abbathie Sancte Marie Virginis, juxta Dublin, totam villatam de Dissert. Apud Ballycolin, 15 Junii, anno Regis Henrici, filii Regis Johannis 54. His testibus: Fromundo Brun, tunc Cancellario Hibernie; Domino Theobaldo Pincerna; Domino Galfrido de Rolly; Domino Willelmo de Rupella, filio meo.—103 *b*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 254.]

Dissert.

Felix, Archbishop of Tuam. Universis, etc.—Felix, Dei gratia Tuamensis Archiepiscopus, significamus nos, de assensu Tuamensis Capituli, dedisse monachis Sancte Marie, juxta Dublin terram illam que vocatur Achedmor in Kerry, Loclinevarin, cum pertinentiis suis.—His testibus: Fedelimo, Rege Conactie; Donato, Elphinensi, et Thoma, Ardachadensi, Episcopis; Henrico et Nigello, de Benedictione Dei et de Granardo, Abbatibus; Christino, Tuamensi, Alano, Maionensi, Johanne, Elphinensi, Archidiaconis.—A.D. 1231.—104 *a*.

Felim, King of Connacht.

A.D. 1231.

Archbishop of Dublin. Richardus, Archiepiscopus Dublin; Johannes, Tuamensis Archiepiscopus; Thomas, Fernensis Episcopus; Robertus Dyke, Dublin Archidiaconus. 5 Martii, 1441.

Archbishops of Tuam. Thomas, Archiepiscopus Tuamensis, mense Junii, 1260, pontificatus anno secundo.

Gregorius, Tuamensis Archiepiscopus.—Datum Dublin, 19 Februarii, 1372, translationis anno primo.—104 *b*.

Cistercian Abbots. Abbates de Mellifont, de Colle Victorie, de Buellio, de Granardo, et de Flumine Dei.[1]—105 *a*.

Richardus, Abbas Beate Marie, Dublin . . . . Novembris, 1353.

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[1] *See, post,* "Cœnobia Cisterciensia Hiberniæ."

Bertram de Verdon — Radulph de Verdun.

Cecilia de Verdun,[1] nupta Galfrido de Altaribus, vel de Alters, habuit fratrem uterinum, scilicet, Nicholaum de Verdun.—106 *b.*

Charta Eugenii, Armachani Archiepiscopi. Testibus: Luca, Archidiacono Armachano; T. Abbate Mellifontis; S. Abbate Sancti Thome, Dublin; Magistro Raguele, et aliis.—109 *b.*—[*Vol.* i. p. 150.] Eugenius Archbishop of Armagh.

Robertus, Ardachensis Episcopus, etc.—Cum essem Abbas Domus Sancte Marie, juxta Dublin.—[*Vol.* i. p. 155.] Robert, Bishop of Ardagh.

Charta Luce, Armachani Archiepiscopi: Testibus: F. Tuamensi Archiepiscopo; F. Rathlur, N. Clochorensi, G. Dromorensi, E. Clon[ardensi] Episcopis; Magistris Laurentio, Archidiacono Armachano; Laurentio, persona de Kenel. Luke, Archbishop of Armagh.

Confirmatio Fratris Patricii, Archiepiscopi Armachani. Testibus: Hugone, Episcopo Midensi; Milone, Episcopo Ardachensi; Richardo de Malmesbury, Archidiacono Midie.—110 *a.*—[*Vol.* i. p. 327.] Patrick, Archbishop of Armagh.

Stephanus, Abbas Beate Marie, Dublin.—8 Februarii, 1399.—110 *b.*

Charta N. Clochorensis Episcopi. Testibus: G. Drumorensi, C. Tirbrunensi, Episcopis; M. Mellifontis, H. Beatitudinis, Abbatibus.—Circa 1233.—111 *a.* —[*Vol.* i. p. 160.] Bishop of Clogher.

Richardus, Abbas Beate Marie, Dublin.—In festo Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, 1357.—111 *b.* A.D. 1357.

Johannes, Abbas Sancti Thome, Dublin.—7 May, 1362.—112 *d.* A.D. 1362.

Johannes, Abbas Sancti Thome, Dublin.—22 Februarii, 1425.—112 *b.* A.D. 1425.

[1] In this entry the compiler would appear to have erroneously set down the wife of Geoffrey des Auters as "Cecilia de Verdun" instead of "Cecilia de Vernun," daughter of Ralph de Vernun. *See* vol. i., p. 59.

Johannes, Abbas Beate Marie, Dublin.—A tempore Jo. de Dubilton, Archidiaconi Midie; Bricii, Archidiaconi Armachani; et Richardi[1] Bard, Maioris de Drogheda.—122 *a*.

Mayor of Drogheda.

Abbots of St. Mary's, Dublin.

Brianus, Abbas Beate Marie, Dublin, anno 1272, die Lune proximo ante Privicarnium.—122 *b*.

Richardus, Abbas ibidem, mense Junii, anno regni Regis Edwardi III. 40. [1366.]

Templars.

Frater Herbertus de Mancester, Magister Militie Templi in Hibernia.—Fratres Militie de Crok.—Mense Aprilis, 1237.—123 *a*.

Gilbert, Archbishop of Armagh. Ballybaghill, etc. Kellach, Archbishop.

Gilbertus, Dei gratia Ardmachanus Archiepiscopus, dedit dicto Monasterio terram Sancti Patricii quod dicitur Ballybaghill, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, scilicet, Rathconconery, Cnockneseragh, Drissoc cum omnibus pertinenciis, sicut predecessor meus pie memorie, Kellach Archiepiscopus, eas tenuit et habuit unquam. Testibus: Milone, Constabulario Regis; Galfrido de Constantin; Herberto de Umfraville; Galfrido de Cogan; et aliis.—[*Vol.* i. p. 141.]

Archbishops of Armagh, etc. A.D. 1199.

Thomas, Archiepiscopus Armachanus, concessit dicto Monasterio terram Sancti Patricii que dicitur Ballibachel. Testibus: M. Archiepiscopo Casselensi, et Legato totius Hibernie; A. Episcopo de Wexford; Felice, Episcopo de Ossory; Johanne, Episcopo de Leghlin; M. Episcopo de Glendelacensi; Simone, Electo Midensi; Radulfo, Archidiacono de Midia; Willelmo, Archidiacono de Duvelin; Garino, Archidiacono Glendelacensi; Petro Pipard, Willelmo Parvo, tunc temporis Justiciariis, et multis aliis.—Anno 1199.—124 *a*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 143.]

Archbishop, Bishops, etc.

Charta Eugenii, Armachani Archiepiscopi. Testibus: P.[2] Archiepiscopo Tuamensi; A. Episcopo Wexford; Simone, Episcopo Midensi; H. Episcopo Ossoriensi; Willelmo, Episcopo Glendelacensi; Meilero, tunc Justiciario Hibernie; W. de Lacy; H de Lacy; H.

[1] In margin: "Iste Richardus fuit "Maior mense Aprilis, 1269."

[2] In margin: "Is erat Phelim "vel Felix."

de Bissett; G. de Lutterell; Roberto Rofo; R. Archidiacono Midie; W. Archidiacono Dublin; W. Parvo; P. Pipard; R. Terrell; R. de Faipo; G. de Constantin; et multis aliis.—Circa 1203.—[*Vol.* i. p. 148.]

Alia charta Eugenii (ubi loco P., inter testes predictos, habetur F. Archiepiscopus Tuamensis).

Charta Donati, Armachani Archiepiscopo. Testibus F. Tuamensi Archiepiscopo; Florencio Rathlurensi; Nehemia Clochorensi; G. Connorensi; E. Clonensi, Episcopis; Magistro Laurentio, Archidiacono Armachano; Laurentio, persona de Kenlis, et aliis.—A.D. 1219.—124 *b*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 153.] A.D. 1219.

Charta Patricii, Armachani Archiepiscopi. Testibus: Hugone, Episcopo Midensi; Milone, Episcopo Ardachensi; Richardo de Malmesbury, Archidiacono Midie; Richardo de Rupella, Justiciario Hibernie.—A.D. 1264.—125 *a*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 327.] Patrick, Archbishop of Armagh. A.D. 1264

Charta Generalis Capituli Armachani. Testibus: Domino F. Episcopo de Keneleogan; A. Abbate Mellifontis; M. Abbate Petri et Pauli de Armach; G. Abbate de Yvor; Nicholao de Verdon; W. de Pipard.—125 *a*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 151.] General Chapter of Armagh. Newry.

Charta Johannis, Hospitalis Sancti Stephani, in Monte Celio, Presbyteri Cardinalis,[1] et Apostolice Sedis Legati, facta Leonardo, Abbati Beate Marie, Dublin.—A.D. 1202.—125 *b*. John, Cardinal. A.D. 1202.

Charta M., Casselensis Archiepiscopi; Apostolice Sedis Legati, etc.—Quia mandatum Domini Pape et Domini Johannis Comitis suscepimus.—[*Vol.* i. p. 145.] Archbishop of Cashel.

Charta Comitis Richardi, filii Comitis Gilberti. Testibus: Milone de Cogan; Johanne de Clahulla; Richardo Cogan; Waltero Bloet; Richardo Bloet; et multis aliis.—[*Vol.* i. p. 83.] Earl Richard Fitz Gilbert.

Nicholaus, Abbas Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, etc.—in festo Sancti Patricii, anno Gratie 1243. Nicholas, Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin. A.D. 1243.

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[1] Giovanni di Salerno. *See* vol. i., Preface, p. xxvi.

Arch-bishop of Dublin. Conventio inter J., Archiepiscopum Dublin, et L. Abbatem Beate Marie, juxta Dublin. Testibus: R. Abbate de Bildewas; Henrico, Priore Omnium Sanctorum de Dublin; Simone, Priore Sancti Thome; Geraldo,[1] Archidiacono de Sancto Davide; Hugone de Clahul et Andrea, Hospitalariis; Waltero Templario de Clantarf; Hamone Passelewe, Constabulario de Dublin; et aliis.—A.D. 1186.—126 *a.*—[*Vol.* i. p. 171.]

John Orum. A.D. 1489. Johannes Orum, monachus et Procurator Abbatis et Conventus Beate Marie, Dublin, 16 Martii, 1489.

Magister D., Prior Hospitalis Sancti Johannis extra Novam Portam Dublin, et R. Prior Omnium Sanctorum, Dublin, tempore Honorii Pape, et Henrici, Archiepiscopi Dublin.—126 *b.*

A.D. 1493. Walterus, Abbas Beate Marie. 28 Augusti, 1493.

Johannes Burges, Abbas ibidem. 22 Octobris, anno
A.D. 1523. regni Regis Henrici VIII. 15 (1523).—128 *a.*

Idem Johannes, Abbas, 26 Junii, anno 17 Henrici VIII. [A.D. 1524.]—129 *a.*—fol. ultimo.

Regestum (e quo ista desumpta sunt) scriptum fuit
A.D. 1525. anno 1525, tempore Johannis Burges, Abbatis Domus Beate Marie Virginis, juxta Dublin.

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[1] In margin: "Giraldus Cambrensis." *See* p. xlvi.

IV.—PROCEEDINGS BETWEEN THE CITY OF DUBLIN AND ST. MARY'S ABBEY, IN RELATION TO FISHING, ETC.,[1] A.D. 1516–1517.

1. Hec indentura, facta decimo die Januarii, anno regni Regis Henrici Octavi octavo, inter Christoferum Usher, Maiorem civitatis Dublin, Johannem Sarsewell, et Egidium Ryvers, Ballivos ejusdem civitatis, et Communes civitatis predicte, ex una parte, et Johannem,[2] Abbatem Domus Beate Marie Virginis, juxta Dublin, et Conventum predicte Domus, ex parte altera, testatur quod ubi ante hec tempora certe variationes, dissensiones, et discordie fuerunt inter predictos Maiorem, Ballivos, et Communes et suos predecessores, et predictos Abbatem et Conventum et suos predecessores, tam pro centum solidis annui redditus[3] quos predicti Maior, Ballivi, et sui successores, clamant et clamaverunt habere pro certis terris predictorum Abbatis et Conventus et predecessorum suorum vocatis Le Crenans,[4] quam pro batella ad piscandum quam predicti Abbas et Conventus et sui predecessores clamant et clamaverunt habere super aquam de Anelyffy per concessiones nobilium progenitorum[5] Domini Regis qui nunc est: Et ulterius pro custuma piscium vocatorum Le Pres meys tempore piscationis allecis vel allecum pro collocatione et permissione

Agreement for arbitration.

Crenans.

Claim to fish in Liffey.

[1] "White Book," Ms., fol. 134, Archives of Municipal Corporation of Dublin.

[2] John Burges, Abbot, A.D. 1511–1531.

[3] See vol. i., pp. 248, 346, 349.

[4] Styled "Crynan," in charter of Prince John, A.D. 1192; see vol. i. p. 267. The name appears as "Crinan" in King John's Charter, A.D. 1200.—"Historical and Municipal "Documents of Ireland," 1870, p. 57.

[5] See vol. i., pp. 248, 291, 346, 349, 526.

rethium vocatorum staknetts super terram et strandam predictorum Abbatis et Conventus ex parte boriali aque de Annlyffy, et pro omnibus aliis causis et demandis ortis sive oriundis, motis sive movendis, quod vel que aliqua pars predictarum partium contra alteram potest sive scit ponere sive allegare, tam predicti Maior et Ballivi et Communes pro se et successoribus suis quam predicti Abbas et Conventus pro se et successoribus suis, ex eorum unanimi assensu et consensu, et ex assensu et consensu cujuslibet partis predictarum partium, per presentes eorum literas indentatas, submiserunt se, et eorum quelibet pars partium predictarum submisit se, stare, expectare, et performare laudum, decretum, arbitrium, et judicium Patritii Bermingham, generosi, Capitalis Justiciarii Domini Regis Capitalis Placee dicti Domini Regis in Hibernia; Roberti Bernewall de Dromnagh, generosi, Recordatoris civitatis Dublin, arbitrorum et Judicum indifferenter electorum inter partes predictas, in, de, et super jus, titulum, et possessionem, tam predictorum centum solidorum pro lez Crenanys predictis, quam pro discordia batelle predicte ad piscandum et Le Pres meys allecis, sive allecum, quam omnium aliarum variationum, actionum realium et personalium litium, querelarum, et demandarum, existentium sive pendentium inter partes predictas, sive aliquem aut eorum aliquam partem, et eorum predecessores ab origine mundi usque in diem confectionis presentium.

Arbitrators: Patrick Bermingham, Chief Justice, and Robert Bern wall, Recorder of Dublin.

Herrings.

In cujus rei testimonium, huic parti indenturarum penes predictos Maiorem, Ballivos, et Communes et suos successores remanenti predicti Abbas et Conventus in Domo sua Capitulari sigillum suum Conventuale apposuerunt. Datum die et anno supradictis.

Decree by arbitrators.

2. Omnibus Christi fidelibus, ad quorum noticiam presentes pervenerint, Patritius Bermingham, Capitalis Justiarius Domini Regis in capitali placea dicti Domini Regis in Hibernia; Robertus Bernewall, gene-

rosus, Recordator civitatis Dublin, salutem in Domino sempiternam:

Sciatis quod ubi Christoferus Ussher, Maior civitatis Dublin, Johannes Sarsewell et Egidius Ryvers, Ballivi ejusdem civitatis, et Communes civitatis predicte, ex una parte, Johannes, Abbas Domus Beate Marie Virginis, juxta Dublin, et Conventus ejusdem Domus, ex altera parte, submiserunt se, et eorum quelibet pars se submisit, stare, expectare, et performare decretum, laudum, arbitrium, et judicium nostrum, Patritii Bermingham, Capitalis Justitiarii Domini Regis in Capitali Placea dicti Domini Regis in Hibernia, Roberti Bernewall de Dromnagh, generosi, Recordatoris civitatis Dublin, tam de et super centum solidis annui redditus quos predicti Maior, Ballivi, et sui predecessores clamant et clamaverunt habere, tam pro certis terris vocatis le Crenanys, sive le Crenagh, quam quidem terram sive terras predicti Abbas et Conventus et sui predecessores habent et habuerunt in sua pacifica possessione a tempore quo memoria hominum non existit, quam pro batilla ad piscandum quam predicti Abbas et Conventus et sui predecessores habent et habuerunt, clamant et clamaverunt habere super aquam de Athlyffy per concessionem nobilium progenitorum Domini Regis qui nunc est. Et ulterius pro custuma piscium vocatorum Le Pres meyse, tempore piscationis allecis sive allecum, pro collocatione rethium et staks, vulgariter nuncupatorum stak netts, super terram et strandam predictorum Abbatis et Conventus, ubicunque rethia et stakys fuerint collocata super terram et strandam predictorum Abbatis et Conventus, ex parte boriali aque de Athlyffy, et pro omnibus aliis causis, querelis, actionibus, et demandis, quos, quas, vel que pars una contra alteram habere potest, sive demandare, ab origine mundi usque in presentem diem, prout per eorum literas inter eos indentatas de submissione eorum et cujuslibet earum partium sub sigillo eorum ac alterius earum partium plenius continetur.

Crenanys or Crenagh.

Examination of evidences.

Super quod vel que nos, predicti arbitri, videntes et examinantes omnes tales evidentias et probationes sicut quelibet pars partium predictarum pro se, predecessoribus, et successoribus suis, monstravit per examinationem et maturam deliberationem, per supervisum omnium premissorum quam per plenum assensum et consensum predictarum partium, decrevimus et judicamus quod predicti Maior, Ballivi, Communes nec successores sui de cetero imperpetuum desiderabunt nec clamabunt habere dictum redditum centum solidorum nec aliquam parcellam eorundem de predictis Abbate et Conventu, nec a successoribus suis in perpetuum, sed quod predictus redditus centum solidorum annualiter adnullatur et adnulletur et extinctus fuerit imperpetuum.

Ac etiam decrevimus et judicamus quod predicti Maior, Ballivi, et Communes, pro se et successoribus suis, relaxabunt totum jus, titulum, et introitum quod vel que ipsi et predecessores sui habent seu habuerunt in predictis centum solidis annui redditus predicti, Abbati et Conventui et successoribus suis, si predicti Abbas et Conventus hoc desiderare voluissent.

Ac etiam nos, predicti arbitri, decrevimus et judicamus quod predicti Abbas et Conventus concedant predictis Maiori, Ballivis, et successoribus suis, in recompensationem predictorum centum solidorum, adnullatorum et extinctorum, quadraginta solidos annui redditus legalis monete Hibernie levandos et percipiendos de omnibus terris et tenementis predictorum Abbatis et Conventus infra civitatem Dublin per eorum cartam sigillatam sicut predicti Maior, Ballivi, et Communes devisabunt.

The Abbey's fishing-boat on Liffey.

Ac etiam decrevimus et judicamus quod predicti Abbas et Conventus et sui successores habeant et gaudeant et habebunt et gaudebunt, pacifice suam batillam ad piscandum super aquam de Ampliffy sine impedimento et disturbatione predictorum Maioris, Ballivorum, Civium, et successorum suorum, secundum

tenorem et effectum concessionum nobilium progenitorum Domini Regis nunc eis concessarum.

Ac etiam decrevimus et judicavimus quod predicti Abbas et Conventus, et sui successores habebunt et gaudebunt custumam piscium vocatorum Le Pres meys, tempore piscationis allecis sive allecum, pro collocatione et permissione rethium et staks super terram et strandam predictorum Abbatis et Conventus ex parte boriali aquė de Ampliffy sine aliqua disturbatione et impedimento predictorum Maioris et Ballivorum, Communium, et successorum suorum imperpetuum. Herring fishery. Strand.

Ac etiam decrevimus et judicavimus quod predicti Maior, Ballivi, Communes, et sui successores levent et percipiant annuatim, ad festa Sancti Michaelis Archangeli et Pasche, per equales portiones de predictis terris et tenementis predictorum Abbatis et Conventus infra civitatem predictam quadraginta quatuor solidos quos predicti Maior et Ballivi jam percipiunt pro langabli ejusdem civitatis ultra predictos quadraginta solidos pro predictis centum solidis adnullatis et extinctis, que summa per annum integrum attinet ad summam sex marcaram et quatuor solidorum. Landgable.

In cujus rei testimonium, nos, predicti arbitri, presenti decreto, laudo, arbitrio, et judicio nostro sigilla nostra apposuimus, dato quarto die Martii. anno regni Regis Henrici Octavi octavo.

A.D. 1516–17.

3. Omnibus Christi fidelibus, ad quos presentes litere pervenerint, salutem: Sciatis nos, Johannem, Abbatem Domus Beate Marie Virginis, juxta Dublin, et Conventum Domus predicte, ex nostris unanimi assensu et consensu, dedisse et concessisse pro nobis et successoribus nostris Christofero Ussher, Maiori civitatis Dublin, Johanni Sarsewell et Egidio Ryvers, Ballivis ejusdem civitatis, et Communibus civitatis predicte, et successoribus suis quendam annualem redditum sex marcarum et quatuor solidorum, videlicet, quadraginta solidos, parcellam predictarum sex marcarum et quatuor solidorum, pro anti- Agreement by St. Mary's Abbey. Annual rent of six marks and four shillings to Dublin city.

Agreement by St. Mary's Abbey.

quo redditu de lez Crenaghes, sive le Crenanys, et quadraginta quatuor solidos, alia parcella predictarum sex marcarum, quos nos predicti Abbas et Conventus nunc solvimus pro redditu terrarum nostrarum oneratarum langabli civitatis predicte infra franchesiam ejusdem existentium percipiendum et levandum dictum annualem redditum sex marcarum et quatuor solidorum de omnibus messuagiis, terris, et tenementis nostris in civitate Dublin. Solvendum ad duos annui terminos, videlicet, ad festa Sancti Michaelis Archangeli et Pasche, per equales portiones.

Habendum, percipiendum, et levandum dictum annualem redditum sex marcarum et quatuor solidorum prefatis Maiori, Ballivis, et Communibus et successoribus suis imperpetuum.

Et si contingat dictum annualem redditum sex marcarum et quatuor solidorum a retro fore et non solutum in parte vel in toto per duos menses post aliquem terminum terminorum predictorum, quod tunc licitum erit predictis Maiori, Ballivis, et Communibus, et successoribus suis in omnibus predictis mesuagiis distringere, et districtiones capere et retinere quousque de redditu predicto et arreragiis ejusdem, si que fuerint, eis plenarie fuerit satisfactum.

In cujus rei testimonium, nos, predicti Abbas et Conventus in Domo nostro Capitulari presentibus sigillum nostrum Conventuale apposuimus, datis duo-
A.D. 1517. decimo die Maii, anno regni Regis Henrici Octavi nono.

V.—CATALOGUES OF ABBOTS OF ST. MARY'S ABBEY, DUBLIN.

1.—ABBATES CENOBII BEATE MARIE VIRGINIS, JUXTA DUBLIN.[1]

[1.] Jacobus, primus Abbas, obiit 5 non. Martii.

[2.] Mauritius, secundus, obiit 14 kal. Februarii.

[3.] Michael, tertius, obiit 11 cal. Martii.

[4.] Everardus, quartus, obiit 4 idus Aprilis (1131). A.D. 1131.

[5.] Andreas, quintus, obiit 7 idus Julii.

[6.] Bernardus, sextus, obiit pridie idus Maii.

[7.] Thomas, septimus, obiit 4 non. Sept.

[8.] Leonardus, octavus, obiit 1205, 15 kal. Aprilis. A.D. 1205.

[9.] Adam, nonus Abbas, obiit 2 cal. Februarii, 1206. A.D. 1206.

[10.] Radulphus, decimus, obiit 6 kal. Augusti.

[11.] Robertus, undecimus, postea, 1217, Episcopus Ardachadensis, obiit 1224, v. cal. Junii.

[12.] Stephanus, duodecimus, obiit 17 kal. Septembris.

[13.] Simon, decimus tertius, obiit 10 kal. Novembris.

[14.] Securus, decimus quartus, obiit kal. Octobris, 1236. A.D. 1236.

[15.] Walterus, decimus quintus, obiit 6 kal. Decembris.

[16.] Nicolaus, decimus sextus 6 kal. Septembris, 1241. A.D. 1241.

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[1] Additional Ms. 4796, f. 138, British Museum, London. *See also* vol. i. pp. 378–82.

[17.] Brianus primus, decimus septimus, obiit nonis Junii.

[18.] Johannes Blundus, decimus octavus.

[19.] Johannes Walrand, decimus nonus, obiit (*blank*).

A.D. 1265. [19.] Johannes Blundus, iterum. Obiit 1265, 19 kal. Januarii.

[20.] Brianus secundus, vicesimus, obiit 6 kal. Aprilis.

A.D. 1285. [21.] Johannes Molendinarius (alias de Mual) obiit 12 kal. Junii, 1285.

A.D. 1304. [22.] Philippus Troy, obiit 8 idus Novembris, 1304.

[23.] Rogerus Blundus, vicesimus tertius, obiit 9 kal. Julii.

A.D. 1309. [24.] Rogerus de Bruges, monachus de Bildewas, obiit eodem die, 1309.

A.D. 1319. [25.] Willielmus de Ashburn, monachus de Bildewas, obiit 8 idus Feb., 1319.

A.D. 1337. [26.] Willielmus Payn obiit 1337. (6 Feb.)

[27.] Philippus Wafre[1] vicesimus septimus[2] Abbas,
A.D. 1361. obiit 2 idus Martii, 1361.

A.D. 1383. [28.] Ricardus Bodnam obiit 17 kal. Novembris, 1383.

A.D. 1410. [29.] Stephanus Roch obiit 8 idus Maii, 1410.

A.D. 1428. [30.] Robertus Prindergast obiit 4 kal. Maii, 1428.

A.D. 1438. [31.] Stephanus Lawles,[3] tricesimus primus[4] Abbas, obiit 2 non. Augusti, 1438.

A.D. 1463. [32.] Johannes White obiit 1463, Dominica infra octavas Epiphanie.

A.D. 1467. [33.] Johannes Handcok, 13 Feb. 1467.

A.D. 1497. [34.] Walterus Champflour obiit 6 kal. Februarii, 1497.

"Januarii 29 (stylo Anglicano) Walterus Champflourus, Abbas cœnobii B. Marie Virginis, juxta Dublin, unus e visitatoribus Ordinis Cistertiensis in Hibernia, vir prudens & eruditus,

[1] *Philippus Wafre*] Johannes Walre, MS. *See* vol. i. p. 381.

[2] *septimus*] octavus, Ms. *See* vol. i., *ib.*

[3] *Lawles*] L'Abbe, Ms. *See* vol. i., pp. 379, 381.

[4] *primus*] secundus, Ms. *See* vol. i., *ib.*

naturæ debitum persolvit, admodum senex, magno sui desiderio relicto, cum annos præfuisset ferme 30, factus interim ad tempus magni sigilli Custos. Monasterio suo, inter alia beneficia, is, 450 marcarum pretio, hoc est aureorum Gallicorum 1,000, comparavit, anno 1486, a Thoma Priori cœnobii Benedictinorum B. Egidii Minoris Malverniæ,[1] apud Wigornienses in Anglia, omnes possessiones ad dictum Prioratum, tunc temporis in Hibernia spectantes, Johanne Alcoco,[3] Episcopo Wigorniensi, cum assensu Prioris & Capituli Ecclesiæ suæ cathedralis, venditionem confirmante. Successit ei in cœnobii regimine Johannes Orum, ejusdem Domus Monachus, dein Prior."][2]

[35.] Johannes Orum obiit 5 idus Decembris, 1508. A.D. 1508.

[36.] Richardus Beg obiit 1511, mense Junii, scilicet, 10 Junii. A.D. 1511.

[37.] Willielmus Aunsel obiit 1518, 13 kal. (*blank.*) A.D. 1518.

[38.] Johannes Burges obiit 1531.

[39.] Gulielmus Laundy, ultimus Abbas, sub Henrico VIII.

2.—The names of the Abbots, from the foundation[4] [of St. Mary's Abbey].

1.—James, the first Abbot of St. Marye's, juxta Dublin, not mentioning the yeare.

2.—Mawrice, the second Abbott, anno 998. A.D. 998.

3.—Michaell, qui obiit anno 1113. A.D. 1113.

4.—Everard, qui obiit 4° idus Aprilis, 1131. A.D. 1131.

5.—Andrew, who dyed the viith ide of July, anno 1149. A.D. 1149.

6.—Bernard, who dyed on the first of May, anno 1167. A.D. 1167.

7.—Thomas, qui obiit 3° none Septembris, anno 1190. A.D. 1190.

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[1] *See* p. 16.

[2] "Rerum Hibernicarum Annales. Per Jacobum Waræum, Equitem Auratum." Dublin: 1664, p. 56.

[3] John Alcock, Bishop of Worcester. *See* p. 16.

[4] Additional Ms. 4813, British Museum, London.

8.—Leonard, who dyed the xvth kallend of Aprill,
A.D. 1205. anno 1205.

9.—Adam, who dyed the second kallends of Feb-
A.D. 1206. ruary, anno 1206.

10.—Radulphus, who dyed the 6th kallend of August,
A.D. 1215. anno Domini 1215.

11.—Robert, who was afterward made Bishop of
A.D. 1217. Ardagh, in the yeare 1217, and died 1224.

12.—Stephen, who dyed three yeares after he was
A.D. 1220. chosen, being the yeare 1220. He was made Abbott that yeare after the other was made Bishop.

13.—Simon, who dyed on the x. kallend of Novem-
A.D. 1229. ber, anno 1229.

A.D. 1236. 14.—Securus, who dyed in the yeare 1236.

A.D. 1240. 15.—Walterus, who dyed in the yeare 1240.

16.—Nicholas, who dyed the 6th kallend of Septem-
A.D. 1243. ber, anno 1243.

17.—Brianus primus, who dyed on the nones of
A.D. 1250. June, anno 1250.

18.—Johannes Blundus. He was chosen Abbot, and for a while he was deprived, and one John Walrand chosen, who dyed, and then the sayd

19.—John Blundus was again restored to his former place, and dyed, being the 19th Abbot, on the kallends
A.D. 1260. of January, anno 1260.

20.—Bryanus secundus dyed on the 6th kallends of Aprill, not telling the yeare.

21.—Johannes Molendinarius dyed the 12th kall. of
A.D. 1285. June, anno 1285.

VI.—ACCOUNT OF LANDS, POSSESSIONS, AND REVENUES OF ST. MARY'S ABBEY, DUBLIN, AT PERIOD OF ITS DISSOLUTION, A.D. 1539–1540.

Possessiones ad nuper Monasterium Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, pertinentes.[1]

Comitatus Dublin.

Extenta omnium et singulorum dominiorum, maneriorum, terrarum, et tenementorum, ac aliarum possessionum quarumcunque, tam spiritualium quam temporalium, nuper Monasterii sive Abbatie Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, pertinencium sive spectancium in comitatu Dublin in manu Domini Henrici Octavi, Dei gratia Anglie et Francie Regis, Fidei Defensoris, Domini Hibernie, ac in terra Supremi Capitis Anglicane et Hibernicane Ecclesie, existentium per dissolucionem ejusdem nuper Monasterii sive Abbatie per sursum reddicionem nuper Abbatis et Conventus ibidem disolutorum factam, apud Dublin XXIIIcio die Octobris, anno dicti Domini Regis nunc XXXImo, coram Thoma Walssh, uno Baronum de Scaccario ipsius Domini Regis in Anglia, Johanne Mynne, uno Auditorum Compotorum ejusdem Scaccarii, et Willelmo Cavendesh, uno Auditorum Curie Augmentacionis Revencionum Corone dicti Domini Regis, Commissionariis ipsius Domini Regis assignatis unacum Anthonio Sentleger, Milite, Deputato dicti Domini Regis terre sue Hibernie, per literas suas patentes de Magno Sigillo Anglie, inter alia ad omnia et singula castra, honores, dominia, maneria, terras, tenementa ac ceteras possessiones et here-

Dublin.

A.D. 1539.

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[1] State Papers, Ireland, vol. ii. No. 2.—Public Record Office, London.

Dublin.

Jurors.

ditamenta ipsius Domini Regis quecunque infra dictam terram suam Hibernie existencia, supervidenda et extendenda per sacramentum Henrici Byrmyngham de Bloyke, Johannis Savan de eadem, Walteri Hussey de Dobboure, Willelmi Kellye de Legannye, Thome Futterell de Rascall, Thome Kelly de Drushoke, Ricardi Horwiche de Ballybaghull, Johannis Longe de Drushoke, Thome Lynan de Garraston, Willelmi Kellye de Carebrenan, Johannis Gawen de eadem, Jacobi McShane de eadem, Johannis Omoran de eadem, Willelmi Fullann de eadem, Thome (*sic*) de eadem, Walteri Colman de eadem, Johannis Longe de eadem, Dionisii Offynne de eadem, Thome McMyles de eadem, Patricii Frynde de eadem, Patricii Bayly de eadem, David Vengill de eadem, Jacobi Cogan de eadem, Johannis Lacye de eadem, Willelmi Lache de eadem, Johannis Taylor de eadem, Patricii Gygyn de eadem, Hugonis White de eadem; Simonis Browne de eadem, Jacobi Richardson de Dublin, Walteri Harbryke, Thome Byrne de eadem, Edwardi Harbert de eadem, Patricii Hooker de eadem, et Simonis Browne de eadem, proborum et legalium hominum comitatus Dublin.

Site of St. Mary's Abbey.

Scitus dicti nuper Monasterii cum terra dominicali. Quiquidem Juratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod omnia edificia dicti nuper Monasterii, cum ecclesia et aliis domibus sunt adhuc stancia prout fuerunt tempore dissolucionis ejusdem.

Church of St. Mary's Abbey. John Travers.

Et quod ecclesia dicti nuper Monasterii occupatur per Johannem Travers,[1] Magistrum Ordinacionis Domini Regis infra terram suam Hibernie pro artillario et aliis abiliamentis guerre Domini Regis ibidem salvo custodiendis.

Lord Leonard Gray.

Et quod Dominus Leonardus Gray,[2] nuper Deputatus Domini Regis terre sue Hibernie, habet ad ter-

[1] John Travers, Master of the Ordnance in Ireland.

[2] Lord Deputy of Ireland, A.D. 1535–1540.

minum annorum adhuc non expiratorum infra precinctum dicti nuper Monasterii quamdam mansionem vocatam the Abbott's Lodgynge, cum omnibus edificiis eidem pertinenciis, ac cum uno gardino vocato le Abbotts Garden, uno magno pomario vocato le Comyn Orcherde, uno clauso vocato Asshparke, uno granario super exteriorem portam dicti nuper Monasterii, et uno stabulo vocato le Abbot's Stable, ac unum clausum pasture continens iii. acras vocatum Ankerest Parke ex opposito muro dicti nuper Monasterii ex parte, et reddit per annum xxv. (*sic*).

Dublin.

The Abbot's Lodging.

The Abbot's Garden.

The Abbot's Stable.

Et quod residuum edificiorum ibidem cum uno gardino vocato le Convent Gardyn et aliis commoditatibus solummodo sufficit pro necessario usu firmarii ibidem inhabitantis.

The Convent Garden.

Et quod est infra precinctum Monasterii predicti, videlicet, de exteriore porta ejusdem Monasterii, unum mesuagium, cum pertinenciis, cum gardino eidem spectante, occupatum per Walterum Hussey, qui tenet ad terminum annorum. Reddendo inde per annum iii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Walter Hussey.

Et quod sunt ibidem infra dictum precinctum unum molendinum aquaticum et unum molendinum equinum, que predictus Dominus Leonardus Gray,[1] nuper Deputatus Domini Regis terre sue predicte, habuit ad terminum annorum adhuc non expiratorum, et reddit per annum vi. *li.*

Mills.

Lord Leonard Gray.

Et quod sunt ibidem l. acre terre arrabilis et unum stagnum de terra dominicali pertinente dicto nuper Monasterio mensurata per Johannem Tasken de Dublin et Johannem Fagen de Baldowyle coram prefatis Commissionariis ad hoc faciendum juratos per perticam continentem xxiiii. pedes juxta consuetudinem patrie ibidem, que valent per annum i. *s.* iii. *d.*

Et quod decime garbarum dicte terre dominicalis annuatim per ii. copulas, precii copule xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*—xxvi. *s.* viii. *d.*

[1] *See* p. 42.

Dublin.

Et quod sunt de eisdem xxx^ta acris pasture et habietum que valent per annum lx. *s.*

Site of Monastery.

Summa extente scitus Monasterii predicti cum terris dominicalibus ac decimis eorumdem, xiiii. *li.* iii. *d.*

Grangia de Clonlyff:[1]

Clonlyff.

Et dicunt quod sunt in grangia predicta unum mesuagium cxxiii. dimidium acre terre arrabilis annui valoris vi. *li.* iii. *s.* vi. *d.*, viii. acre prati annui valoris xvi. *s.*, et x. acre communis pasture annui valoris vi. *s.* viii. *d.*, que nuper fuerunt in occupacione Abbatis dicti nuper Monasterii vii. *li.* vi. *s.* ii. *d.*

Et quod est ibidem unum molendinum aquaticum quod valet per annum, reparacionibus ad onus firmarii supportatis, xi. *s.*

Summa extente grangie predicte ix. *li.* vi. *s.* ii. *d.*

Villa de Reynoldiston:

Reynoldiston.

Et dicunt quod sunt in villa predicta unum mesuagium et xxx. acre terre arrabilis quas [tenet] Walterus Walsshe pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum ultra iiii. *s.* pro redditu resoluto Priori Sancti Johannis Jerusalem in Hibernia xx. *s.* Et nulle custume nec decime.

Summa extente ville predicte patet.

Villa de Ballyboght:

Ballyboght.

Et dicunt quod Willelmus Leche et Agnes, relicta Ricardi Yonge, tenent ibidem ii. mesuagia, cum cl. acris terre arrabilis acra prati et quatuor acris communis pasture et jampnorum, et reddunt annuatim inter se cc. modios frumenti et avenarum mensura Sancti Glennoke,[2] videlicet iiii^{xx}xv. frumenti et cv. avenarum, quolibet modio continente ix. lagenas, precii modii frumenti xii. *d.* et avenarum vi. *d.*; attingentes ad vii. *li.* vii. *s.* vi. *d.*

[1] *See* vol. i. p. 78.

[2] *See* p. 579.

Et quod dicti tenentes solvunt pro custuma annuatim viii. dies arratri, iiii. dies caruce, iii. predictarum in autumpno, et iii. gallinas precii v. *d.* Dublin.

Summa extente ville predicte vii. *li.* xii. *s.* vi. *d.*

Villa de Droushoke:[1]

Et dicunt quod Willelmus Walsshe tenet ibidem per indenturam unum mesuagium liiii. acras terre arrabilis, iii. acras prati, v. acras pasture, et v. acras jampnorum, et v. acras subbosci, et reddit per annum iiii. *li.* Droushoke.

Et quod dictus firmarius solvit pro custuma annuatim iii. dies arratri uno die carruce ii. predictarum in autumpno, et ii. gallinas precii custumarii ii. *d.*

Et quod decime, tam villate de Ballibought quam villate Droushoke, attingentes ad vi. copulas dimidiam qui dimittuntur Thome Howith, Justiciario, pro termino annorum adhuc durancium. Reddendo inde annuatim lxxii. *s.*

Summa extente ville predicte vii. *li.* xiiii. *s.*

Civitas Dublin: Dublin City.

Parochia Sancti Andree in civitate Dublin: Parish of St. Andrew.

Et dicunt quod Fratres Ordinis Sancti Augustini reddere solebant Domui Beate Marie Virginis, juxta Dublin, pro libero redditu exeunte de Domo dictorum Fratrum in parochia Sancti Andree iii. *s.* vi. *d.*, qui nunc extinguuntur racione dissolucionis ejusdem Domus.

Et quod Willelmus Grace tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unum ortum, et reddit per annum xvi. *d.*

Et quod Simon Walsshe tenet ibidem per indenturam pro termino annorum unum ortum, et reddit per annum iii. *s.*

Et quod relicta Ricardi Walsshe tenet ibidem per indenturam unam domum, et reddit per annum vii. *s.*

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[1] Droushoke, now Drishoge, in county of Dublin, mentioned as Drissoch, in charter of Henry II. to St. Mary's Abbey. *See* vol. i. p. 78.

Dublin. Parish of St. Mary.

Summa extente dicte parochie xi. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Parochia Beate Marie in vico[1] Castelli:

Et dicunt quod Margaret Latherne tenet ibidem per indenturam unum ortum, et reddit per annum xii. *d.*

Summa extente predicte patet.

Parish of St. Werburgh, Dublin.

Parochia Sancte Warburge in civitate predicta:

Et dicunt quod Stephanus Casse tenet ad voluntatem duas shoppas, et reddit per annum xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod Ricardus Whitte tenet ibidem per indenturam unam domum, et reddit per annum x. *s.*

Et quod Rolandus Bagge tenet ibidem per indenturam unam domum, et reddit per annum xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod Johannes Wylkynn nuper tenuit per indenturam unum ortum, pro redditu xvi. *d.* per annum, quod nunc jacet vastum et inoccupatum.

Et quod Clemens Cyeraghe tenet ibidem per indenturam unam domum, et reddit per annum x. *s.*

Et quod Johannes Lurcote tenet ibidem per indenturam unam domum in vico Piscariorum, et reddit per annum viii. *s.*

Summa extente dicti parochie liiii. *s.* viii. *d.*

Parish of St. John, Dublin.

Parochia Sancti Johannis Lebothstret in dicta civitate:

Et dicunt quod Johanna Wylken tenet ibidem per indenturam unam domum, et reddit per annum xiii. *s.*

Et quod sunt ibidem duo tenementa nuper in tenura Christopheri Talbott et Katerine Sheld ad xii. *s.* per annum, et modo jacent vasta et inoccupata.

Et quod Prior et Conventus Sancte Trinitatis reddere solebant predicte Domui Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, pro libero redditu vi. *s.* viii. *d.*, qui [redditus] nunc extinguitur racione dissolucionis ejusdem Domus.

Summa extente dicte parochie ultra vasta xiii. *s.*

Parish of St. Olave, Dublin.

Parochia Sancti Olivavi[2] in vico Piscariorum:

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[1] Styled also "St. Marie del Dam."

[2] The church here, originally dedicated to St. Olaf, was subsequently styled St. Tullock's. *See* "History of the City of Dublin." By J. T. Gilbert. Dublin: 1854, vol. i. pp. 48–50.

Et dicunt quod Stephanus Casse tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unum gardinum, et reddit per annum xii. *d.* Dublin. Parish of St. Olave.

Et quod est ibidem unus ortus nuper in tenura Roberti Cottrell ad iiii. *s.* per annum, et nunc jacet vastus.

Et quod Thomas Fyan tenet ibidem per indenturam unum ortum, et reddit per annum vi. *s.* Thomas Fyan.

Et quod Arnaldus Ussher tenet ibidem unam domum pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum vi. *s.* viii. *d.* Arnald Ussher.

Et quod Geraldus Aylmer tenet unum tenementum in le Woodkey, ad voluntatem, nuper in tenura Willelmi Flemynge, et reddit per annum xx. *d.* Gerald Aylmer.

Et quod idem Geraldus nuper tenuit ibidem unum tenementum jacentem juxta Johannem Eustace et reddere solebat per annum xii. *d.*, et nunc jacet vastum.

Et quod predictus Geraldus tenet ibidem per indenturam unam domum, et reddit per annum ix. *s.*

Summa extente dicte parochie xxiiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Parochia Sancti Nicholai in vico Pelliparriorum: Parish of St. Nicholas, Dublin.

Et dicunt quod est ibidem unum tenementum nuper in tenura Procuratoris Sancti Nicholai ad ii. *s.* per annum, et modo in manu Comitis Ormond per concessionem Domini Regis absque aliquo inde reddendo.

Et quod Johannes Wyrrall tenet ibidem unam domum pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum xvi. *s.*

Et quod Johannes Collyer tenet per indenturam unam domum, et reddit per annum xx. *s.*

Et quod Willelmus Fyttrye tenet ibidem unam domum per indenturam, et reddit per annum xxvi. *s.* viii. *d.*

Et quod Johannes Bynnett tenet ibidem unam domum pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum xvi. *s.* viii. *d.*

Dublin. Parish of St. Nicholas.

Et quod est ibidem unum tenementum nuper in tenura Johannis Collyer ad v. *s.* per annum, et nunc jacet vastum.

Bailiffs of Dublin City, Dublin.

Et quod Ballivi civitatis de Dublin predicte reddunt annuatim pro toloneo iii. *s.*

Et quod Robertus Shillingford tenet, ad voluntatem, ibidem unum ortum, et reddit per annum xvi. *d.*

Et quod est in vico Rupelle alias Rochelstreet unum tenementum in tenura relicte Willelmi Newman, et reddit per annum x. *s.*

Prior of Holy Trinity, Dublin.

Et quod Prior Sancte Trinitatis nuper tenuit ibidem unum ortum, et reddere solebat ii. *s.* per annum, qui [redditus] nunc extinguitur racione dissolucionis ejusdem.

Et quod Nicholaus Hancoke nuper reddere solebat pro libero redditu tenementi quod Christopherus Ussher tenuit ii. *s.*, quod nunc jacet vastum, racione attincture Johannis Burnell.[1]

Et quod Nicholaus Gaydon reddit predicte Domui Beate Marie Virginis, Dublin, pro libero redditu loci [*oblit.*] unam unciam piperis precio ii. *d.*

Et quod Jacobus Hancoke solvit pro libero redditu suo exeunte de tenemento inter dictum domum et Johannem Eustace per annum iii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod Simon Gayden reddit pro libero redditu exeunte de tenemento Bedlow per annum vi. *d.*

Et quod predictus Jacobus Hancoke reddere solebat pro tenemento Dodall unam libram cimini; quod nunc jacet vastum.

Et quod Willelmus Newnan tenet ibidem unum ortum pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum iiii. *s.*

Et quod Robertus Shillingford tenet ibidem unam domum pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum xxii. *s.*

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[1] John Burnell, of Ballygriffin, or Balgriffin, in the county of Dublin, attainted of treason, A.D. 1536.

Et quod Philippus Ellyat tenet in vico Coquorum in eadem parochia unam domum, ad voluntatem, et reddit per annum xviii. *d.* **Dublin. Parish of St. Nicholas.**

Et quod Nicholaus Hancoke tenet ibidem unum tenementum nuper in tenura Christopheri Talbott, et reddit per annum viii. *d.*

Et quod Johannes Burnell[1] reddere solebat pro tenemento suo viii. *d.*, quod nunc jacet vastum.

Et quod Patricius Burge tenet ibidem pro termino [annorum] unam vacuam placeam, et reddit per annum xii. *d.*

Et quod Dermicius Kelly tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum duas domos, et reddit per annum xvi. *s.* **Parish of St. Audoen, Dublin.**

Et quod Johannes Bryan tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum duas domos, et reddit per annum xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Summa extente dicte parochie vii. *li.* xvi. *s.* ii. *d.*

Parochia Sancti Audoeni in alto vico civitatis predicte:

Et dicunt quod Thomas Luttrell tenet ibidem libere unum tenementum, et reddit per annum viii. *s.*

Et quod Nicholaus Quatreat libere tenet ibidem unum tenementum, et reddit per annum v. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod Thomas Stewis libere tenet ibidem tenementum Sancte Anne,[2] et reddit per annum xii. *d.*

Et quod Johannes Baylay nuper tenuit libere tenementum Christopheri Plounkett, et reddere solebat per annum unam libram piperis et dimidiam, quod nunc jacet vastum.

Et quod Jacobus Orpye reddit annuatim pro libero redditu suo iiii. *s.* x. *d.*

Et quod Johannes Rocheford reddit annuatim pro tenemento Ricardi Talbott ii. *s.*

Et quod Abbas et Conventus Sancti Thome reddere solebant per annum xii. *d.*, qui [redditus] nunc extinguitur racione dissolucionis ejusdem Domus.

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[1] *See* p. 48.

[2] Part of possessions of Guild of St. Anne.

Dublin. Parish of St. Audoen.

Et quod Johannes Rocheford reddere solebat pro tenemento suo viii. *d.*, quod nunc jacet vastum.

Et quod predictus Domus Beate Marie Virginis, juxta Dublin, nuper habere consuevit ex tenemento Sancte Anne[1] predicto ii. *s.*, quod nunc jacet vastum.

Et quod Clemens Curragh in vico Coquorum in eadem parochia tenet ii. shoppas pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum xii. *d.*

Et quod Edwardus Harbard tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum duas shoppas, et reddit per annum xiii. *s.*

Et quod predictus Clemens Curragh tenet ibidem pro termino annorum duas alias shoppas et vacuam placeam, et reddit per annum xii. *s.*

Et quod Johannes Richeford tenet ibidem unam domum, et reddit per annum xii. *s.*

Et quod Johannes Reynold reddit annuatim, pro libero redditu suo, ii. *s.*

Et quod Franciscus Harbart reddere solebat pro libero redditu suo unam libram cimini, [et] quod nunc vacat.

Et quod Abbas et Conventus dicti nuper Monasterii habuerunt quemdam redditum exeuntem annuatim de tenemento Sancte Anne[1] xviii. *d.*

Summa extente parochie predicte lxii. *s.* viii. *d.*

Parish of St. Nicholas, Dublin.

Parochia Sancti Nicholai in vico Sancti Patricii:

Et dicunt quod Thomas Bothe tenet libere ibidem unum tenementum nuper in tenura Reginaldi Suettbye, et reddit per annum iii. *s.* iiii. *d.* et unam libram cere.

Et quod Reginaldus Suettbye nuper tenuit ibidem unum tenementum, et reddere solebat per annum iii. *s.* iiii. *d.*, quod nunc jacet vastum.

Et quod Thomas Bathe tenet ibidem unum tenementum ad terminum annorum, et reddit per annum xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

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[1] *See* page 49.

Et quod Galfridus Sale nuper tenuit in novo vico Sancti Sepulchri[1] unum mesuagium [*blank*] per annum, et modo jacet vastum. Dublin. Parish of St. Nicholas.

Et quod Johannes Roche tenet unum tenementum pro termino annorum in vico Lyecowne in eadem parochia, et reddit per annum iiii. *s.*

Et quod est unum tenementum in vico Sancti Francisci in eadem parochia ad xii. *d.* per annum, et modo jacet in decasu et vastum.

Summa extente dicte parochie xx. *s.* viii. *d.*

Parochia Sancte Katerine in vico Sancti Thome: Parish of St. Katherine, Dublin.

Et dicunt quod Johannes Rede libere tenet ibidem unum tenementum, et reddit per annum iiii. *s.*

Et quod est ibidem una domus quam Robertus Luttrel libere tenet, et reddit per annum iiii. *s.*

Et quod est ibidem unum tenementum nuper in tenura Johannis Haforde, et reddere solebat ii. *s.* vi. *d.* per annum, quod modo jacet vastum.

Et quod Jacobus Pasmantt nuper tenuit ibidem unum tenementum, et reddere solebat xii. *d.* per annum, quod nunc jacet vastum.

Et quod Thomas Jacob tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unum tenementum, et reddit per annum xx. *d.*

Et quod Patricius Burge tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum duo tenementa, et reddit per annum xv. *s.*

Et quod predictus Patricius Burge tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum aliud tenementum, et reddit per annum iiii. *s.*

Et quod Alicia Nugent tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unum tenementum, et reddit per annum v. *s.*

Summa extente dicte parochie xxxiii. *s.* viii. *d.*

Parochia Sancti Jacobi in vico predicto: Parish of St. James, Dublin.

Et dicunt quod Johannes Rocheford tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unum ortum infra Crokersbars,

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[1] So called from church in vicinity dedicated to the Holy Sepulchre.

Dublin. Parish of St. James.

et aliud ortum extra Crokersbars, et reddit per annum xi. *s.*

Et quod Thomas Mason tenet ibidem unum tenementum pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum vi. *s.*

Et quod Johannes Rocheford tenet in parochia extra Crokersbars unam grangiam, et reddit per annum xii. *d.*

Et quod est ibidem quedam piscaria[1] salmonum in aqua de Avynlyff, et reddit per annum xxx. *s.*

Et quod predictus Johannes Rocheford tenet ibidem certas terras et pasturas pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum xxviii. *s.*

Et quod predictus Johannes Rocheford tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum quoddam pratum, et reddit per annum xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Summa extente predicte iiii. *li.* ix. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Parish of St. Michan, Dublin.

Parochia Sancti Micheni:

Et dicunt quod Margaret Harebrecke tenet ibidem unam domum pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum viii. *s.*

Et quod Michell Henry tenet ibidem unam domum pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum xxii. *s.*

Et quod Henricus Duff tenet ad terminum annorum unum domum ibidem, et reddit per annum xiiii. *s.*

Et quod Ricardus Talbott tenet ibidem duo tenementa et unum gardinum, et reddit per annum xli. *s.*

Et quod Thomas Leche tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unam domum, et reddit per annum xiiii. *s.*

Et quod Ricardus Taylor tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unam shoppam, et reddit per annum viii. *s.*

Et quod Willelmus Pouer tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unam domum, et reddit per annum xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod Henricus Duff tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unam domum, et reddit per annum x. *s.*

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[1] For proceedings, A.D. 1292, relative to fishery, *see* vol. i. p. 137.

Et quod Willelmus Pouer predictus tenet per indenturam unam aliam domum, et reddit per annum viii. *s.* Dublin. Parish of St. Michan.

Et quod Raulandus Baker tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum quatuor tenementa, et reddit per annum xxxvi. *s.* viii. *d.*

Et quod Thomas Shotte tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unam domum, et reddit per annum v. *s.*

Et quod Willelmus Pyscart tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unam domum, et reddit per annum xiiii. *s.*

Et quod Nicholaus Browne tenet ad terminum annorum unam domum, et reddit per annum vi. *s.*

Et quod Walterus Hussey tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unam domum, et reddit per annum iiii. *s.*

Et quod Johannes Holler tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unam domum, et reddit per annum xii. *s.*

Et quod Johannes Chamerlayne tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unam domum, et reddit per annum vii. *s.*

Et quod Genet Wydlecke tenet libere ibidem unam domum, et reddit per annum iii. *s.*

Et quod Johannes Hubbucar tenet libere ibidem unam domum, et reddit per annum xiiii. *d.*

Et quod Johannes Archepull tenet ibidem unam domum, et reddit per annum xiiii. *d.*

Et quod Georgius Myagh tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unum tenementum, et reddit per annum ix. *d.*

Et quod nuper Domus Beate Marie predicta habere solebat ex tenemento Christopheri Barnewall quendam liberum redditum de xiiii. *d.* per annum, qui nunc extinguitur.

Et quod Walterus (*sic*) reddere solebat pro tenemento suo per annum iii. *d.*, et modo jacet vastum.

Et quod Thomas Byrmyngeham reddere solebat pro tenemento per annum ix. *d.*, quod modo jacet vastum et inoccupatum.

Dublin. Parish of St. Michan.

Et quod Johannes Famem nuper reddere solebat pro tenemento suo in quo manebat viii. *d.*, quod nunc jacet vastum.

Et quod est ibidem una vacua placea ad xii. *d.* per annum, sed modo situs jacet vastus et inoccupatus.

Et quod Johannes Sharvayne tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unam domum cum orto, et reddit per annum xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod Nicholaus Gowne tenet ad terminum annorum in vico Sancti Martini duo tenementa, et reddit per annum ix. *s.*

Et quod Willelmus Piscarte tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum duo tenementa, et reddit per annum x. *s.*

Et quod Thomas Fynne tenet ibidem per indenturam unam domum, et reddit per annum x. *s.*

Et quod Thomas Byrne tenet ibidem per indenturam unam domum, et reddit per annum iiii. *s.* vi. *d.*

Et quod Thomas Weston tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unam domum, et reddit per annum iii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod Willelmus Gauann tenet ibidem per indenturam duo tenementa, et reddit per annum viii. *s.*

Et quod predictus Thomas Byrne tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unam domum, et reddit per annum x. *s.*

Et quod Isabella Myrry tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unam domum, et reddit per annum viii. *s.*

Et quod Johannes Rocheford tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum duo tenementa, et reddit per annum ix. *s.*

Et quod est ibidem una vacua placea quondam ad v. *s.* per annum, et modo jacet vasta et inoccupata.

Et quod Domus Beate Marie Virginis predicta habuit exeuntes ex gardinis sibi datis per Ricardum Bull jacentibus in venella vocata Stonynglane, alias Kyngislane, per annum vi. *s.*

Et quod Johannes Holler tenet ibidem unum ortum, et reddit per annum xii. *d.* **Dublin. Parish of St. Michan.**

Et quod Phillis Dowrysh tenet ibidem in Cowkowlane unum ortum, et reddit per annum x. *d.*

Et quod Willelmus Carrane tenet unam domum, ad voluntatem, in venella vocata Lephill, et reddit per annum vi. *s.*

Et quod Willelmus O'Doghyrt tenet ibidem, ad voluntatem, unam domum, et reddit per annum vi. *s.*

Et quod Hugo Murtagh tenet ibidem, ad voluntatem, unam domum, et reddit per annum vi. *s.*

Et quod Patricius Sener tenet ibidem, ad voluntatem, unam domum, et reddit per annum v. *s.*

Et quod Katerina Ardan tenet ibidem unam domum, et reddit per annum v. *s.*

Et quod Dermicius (*sic*) tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unum domum, et reddit per annum iiii. *s.*

Et quod Thomas Fynne tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unum gardinum, et reddit per annum xvi. *d.*

Et quod Robertus Hay tenet ad voluntatem ibidem unum ortum, et reddit per annum ii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod Tadeus Roche tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unum ortum, et reddit per annum ii. *s.* viii. *d.*

Et quod Kylo Myrtagh tenet ibidem unam domum pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum ii. *s.* viii. *d.*

Et quod Willelmus Mole tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum duo tenementa, et reddit per annum viii. *s.*

Et quod Kylo Myrtagh nuper tenuit ibidem unum gardinum, et reddere solebat per annum xvi. *d.*, quod nunc jacet vastum.

Et quod Philippus Dowrost tenet ibidem unam domum pro termino annorum, [et reddit per annum] iiii. *s.*

Et quod Johannes Archersole tenet in venella vocata le Fysherlane unum ortum, et reddit per annum ii. *s.*

Et quod Willelmus Fagenn tenet ibidem unam domum pro termino annorum et reddit per annum vi. *s.*

Dublin. Parish of St. Michan.

Et quod Thomas Fynne tenet ibidem pro termino annorum unam domum, et reddit per annum ii. *s.*

Et quod Tadeus Roche tenet ibidem unam domum pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum xii. *d.*

Et quod Thomas Byrne tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum quatuor tenementa, et reddit per annum iiii. *s.* vi. *d.*

Et quod est ibidem una domus nuper in tenura Johannis Crock ad iiii. *s.* per annum, et nunc jacet vasta.

Et quod Robertus Byckton tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unum domum, et reddit per annum xx. *d.*

Et quod Tadeus Roche tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unum ortum, et reddit per annum vi. *d.*

Et quod Johanna Or tenet in venella vocata le Frapsauslane unam domum pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum ix. *s.*

Et quod Ricardus Walsshe tenet ibidem unam domum pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum xi. *s.*

Et quod Dermicius Hayne tenet unam domum pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum x. *s.*

Et quod Galfridus Mosse tenet ad terminum [annorum] unam domum, et reddit per annum iii. *s.*

Et quod Nicholas Gowne tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unam domum, et reddit per annum iii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod Walterus Hussey tenet ibidem unam domum pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum vii. *s.*

Et quod Johannes Tastan tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unum gardinum, et reddit per annum xx. *d.*

Et quod Walterus Harbryke tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unum ortum, et reddit per annum xvi. *d.*

Et quod Donaldus Fyddler tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unum ortum, et reddit per annum ii. *s.*

Et quod Galfridus Massey tenet ad terminum annorum unum ortum in venella vocata Lebhomelane, et reddit per annum viii. *s.*

Et quod Henricus Duff tenet ibidem ad terminum unam domum, et reddit per annum iiii. *s.* Dublin. Parish of St. Michan.

Et quod Walterus Harbryke tenet ibidem pro termino annorum unam domum, et reddit per annum x. *s.*

Et quod idem Walterus Harbryke tenet ibidem pro termino annorum unam aliam domum; et reddit per annum ii. *s.*

Et quod Robertus Hay tenet ibidem pro termino annorum duo tenementa, et reddit per annum viii. *s.*

Et quod Willelmus Ball tenet ibidem unam domum pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum viii. *s.*

Et quod Ricardus Kyrrall tenet ibidem duo tenementa pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum vi. *s.* viii. *d.*

Et quod Thomas Burgesse reddit pro libero redditu tenementi sui vi. *s.*

Et quod Willelmus Ball tenet ibidem pro termino annorum unam domum, et reddit per annum ix. *s.*

Et quod Johannes Reynold tenet ibidem unam domum pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum vi. *s.*

Et quod Elizabeth Mercye tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unum ortum, et reddit per annum iiii. *s.*

Et quod Foc [*blank*] tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unam domum, et reddit per annum iiii. *s.*

Et quod Philippus Mann tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unum domum, et reddit per annum viii. *s.*

Et quod Anna Whitte tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unam domum, et reddit per annum x. *s.*

Et quod Willelmus Ball tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unum gardinum, et reddit per annum xii. *d.*

Et quod Georgius Nyaghar tenet ibidem ad voluntatem duo tenementa, et reddit per annum viii. *s.*

Et quod est infra franchesias civitatis Dublin una pascua vocata le Steyne, continens xl. acras, quam Le Steyne.

Dublin. Parish of St. Michan.

Christopherus [*blank*] tenet ad voluntatem, et reddit per annum xl. *s.*

Et quod sunt ibidem duo molendina aquatica vocata Dammys, que valent per annum, reparacionibus ad onus firmariorum supportatis, iiii. *li.*

Summa extente predicte xxiii. *li.* vii. *s.* ix. *d.*

Villa de Dibbere alias Dobbere.[1]

County of Dublin.

Et dicunt quod Walterus Husse tenet ibidem per indenturam unum mesuagium sive fortilagium, cum uno columbario, gardino, et haygarde, eidem spectantibus, ac lx. acris terre arrabilis, quatuor prati, xxxiiii. acris pasture, et una grovata fraxinorum continente ii. acras, cum x. acris terre arrabilis juxta pontem de Fynglas in parochia de Glannoke, et reddit per annum iiii. *li.* xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod decime ejusdem ville nuper solute sunt per dictum Walterum per xxxii. modios grani, quolibet modio continente xii. lagenas, videlicet, per viii. modios frumenti, viii. modios bracie ordei, et xvi. modios bracie avenarum, precii modii, uno cum altero, xii. *d.*, attingentes ad xxxii. *s.*, quarum decime dimittuntur Johanni Ryan. Reddendo inde annuatim xxvi. *s.* viii. *d.*

Summa extente ville predicte cum decimis ejusdem vi. *li.*

Stantroff.

Rectoria de Stantroff.[2]

Et dicunt quod rectoria ibidem ad dictum nuper Monasterium pertinebat, et ad manum Domini Regis per dissolucionem ejusdem nuper Monasterii devenebat, et valet per annum in decimis granorum et feni, ultra alteragium concessum Curato ibidem pro stipendio sive salario suo, videlicet, villata de Stantroff ix. co-

[1] Now Dubber.

[2] Santry. For grant from Adam de Feipo to St. Mary's Abbey, see vol. i. p. 95.

pulos, appreciatos ad xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.* le copul, sic dimissos Waltero Goldinge reddendo per annum vi. *li.* County of Dublin.

Et quod Robertus Barnewall tenet per indenturam decimas villarum de Sturmyneston, Maieston, Shillocke, Bardeston, Hunston et Ballystrowan, continentes communibus annis ad x. copulas ad xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.* le copul, reddendo inde per annum vi. *li.* xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.* Sturmyneston.

Et quod decime villarum de Collyeston et Davenston, continentes iii. copulos, precii copul xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.* Summa xl. *s.* dimisse Thome Howith, Justiciario, per indenturam, reddendo durante vita sua annuatim xxvi. *s.* viii. *d.*, et postea annuatim xl. *s.*—xxvi. *s.* viii. *d.* Collyeston. Davenston.

Et quod decime villate de Ballymon modo vastate et continentis quando seminatur ii. copulos dimidium, modo dimisse Nicholao Hancoke pro termino annorum adhuc durante. Reddendo annuatim si petatur i. quarterium frumenti.

Summa extente rectorie predicte cum decimis dictarum villarum xiiii. *li.* i. quarterium frumenti.

Grangia de Ballichelmer.[1] Ballichelmer.

Et dicunt quod Nicholaus Rowe et Simon Browne tenent ibidem per indenturam pro termino annorum duo mesuagia, cxxxiiii. acras terre arrabilis, vi. acras prati, xii. acras pasture et bruerie, reddendo inde annuatim inter se viii. *li.* vi. *s.* viii. *d.*

Et quod sunt ibidem quatuor cotagiarii qui non reddent per annum preter custumas.

Et quod quilibet predictorum tenencium et cotagiariorum predictorum reddit annuatim ad festum Natalis Domini unam gallinam, precii ii. *d.*—xii. *d.*

Et quod decima garbarum villate predicte colligitur annuatim; per triennium, uno anno cum altero, computatur per xix. modia dimidium frumenti sive brasie

[1] *See* vol. i. pp. 79, 173, Charter of Henry II. New Grange, *alias* Ballichelmer, and Kilmacuddricke, in county of Dublin, are mentioned in the reign of James I. as consisting of 180 acres. Chancery Inquisition, 6 February, 1621–22.

County of Dublin. Ballichelmer.

ordeacei et xix. modia dimidium brasie avenarum, quolibet modio continente xii. lagenas, precii cujuslibet modii uno cum altero xii. *d.* Summa xxxviii. *s.*; quam decimam Johannes Shilton et Walterus Barby modo percipiunt pretextu dimissionis eis facte per nuper Abbatem[1] Monasterii predicti ad usum Johannis Barrett,[2] nuper monachi Monasterii predicti, reddendo inde per annum xl. *s.*

Summa extente grangie predicte cum decimis ejusdem x. *li.* vii. *s.* viii. *d.*

Villata de Kylmacodryke.

Kylmacodryke.

Et dicunt quod Patricius Holder tenet ibidem per indenturam unum mesuagium, xlix. acras terre arrabilis, et ii. acras pasture inclusas, et reddit per annum liii. *s.* iiii. *d.*, et unam gallinam precii ii. *d.*

Et quod rectoria ecclesie parochialis ibidem appropriata fuit dicto nuper Monasterio, et ad manum Regis de jure devenebat per dissolucionem ejusdem.

Et quod decima garbarum colligitur annuatim xii. modia frumenti et brasie ordeacei et xii. modia brasie avenarum, precii modii xii. *d.*—in toto xxiiii. *s.*

Et quod est ibidem unum cotagium quod non reddit preter unam gallinam precii ii. *d.*

Summa extente villate predicte cum rectoria ibidem, lxxvii. *s.* viii. *d.*

Galreston.

Villata de Galreston.[3]

Et dicunt quod Patricius Balye, Jacobus Bughull, Thomas Lusshe, Willelmus Rowe, David Bughull, et Patricius Frynde, tenent ibidem vi. mesuagia cciiii^{xx}. acras terre arrabilis, et reddunt per annum inter se xi. *li.* xvi. *s.* v. *d.*

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[1] William Laundy, last Abbot of St. Mary's. *See* p. 39.

[2] A pension of 53*s.* 4*d.* to John Barrett, after the dissolution of St. Mary's Abbey, is entered on the Patent Roll of Ireland under date of 31st year of Henry VIII.

[3] Galrotheston. *See* p. 19 and vol. i. p. 313.

Et quod sunt ibidem quatuor cotagia que non reddunt preter custumas. County of Dublin.

Et quod quilibet predictorum tenencium et cotagiariorum reddit pro omnibus custumis unam gallinam precii ii. *d.*—xx. *d.*

Summa extente villate predicte xi. *li.* xiii. *s.* i. *d.*

Villata de Clondalkin. Clondalkin.

Et dicunt quod Patricius Holder et David Whithington tenent ibidem duo mesuagia, xv. acras terre arrabilis, dimidiam acram pasture, et dimidiam acram bruerie, et reddit per annum ultra viii. *s.* annuatim Episcopo Dublin pro quieto redditu soluto xvi. *s.*

Et quod predicti tenentes reddunt annuatim pro omnibus custumis ii. gallinas precii iiii. *d.*

Summa extente villate predicte xvi. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Le Grange in le Marche.[1]

Et dicunt quod Johannes Longe, Dionisius O'Fynne, Thomas McMyles, et alii tenent ibidem quatuor mesuagia, ccviii. acras terre arrabilis, lx. acras communis pasture, et iii. acras subbosci, et reddunt per annum vi. *li.* xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.* Le Grange in le Marche.

Et triginta modia frumenti, ac triginta modia avenarum appreciata ad lx. *s.*—in toto ix. *li.* xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod sunt ibidem vii. cotageri, quorum quilibet reddit per annum xviii. *d.*—x. *s.* vi. *d.*

Et quod quilibet predictorum tenencium et cotagiariorum reddit pro custuma unam gallinam precii ii. *d.*

Et quod predicti quatuor tenentes facient annuatim iiii. carectas turbarum in turbaria predicta, et eas conducent usque le Graunge predictum, valor operis cujuslibet predictarum iiii. carectarum xii. *d.*—iiii. *s.*

Et quod est ibidem quoddam molendinum aquaticum nuper arrentatum ad lx. peccas frumenti et avenarum, et modo dimittitur Waltero Tyrrell pro

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[1] *Marche*] Marshe, Ms.

County of Dublin. Le Grange in le Marche.

xxxiii. *s.* iiii. *d.* per annum ac supportandis reparacionibus ejusdem: xxxiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod decima garbarum ejusdem ville colligitur annuatim per lx. peccas frumenti et avenarum, que modo dimittitur predicto Waltero Tyrrell, reddendo per annum liii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Summa extente Grangie predicte xiiii. *li.* xvi. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Bally-rowan.

Villata de Balyrowan.

Et dicunt quod sunt juxta villatam ibidem lx. acre terre arrabilis nuper annui valoris xx. *s.*, quas arare solebant, et modo vastantur, et nihil inde provenit ob defectum tenencium.

Summa extente villate predicte—nihil, causa predicta.

Caribry-nan alias Monketon.

Villa de Caribrynan[1] alias Monketon.

Et dicunt quod Johannes McTeg, Johannes Ryath, et alii tenent in villa de Caribrinan alias Monketon iiii. mesuagia, xiii. cotagia, ccvii. acras terre arrabilis, prati, et pasture, et reddunt inter se per annum x. *li.* vii. *s.*

Et quod tenentes et cotagiarii predicti reddunt annuatim unam gallinam precii ii. *d.*—ii. *s.* x. *d.*

Et quod reddunt de quolibet grege ovium de numero vii. unum ovem in estate, precii viii. *d.* Et de quolibet grege porcorum de eodem numero unam porcellam precii vi. *d.* Numerus quorum incertus est, ideo non possunt.

Et quod decima garbarum ejusdem villate colligitur annuatim per lx. peccas frumenti et avenarum, precii cujuslibet modii xii. *d.*—lx. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte xiii. *li.* ix. *s.* x. *d.*

Cary-brynan.

Grangia de Carybrynan alias Monketon.

Et dicunt quod est in Grangia de Carybrynan unum capitale mesuagium, cum tribus turribus, cir-

[1] Caribrenan, Carrikbrenan. *See* vol. i. pp. 79, 189, 302.

cumdatum muris lapideis qui necessarii sunt pro defencione inhabitancium parcium illarum, ac bonorum et catallorum suorum. County of Dublin. Carybrynan.

Et quod est ibidem quiddam ortum et quoddam clausum, continentia inter se v. acras pasture, et cxx. acras terre arrabilis, vi. acras prati, que Willelmus Kellye occupat tanquam ballivus, et valent per annum viii. *li.*

Et quod decime dicte Grangie attingunt annuatim ad iiii. copulas precii le copul xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*—liii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et sunt ibidem ii. cotagia quorum utrumque eorum reddit per annum xii. *d.*—ii. *s.*

Summa extente Grangie predicte x. *li.* xv. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Villata de Newton. Newton.

Et dicunt quod Johannes Moran tenet ibidem per indenturam unum mesuagium, lxxx. acras terre arrabilis, xx. acras pasture, unam acram prati, et reddit per annum iiii. *li.* xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod sunt ibidem iiii. cotagiarii que nihil reddunt preter custumas.

Et quod predicti tenentes et cotagiarii reddunt annuatim unam gallinam precii ii. *d*—viii. *d.*

Et quod de quolibet grege ovium de numero vii. unum ovem in estate, precii viii. *d*

Et de quolibet grege porcorum de eodem numero unam porcellam precii vi. *d.*—nihil, causa predicta.

Et quod decima garbarum ejusdem villate colligitur per xl. peccas frumenti et avenarum sic dimissa Johanni Ryan per indenturam, reddendo per annum xl. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte, cum decimis vi. *li.* xiii. *s.*

County of Dublin.

Villata de Bloyke.[1]

Bloyke.

Et dicunt quod Patricius Byrmyngeham et Johannes Gaben tenent ibidem per indenturam duo mesuagia, lx. acras terre arrabilis, et reddunt per annum lxxii. *s.* iii. *d.*

Et quod sunt ibidem vii. cotagiarii qui nihil reddunt per annum.

Et quod decima garbarum ejusdem villate colligitur annuatim per xvi. peccos quos Ricardus Edwardes tenet per indenturam, reddendo inde per annum xvi. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte iiii. *li.* viii. *s.* iii. *d.*

Dalkey.

Villata de Dalkey.

Et dicunt quod Johannes Lacy tenet ibidem per indenturam unum mesuagium, cum uno clauso, et vii. acris terre arrabilis, et reddit per annum ultra ii. *s.* solutos annuatim Episcopo Dublin pro libero reddendo vii. *s.*

Et quod sunt ibidem tres domus sine terra, quas Antonius Shillingford, Donaldus McThomas, et Terencius Mayne tenent, et reddunt per annum ultra ii. *s.* solutos annuatim Episcopo Dublin viii. *s.* viii. *d.*

Summa extente villate predicte xv. *s.* viii. *d.*

Grangia de Ballybaghill.[2]

Ballybaghill.

Et dicunt quod est ibidem una mansio cum diversis aliis domibus, ac ccxv. acris terre arrabilis, quinque acris prati, et uno molendino aquatico, que Willelmus Kelly tenet pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum vii. *li.* vi. *s.* viii. *d.*

Et quod reddit pro custuma quatuor carectas ad ducendum fenum a prato Domini in Ballybaghill usque ad dictum nuper Monasterium, precii inde xvi. *d.*

Summa extente dicte Grangie vii. *li.* viii. *s.*

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[1] Bullock, in county of Dublin. *See* vol. i. p. 307.

[2] *See* vol. i. pp. 79, 141, 143, 148, 152, 153, 174, 180, 181, 314, 327, 334.

Villata de Ballybaghill. County of Dublin.

Et dicunt quod sunt in villata de Ballibaghill quatuor mesuagia, ccclxxxix. acre terre, prati, et pasture, que Joneta (*sic*), Ricardus Sedgrave, Nicholaus Tallon, Ricardus Howringe, et Simon Ball tenent ibidem per indenturam, et reddunt per annum x. *li.* v. *s.* iiii. *d.* et xix. auce precii vi. *s.* viii. *d.* Ballybaghill.

Et quod est ibidem unum pratum continens xiii. acras terre vocatum the Lord's mead, et valet per annum xxvi. *s.*

Et quod quilibet dictorum firmariorum reddent pro custuma (dicto Ricardo Howrigh et Simon Ball exceptis) duas carectas ad ducendum fenum a dicta villata usque [ad] Monasterium predictum.

Et quod Ricardus Howright reddit unam ad ducendum fenum ut supra.

Et quod dictus Simon Ball reddit unam alteram carectam ad ducendum fenum a predicta villata usque ad dictum nuper Monasterium, precii in toto ii. *s.* viii. *d.*

Et quod quilibet dictorum firmariorum reddit unam gallinam vocatam a watche henne, precii ii. *d.* — x. *d.*

Et quod quilibet dictorum firmariorum duceret decimas garbarum suarum ad custus earum in quo loco infra parochia predictus Dominus vult eos assignare ad suum placitum: nihil, quare decime dimittuntur ad firmam, et quod firmarius habet commodum inde sub redditu suo.

Et quod sunt ibidem vi. cotagia que Jacobus Dillon, Nicholaus Fynne, Carolus Taylor, Ricardus Dirpatricke, et Thomas Caroll occupant, et reddunt per annum xiii. *s.* viii. *d.*

Et quod sunt ibidem viii. alia cotagia in decasu ob defectum reparacionum, que valent cum dimitterentur xviii. *s.* viii. *d.*

Et quod quilibet cotagiariorum predictorum pro custuma faciet et colliget fenum unius acre prati

County of Dublin. Ballybaghill.

vocati le Lord's mead: nihil, quare firmarius habet commodum inde; et quod quilibet eorum reddit unam gallinam precii ii. *d.*—xii. *d.*

Et quod sunt ibidem ii. acre subbosci per estimaciones tenencium, etc.

Summa extente villate predicte xii. *li.* xv. *s.* x. *d.*

Drou-shoke.

Villata de Droushoke.[1]

Et quod Thomas Kelly et Johannes Longe tenent ibidem ad voluntatem duo mesuagia ccxx. acras terre arrabilis, prati, et pasture, et reddunt per annum iiii. *li.* x. *d.*

Et quod sunt ibidem iii. cotagiarii qui nihil reddunt per annum preter custumas.

Et quod predicti tenentes invenient iii. carectas ad ducendum fenum pro uno die, quorum opera valent per diem vi. *d.*—xviii. *d.*

Et quod quilibet tenencium et cotagiariorum predictorum reddit per annum unam gallinam precii ii. *d.*—x. *d.*

Summa extente villate predicte iiii. *li.* xii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Belyngiston. Wolleston.

Villata de Belyngiston alias Wolleston.

Et dicunt quod Patricius Hegher tenet ibidem per indenturam unum mesuagium, cc. acras terre arrabilis, prati, et pasture, et reddit per annum iiii. *li.* xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod sunt ibidem duo cotagiarii qui nihil reddunt preter custumas.

Et quod predicti tenentes invenient iiii. carectas ad ducendum fenum pro uno die, quorum opera valent per diem vi. *d.*—ii. *s.*

Et quod quilibet tenencium et cotagiariorum reddit per annum unam gallinam precii vi. *d.*

Summa extente villate predicte iiii. *li.* xv. *s.* x. *d.*

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[1] *See* p. 566.

County of Dublin.

Villata de Rascall[1] et Maynyscourte.

Rascall. Maynscourte.

Et dicunt quod Thomas Futterell tenet ibidem per indenturam unum mesuagium, ccxl. acras terre arrabilis, prati, et pasture, unacum una acra prati in quoddam prato vocato the Lord's mead in villata de Ballybaghill, et reddit per annum c. *s.*

Et quod inveniet quatuor carectas ad ducendum fenum per unum diem, valor operis cujuslibet diei vi. *d.*—ii. *s.*

Et quod sunt ibidem duo cotagiarii qui nihil reddunt preter custumas.

Et quod quilibet predictorum tenencium et cotagiariorum reddit annuatim unam gallinam precii ii. *d.* —vi. *d.*

Summa extente villate predicte cii. *s.* vi. *d.*

Villata de Elliston.

Elliston.

Et dicunt quod Johannes Kellye tenet ibidem per indenturam unum mesuagium, cxx. acras terre, prati, et pasture, et reddit per annum l. *s.* viii. *d.*

Et quod inveniet duas carectas per unum diem ad ducendum fenum, valor operis cujuslibet diei vi. *d.*— xii. *d.* Est ibidem unum cotagium quod nihil reddit per annum preter custumas.

Et quod quilibet predictorum tenencium et cotagiariorum reddit annuatim unam gallinam precii ii. *d.* —iiii. *d.*

Summa extente villate predicte lii. *s.*

Villata de Garardiston.

Garardiston.

Et dicunt quod Thomas Leman tenet ibidem unum mesuagium, lxxx. acras terre arrabilis, prati, et pasture, et reddit per annum xl. *s.*

Et quod inveniet ii. carectas per unum diem ad ducendum fenum, valor operis cujuslibet diei vi. *d.*— xii. *d.*

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[1] Now Roscall.

County of Dublin. Garardiston.

Et quod est ibidem unum cotagium quod nihil reddit preter custumas.

Et quod quilibet predictorum tenencium reddit annuatim unam gallinam precii ii. *d.*—iiii. *d.*

Summa extente villate predicte xli. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Browneston.

Villata de Browneston.[1]

Et dicunt quod heredes Alicie Tynbygh tenent libere de dicto nuper Monasterio ibidem unum mesuagium, et iiii.^{xx}. acras terre arrabilis pro reddendo ii. libras ceri vel xvi. *d.* per annum,—xvi. *d.*

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

Decime garbarum diversarum villarum predictarum:

Tithes.

Et dicunt quod decima garbarum predictarum villarum de Ballybaghill cum grangia de Drousshoke, Belyngston, Wolston, Rascall, Maynyscorte, Ellyston, Gerrardiston, in parochia de Ballybaghill colligitur annuatim per xxiii. copulas, et dimittuntur Domino Leonardo Gray. Reddendo per annum xvii. *li.*

Lord Leonard Gray.

Summa extente decimarum predictarum patet.

Rascall.

Decime garbarum villarum de Parva Rascall et Browneston.

Browneston.

Et dicunt quod decime garbarum dictarum villarum de Parva Rascall et Browneston colliguntur annuatim per iii. copulas, quas Nicholaus Bennet de Dublin tenet per indenturam. Reddendo per annum xxvi. *s.* viii. *d.*

Summa extente decimarum predictarum patet.

Portmirnocke.

Grangia de Portmirnocke.[2]

Et dicunt quod Walterus Goldynge, Hugo Whitte, et Bartholomew Enos tenent ibidem per indenturam Grangiam de Portmirnocke, et tria mesuagia, ccxl. acras terre arrabilis, x. acras prati, et xii. acras communis pasture, et reddunt inde per annum xii. *li.*

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[1] *See* vol. i. p. 334.

[2] Portmarnock. *See* vol. i. pp. 79, 183.

Et quod quilibet dictorum iii. firmariorum reddit pro custuma iii. dies arratri, i. diem caruce, et quatuor gallinas, inter se, precii iiii. *s.* viii. *d.* County of Dublin. Portmirnocke.

Et quod sunt ibidem iii. cotagiarii que nihil reddunt per annum.

Et quod decima granorum Grangie predicte dimittitur per indenturam pro termino annorum adhuc durancium Waltero Goldinge, reddendo inde per annum iiii. *li.*

Summa extente Grangie predicte xvi. *li.* iiii. *s.* viii. *d.*

Villata de Portmirnocke.

Et quod Patricius Gygen, Petrus Mansfeld, Johannes Taylor, Robertus Benane, Thomas Kellye, Johannes Gyles, Johannes Rowe, Patricius Hogge, et Johannes Proydforde, et alii, tenent ibidem per indenturam pro termino annorum ix. mesuagia ac x. cotagia, ccxx. acras terre arrabilis, v. acras prati, et i. acram et i. stangum pasture, ac c. acras communis pasture, per estimacionem, et reddunt per annum xi. *li.* xvii. *s.*

Et quod predicti tenentes et cotagiarii reddent inter se annuatim xii. carte-days precii vi. *s.*, et xii. plough-days, que assignantur pro reparacione pontium molendinorum, et pro custuma xxiii. hokes, precii iii. *s.* x. *d.* Et xxiii. gallinas, precii iii. *s.* x. *d.* Et pro quolibet caballo pascente in mora ibidem unam aucam, attingentem communibus annis ad xxvi. aucas, precii viii. *s.* viii. *d.*, et viii. capones precii ii. *s.*—xxiiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod sunt ibidem v. acre prati que fuerant in occupacione nuper Abbatis Monasterii predicti, et modo dimisse Patricio Gygen, reddendo inde per annum x. *s.*

Et quod sunt ibidem duo molendina aquatica et unum cuniculum in communi pastura ibidem, que molendina et cuniculum dimittuntur Domino Leonardo

County of Dublin. Portmirnocke.

Grey[1] pro termino annorum, reddendo inde annuatim iiii. *li.*

Et quod decima villate ibidem nuper colligitur per xc. pekes, et modo dimittuntur Johanni Pacoke et Johanni Ryan per indenturam, reddendo per annum iiii. *li.* x. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte xxii. *li.* xvi. *s.*

Robbuck Wallis.

Villata de Robbuck Wallis.

Et dicunt quod Patricius Gygen tenet ibidem per indenturam unum mesuagium, lx. acras terre arrabilis, xvii. acras jampnorum et pasture, ac iii. acras prati, et reddit per annum iiii. *li.* xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod decima villate colligitur per xxxii. peccos frumenti, et xvi. peccos bracie ordeacei, dimissa Roberto Talor per indenturam pro termino annorum, reddendo inde per annum xxxii. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte vi. *li.* v. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Villata de Skyddow.

Skyddow.

Et dicunt quod Patricius Barnewall tenet ibidem ad firmam pro termino annorum unum clausum pasture [con]tinentem unam acram, et reddit per annum ii. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

Strodbally.

Villata de Strodbally juxta Feldiston.

Et quod Rogerus Bery tenet ibidem dimidium unius mesuagii, et xxx. acras terre arrabilis, prati, et pasture, et reddit per annum vii. *s.*

Summa extente patet.

Clonsagh.

Villata de Parva Clonsagh.

Et dicunt quod Walterus Colman tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unum mesuagium, xlv. acras terre arrabilis, iii. acras prati, et iiii. acras pasture, et reddit per annum xliii. *s.* iiii. *d.* Et pro custuma hoke et unam gallinam precii iiii. *d.*

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[1] *See* p. 42.

Et quod sunt ibidem iii. acre prati, et valent per annum vi. *s.* County of Dublin. Clonsagh.

Et quod Willelmus Coke tenet ibidem unum cotagium et unum parcum sive clausum continentem dimidiam acram, et reddit per annum vi. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte lv. *s.* viii. *d.*

Villata de Magno Clonsagh.

Et dicunt quod Willelmus Fowlan, Ricardus Harrold, Thomas Walsshe, Willelmus Kelly, Ricardus Hampton, et Henricus Barthelmew tenent ibidem vi. mesuagia, ccviii. acras terre arrabilis, x. acras prati, et x. acras pasture, cum pastura vocata Cowmore, et reddunt per annum ix. *li.* v. *s.* viii. *d.*

Et quod sunt ibidem quatuor cotagiarii qui nihil reddunt per annum pro redditu.

Et quod quilibet firmariorum et cotagiariorum predictorum reddunt pro custuma unam precariam et unam gallinam, precii iiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod predicti tenentes et cotagiarii, tam de Parva Clonsagh quam de Magna Clonsagh, facient, colligent, et trahent fenum dictarum trium acrarum prati superius in Parva Clonsagh specificatum ad dictum nuper Monasterium, precii iiii. *s.*

Et quod Willelmus Brabason tenet per indenturam decimas villarum de Parva Clonsagh predicta, et reddit per annum liii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod sunt ibidem vii. acras subbosci, reservati pro reparacione tenementi.

Summa extente villate predicte xii. *li.* vi. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Villata de Moragh in parochia de Waspelliston. Moragh.

Et dicunt quod Jacobus Cowgan tenet ibidem per indenturam pro termino annorum unum mesuagium, lviii. acras terre arrabilis et pasture, ac ii. acras prati, et reddit per annum ultra xii. *d.* solutos Thome Fynglasse annuatim xxxix. *s.*

County of Dublin. Moragh.

Et quod Monasterium habuit annuali redditu xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.* per annum exeunte de xx. acris terre nuper Johannis Burnell[1] attincti in dicta villata,—nihil, eo quod extinguitur.

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

Kylragh.

Villata de Kylragh, cum decimis.

Et dicunt quod Jacobus Hayward tenet ibidem per indenturam pro termino annorum duo mesuagia, c. acras terre arrabilis, viii. acras pasture, et ii. acras prati, et reddit per annum vi. *li.* xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod sunt ibidem duo molendina aquatica, quorum occupatores solebant reddere quatuor peccos granorum, et ipsi detinebant pro labore suo quemlibet quintum peccum; quiquidem quatuor pecci attingebant communibus [annis] per sacramentum predictorum juratorum ad cxx. peccos, Domino inveniendo omnimoda maeremia et lapides, et tenentibus invenientibus omnimoda opera circa eadem molendina, victualia operariorum et vadia eorundem: quequidem molendina valent per annum, reparacionibus ad onus firmarii supportatis, iiii. *li.*

Et quod decime garbarum ejusdem colliguntur annuatim per lx. peccos, quos Geraldus Aylmer,[2] Capitalis Justiciarius, tenet per indenturam pro termino annorum, reddendo per annum lx. *s.*

Summa extente villate cum decimis ejusdem xiii. *li.* xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Villata de Tobergragan in parochia de Garystowne.

Tobergragan.

Et dicunt quod Johannes Clynche tenet per indenturam pro termino annorum unum mesuagium et xl. acras terre arrabilis, in Tobergragan, ac alterum mesuagium in Gariston, cum viii. acris terre arrabilis, et

[1] *See* p. 48.

[2] Sir Gerald Aylmer, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Ireland, A.D. 1535–59.

reddit per annum xxi. *s.* ultra capitalem redditum Thome Talbott,[1] milite, de Malehide. County of Dublin. Tober-gragan.

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

Villata de Howth.

Et dicunt quod Patricius Hery, piscator, tenet ibidem per indenturam unum mesuagium, et ii. acras terre arrabilis, et reddit per annum iii. *s.* iiii. *d.* Howth.

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

Villata de Corryston.

Et dicunt quod Willelmus Whitte tenet ibidem unum mesuagium, cum pertinenciis, pro annuali redditu exeunte de eodem, et reddit per annum ii. *s.* Corryston.

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

Rectoria de Rathenny.

Et dicunt quod Ricardus Talbot tenet per indenturam pro termino annorum rectoriam predictam, et reddit per annum vi. *li.* xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.* ultra unum mesuagium, xxx. acras terre, cum decimis earundem, et alteragium ejusdem parochie assignatum curato ibidem. Rathenny.

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

Villata de Glyncape in parochia de Kylmahenocke.

Et dicunt quod Johannes Ryan tenet decimas granorum ibidem per indenturam pro termino annorum adhuc durante, quequidem decima nuper colligebatur per quatuor pingues vaccas vocatas martes, et reddit per annum xxxviii. *s.* Glyncape.

Summa extente predicte patet.

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[1] Thomas Talbot, of Malahide, succeeded his father, Sir Peter Talbot, A.D. 1528, and was ancestor of Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnell.

County of Dublin.

Villata de Kylmanaugh.

Kylmanaugh. Et dicunt quod Reginaldus Talbott tenet predictam pro quadam annuali redditu exeunte de dicta villata, et reddit per annum xx. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

Villata de Lucan.

Lucan. Et dicunt quod Willelmus Wedder et Ricardus Andrewe tenent ibidem duo mesuagia sive tenementa, cum uno columbario, vi. acras terre arrabilis, et reddit per annum xv. *s.*

Summa extente dicte villate patet.

Villata de Swerds.

Swerds. Et quod Patricius Russell de Seton reddere tenebatur dicto nuper Monasterio quendam annualem redditum xxx. *s.* per annum, exeuntem de diversis terris et tenementis in Swerds predicto vocatis Futtresslands,—xxx. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

Villata de Culmynn et Ranvelyston, cum decimis de Culmynn.

Culmyn. Ranvelyston. Et dicunt quod Ricardus Fensham, Johannes Dowlinge et alii tenent ibidem vi. mesuagia, cccxxxix. acras terre, prati, pasture, et more, et reddunt per annum xiiii. *li.* xv. *s.* viii. *d.* ultra xl. *s.* solutos manerio de Castleknocke, pro quieto redditu, et iii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod predicti tenentes reddent annuatim inter se v. dies carruce et x. gallinas appreciatas ad iii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod decime garbarum de Culmynn attingunt ad viii. copulas, et imprime colligebantur per lx. peccos granorum modo dimissos Thome Lutterell, militi, per indenturam, pro termino annorum adhuc durante, et reddit per annum lx. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte cum decimis xvii. *li.* xix. *s.* County of Dublin.

Villata de Hunteston in parochia de Malathedder.

Et quod Thomas Luttrell tenet ibidem, per indenturam, pro termino annorum adhuc durante, unum mesuagium, xlv. acras terre arrabilis, iii. acras prati, et quatuor acras communis pasture, ac unam grovatam subbosci continentem i. acram, et reddit per annum xxxii. *s.* Hunteston.

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

Villata de Clonsillagh.

Et quod predictus Thomas Lutterell, miles, libere tenet grangiam ibidem, cum una mansione et xxvi. acras terre arrabilis, et reddit per annum xx. *d.* Clonsillagh.

Et quod decime granorum de Clonsillagh, quod est membrum de Castleknocke, numerantur xxxii. copule, que dimittuntur Thome Luttrell, Ricardo Talbott, et Ricardo FitzSimon per indenturam adhuc durante, reddendo per annum xx. *li.* Thomas Luttrel.

Et quod decime molendini vocati Lutterelston-mylne dimittuntur predicto Thome Lutterell ad voluntatem, et reddit per annum xvi. *s.* Lutterelston.

Summa extente villate predicte xxi. *li.* xvi. *s.*

Villata de Blanchardiston.

Et quod Johannes Reynolds tenet ibidem per indenturam pro termino annorum unum mesuagium, cum gardino, et vi. acras terre arrabilis et pasture, et reddit per annum ix. *s.* Blanchardiston.

Et quod decime de Blanchardiston, vocate the Litletythe parochie de Castelknocke, attingunt ad v. copulas dimissas Johanni Fyndglasse pro termino annorum, reddendo inde per annum lxvi. *s.* viii. *d.*

Summa extente villate predicte lxxv. *s.* viii. *d.*

County of Dublin.

Villata de Kyltyernan.[1]

Kyltyernan.

Et dicunt quod Walterus Goldynge tenet ibidem per indenturam pro termino annorum adhuc durante unum castellum, cum diversis aliis edificiis, xvi. acras terre arrabilis, cc. acras pasture, unam acram subbosci, et reddit per annum xl. *s.*

Et quod decime ejusdem villate dimittuntur predicto Waltero Goldinge pro termino annorum, reddendo per annum xx. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte lx. *s.*

Comitatus Lovidie.

County of Louth.

Extenta omnium et singulorum terrarum et tenementorum ac aliarum possessionum quarumcunque, tam spiritualium quam temporalium, in comitatu Lovidie dicto nuper Monasterio sive Abbathie Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, pertinencium sive spectancium, facta apud
A.D. 1541. Lovidiam predictam secundo die Octobris, anno regni Regis predicti tricesimo secundo, coram Willelmo Cavendissh, uno Auditorum Curie Augmentacionis Reveneionum Corone Domini Regis, uno Commissionariorum ipsius Domini Regis nuper assignatorum, unacum Antonio Sentleger, milite, Deputato ejusdem Domini Regis terre sue Hibernie, Thomas Walsshe, uno Baronum de Scaccario ipsius Domini Regis in Anglia, et Johanne Mynne, uno Auditorum Compotorum ejusdem Scaccarii, per literas suas patentes de Magno Sigillo suo Anglie, inter alia ad omnia et singula castra, honores, dominia, maneria, terras, tenementa, et ceteras possessiones et hereditamenta quecunque infra dictam terram suam Hibernie existencia, supervidenda, assistentibus eidem Willelmo Cavendissh, Willelmo Cardyff, Secundo Justiciario Domini Regis de Communi Banco in terra Hibernie, Waltero Cowlye, Solicitatore causarum Domini Regis in eadem terra, et Patricio Dowdall, gent., ad tunc ibidem presentibus, per sacra-

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[1] *See* vol. i., Preface, p. xxviii.

mentum Nicholai Garlond, Patricii McBryne, Owinn O'Cor, Weni O'Kerwill, Caulli O'Hanwynam, Henrici Garmonn, Hugonis O'Bryne, Cormac McKurlye, Patricii McKernaghan, Patricii O'Doghirtie, Cornelii O'Doghirtie, Colli McMahonde, et Henrici Cosshedd, proborum et legalium hominum comitatus Lovidie. County of Louth.

Villata de Termonfeken.

Quiquidem jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Jacobus Dowdall tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unam mansionem cum c. acris terre arrabilis, et xx. acris pasture, cum pertinenciis, et reddit per annum cvi. *s.* viii. *d.* Termonfeckin.

Et quod Patricius McEkyller tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unum mesuagium et unum clausum continentem per estimacionem ii. acras terre, et reddit per annum vi. *s.* viii. *d.*

Summa extente villate predicte cxiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Villata de Donanay.

Et dicunt quod Patricius Garmonn, miles, tenet ibidem per indenturam quinquaginta acras terre arrabilis, cum duobus mesuagiis, et reddit per annum xxxvi. *s.* Donanay.

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

Rectoria de Drumker.[1]

Et quod Jacobus Cusake tenet ibidem per indenturam rectoriam predictam, et reddit inde per annum ix. *li.* vi. *s.* viii. *d.* Sed dicunt quod predictus Jacobus dimisit eandem rectoriam Patricio Whitte pro xx. *li.* per annum. Drumker.

Rectoria de Kyllane.

Et dicunt quod Patricius Garmon, miles, nuper tenuit firmam rectorie predicte, et reddidit per annum cvi. *s.* viii. *d.* Kyllane.

Summa extente rectorie predicte patet.

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[1] Drumcar. *See* vol. i., Preface, p. xxxvi.

County of Louth.

Civitas de Drogheda.

Drogheda. Et dicunt quod Michaell Duff, mercator civitatis predicte, tenet ibidem unum mesuagium, cum pertinenciis, et reddit per annum xxvi. *s.* viii. *d.*

Summa extente predicte patet.

Summa extente terrarum et possessionum predictarum in comitatu Lovidie xxiii. *li.* ix *s.* iiii. *d.*

Comitatus Midie.

County of Meath.

Extenta diversarum terrarum et tenementorum ac aliarum possessionum quarumcunque, tam spiritualium quam temporalium, in comitatu Midie ad dictum nuper Monasterium sive Abbathiam Beate Marie, Dublin, pertinentium, facta apud Skryne primo et secundo diebus Octobris, anno tricesimo secundo Regis predicti, coram Johanne Mynne, uno Commissionariorum predictorum: assistentibus eidem Johanni Mynne, Roberto Cowlye, Magistro Rotulorum Cancellarie Domini Regis in terra sua Hibernie, et Patricio Barnewall, Serviente Domini Regis ad legem in eadem terra, ad tunc ibidem presentibus, per sacramentum Thome Dillon de Ryverston, Thome Cusake de Gererdiston, Patricii Read de Kellen, Marci Wasyn de Monketon, Ricardi Barnewall de Stafforde, Nicholai Bodman de Monketon, Ricardi Bronnall de eadem, Bartholomei Quartermas de Skryne, Patricii Clynch de eadem, Edwardi Dowdall de Broniston, Christopher Penteney de Cabragh, Thome Dillone de Ryverston, et aliorum proborum et legalium hominum comitatus Midie.

Skryne. A.D. 1541.

Villata de Monketon cum rectoria.

Monketon. Quiquidem juratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Domina Ellinora Plonkett tenet ibidem per indenturam pro termino annorum capitalem mansionem vocatam Monketon Grange, cum terris dominicalibus eidem Grangie pertinentibus, videlicet, clxii. acras terre arrabilis, precii acre xii. *d.* — viii. *li.* ii. *s.*

Et quod Nicholaus Bodnam tenet ibidem xxx. acras terre arrabilis, et valent per annum xxx. *s.*, et pro custuma duos dies arratri, ii. dies caruce, ii. hokes et ii. gallinas precii custumarii ii. *d.* **County of Meath. Monketon.**

Et quod Willelmus Reagh tenet ibidem alias xxx. acras terre arrabilis, et valent per annum xxx. *s.*, et pro custuma ut supra ii. *s.*

Et quod predicta Elinora tenet ibidem unum molendinum aquaticum, et valet per annum ultra reparaciones ejusdem xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod sunt ibidem quatuor cotagia quorum tenentes inter se solvunt xvi. *s.*, et quilibet eorum ii. hokes in autumpno et ii. gallinas precii custumarii ii. *s.* viii. *d.*

Et quod dicta Domina Elinora tenet rectoriam de Monketon, ac omnes decimas, tam minores quam majores eidem rectorie pertinentes, que valent per annum ultra stipendium Curati viii. *li.*, attingentes in toto ad xx. *li.* xviii. *s.*

Que omnia et singula premissa dimittuntur predicte Domine Elinore per indenturam sub communi sigillo dicti nuper Monasterii pro termino annorum adhuc durante, reddendo inde annuatim xvi. *li.*

Et quod Willelmus Aylene tenet quandam pasturam juxta Slanduff, in parochia de Monketon, continentem quatuor acras, et reddit per annum iiii. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte, cum rectoria ejusdem, xvi. *li.* iiii. *s.*

Villata de Skryne.

Et dicunt quod Patricius Clynche tenet ibidem unum mesuagium ad terram prostratum, viii. acras dimidiam terre, quatuor acras prati sive pasture, et reddit per annum ultra ii. *s.* de capitali redditu soluto Baroni de Skryne, vi. *s.* **Skryne.**

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

County of Meath.

Parochia de Alumpney.[1]

Alumpney. Et dicunt quod Manus Gynne, alias Lome, tenet tres acras terre juxta Ellyston Rede, in parochia predicta, et reddit per annum ii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Summa extente predicte patet.

Rectoria de Kelene.[2]

Kelene. Et dicunt quod rectoria de Kelene appropriata [fuit] dicto nuper Monasterio, et ad manum Domini Regis deveniebat per dissolucionem ejusdem Monasterii, et valet per annum in duabus partibus granorum, videlicet, in precio xii. copularum ultra terciam partem vicario ibidem pertinentem viii. *li.* xviii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Summa extente rectorie predicte patet.

Skryne. Rectoria de Skryne cum decimis granorum in Carbally et Gyllowiston.

Et dicunt quod Jacobus Cusake tenet rectoriam predictam dicto nuper Monasterio pertinentem, que valet per annum, videlicet, in duabus partibus granorum ut in precio xi. copularum, ultra terciam partem vicario ibidem pertinentem, vii. *li.* vi. *s.* viii. *d.*; ac omnes decimas granorum in Corballye et Gillowiston in parochia de Tempulkeran, que valet per annum ut in v. copulis dimidio granorum, lxxiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Quequidem rectoria de Skryne et decime granorum de Corbally et Gillowiston dimittuntur prefato Jacobo Cusake per indenturam sub communi sigillo dicti nuper Monasterii pro termino annorum adhuc durante, reddendo inde annuatim xi. *li.* vi. *s.* viii. *d.*

Summa extente rectorie predicte patet.

Rectoria de Duffeton.

Duffeton. Et dicunt quod predictus Jacobus Cusake tenet rectoriam predictam, et valet per annum in duabus

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[1] Athlumney. *See* vol. i., p. 103. [2] Killeen.

partibus granorum ut in vi. copulis granorum ultra terciam partem vicario ibidem pertinentem iiii. *li.*, que dimittitur prefato Jacobo per indenturam ut supra, lxvi. *s.* viii. *d.* County of Meath.

Summa extente rectorie predicte patet.

Rectoria de Daveston.

Et dicunt quod rectoria de Daveston valet per annum, videlicet, in duabus partibus decimarum granorum ut in quatuor copulis ultra terciam partem vicario ibidem pertinentem liii. *s.* iiii. *d.*, que dimittitur prefato Jacobo Cusake per indenturam ut supra pro xlvi. *s.* viii. *d.* Daveston.

Summa extente rectorie predicte patet.

Porciones decimarum in Lassemollen, Loughton, Blonderston, Balgeyth Magna, Balgeyth Parva, et Clonardan.

Et dicunt quod Thomas Cusake, miles, tenet omnes decimas in Lassemollen, Loughton, Blonderston, Balgeyth Magna, Balgeyth Parva, et Cloynardan, in parochia de Tempulkerone, que valent in decimis granorum xviii. copulas ultra alteragium pro stipendio Curati, xi. *li.* vi. *s.* viii. *d.* Lassemollen, etc.

Summa extente decimarum predictarum patet.

Porciones decimarum in Kylkyrne Magna [et] Parva, Olton, Brenanston et Gerardiston.

Et dicunt quod Katerina Preston tenet omnes decimas granorum in Kylkerne Magna, Kylkerne Parva, Olton, Brenanston, et Garardeston, et valent per annum, videlicet in precio xx. copularum granorum xiii. *li.* vi. *s.* viii. *d.*, tamen dimittuntur prefate Katerine pro x. *li.* xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.* Kylkyrne, etc.

Summa extente decimarum predictarum patet.

Rectoria de Foleston.

Et quod Thomas Cusake tenet mansionem rectorie de Foleston et ii. acras terre eidem pertinentes, et Foleston.

County of Meath.

omnes decimas granorum in Foleston que valent, videlicet, in v. copulis granorum ultra stipendium Curati, xxviii. *s.*

Summa extente rectorie predicte patet.

Decime granorum in Alumpney,[1] cum alteragio.

Alumpney.

Et quod executor testamenti Nicholai Bedlowe tenet duas partes decimarum granorum in Alumpney et duas partes alteragii ibidem, et valent per annum, videlicet in precio xx. copularum granorum, precii copule xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*, et precii duarum partium alteragii ibidem xl. *s.*—in toto xv. *li.* vi. *s.* viii *d.*; tamen dimittuntur prefato Nicholao Bedlowe pro x. *li.*

Summa extente decimarum, cum alteragio predicto, patet.

Et dicunt quod nuper Abbas dicti nuper Monasterii et predecessores sui, Abbates ejusdem Monasterii, habuerunt rectoriam de Skryne, Daweston, Duffeton, Monketon, Stafferston, Foleston, Kylleyne, et Tempulkeran.

Skryne, etc.

Et quod donacio et advocacio Vicarie de Skryne ad dictum nuper Monasterium spectabat.

Rectoria de Stawholmoke.

Stawholm-oke.

Et dicunt quod decime garbarum rectorie predicte colliguntur annuatim per vi. copulas granorum, precii cujuslibet copule xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*—iiii. *li.*

Summa extente rectorie predicte patet.

Rectoria de Mastrome et Knokerath.

Mastrome. Knock-rath.

Et dicunt quod Farfasius McTege tenet ad firmam rectorias ecclesiarum parochialium de Mastrome et Knokerath . . Patricio O'Ferall, reddendo inde per annum quatuor vaccas vel pro eisdem xl. *s.*

Summa extente rectoriarum predictarum patet.

Extenta diversarum terrarum et tenementorum ac aliarum possessionum tam spiritualium quam tem-

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[1] *See* p. 80.

poralium, in comitatu Midie ad dictum nuper Monasterium sive Abbatiam Beate Marie, Dublin, pertinencium sive spectancium, infra baroniam de Doilyke,[1] facta apud Skryne secundo die Octobris, anno tricesimo secundo Regis predicti, coram Johanne Mynne, uno Commissionariorum predictorum, assistentibus eidem Johanni Mynne predicto, Roberto Cowlye, Magistro Rotulorum Cancellarie Domini Regis in dicta terra sua Hibernie, et Patricio Barnewall, Serviente ejusdem Domini Regis ad legem in eadem terra ad tunc ibidem presentibus, per sacramentum Thome Dillon de Ryverston, Patricii Rede de Kelane, Marci Wafer de Monketon, Ricardi Barnewall de Stafford, Nicholai Bodman de eadem, Ricardi Browne de Monketon, et Patricii Clynch de eadem, et aliorum proborum et legalium hominum. County of Meath. Skryne. A.D. 1540.

Villata de Bronneston, cum rectoria ibidem.

Quiquidem jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Ricardus Velden de Bronneston tenet ibidem unum mesuagium, xx. acras terre arrabilis, i. acram prati, iii. acras pasture, et reddit per annum xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*, et pro custuma unum diem in autumpno vocatum a hoke-day, et ii. gallinas precii custumarii vi. *d.* Bronneston.

Et quod Willelmus Cornell tenet ibidem unum mesuágium, xx. acras terre arrabilis, prati, et pasture, et reddit per annum x. *s.*, et pro custuma ut supra precii vi. *d.*

Et quod est ibidem unum cotagium, et valet per annum iiii. *s.*, et pro custuma ut supra precii vi. *d.*

Et quod predicti tenentes tenent de Edwardo Dowdall per servicium iiii. *d.* per annum.

Et quod Ricardus Dillon tenet rectoriam de Bronneston ad nuper Monasterium pertinentem, et valet per annum in precio ix. copulas granorum, et in alteragio ibidem ultra stipendium Curati liii. *s.* iiii. *d.* —in toto iiii. *li.* ii. *s.* ii. *d.*

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[1] Duleek.

County of Meath.

Quequidem rectoria ac cetera premissa supradicta dimittuntur prefato Ricardo per indenturam sub communi sigillo dicti nuper Monasterii pro termino annorum, reddendo inde annuatim liii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Summa extente villate, cum rectoria predicta, patet.

Adhuc comitatus Midie.

Ballilug. A.D. 1540.

Extenta diversarum terrarum et tenementorum, ac aliarum possessionum in villata de Ballilug, in comitatu Midie infra baroniam de Deese, facta apud Rathmollen sexto die Octobris, anno xxxii. Regis predicti, coram Johanne Mynne, uno Commissionariorum predictorum, assistentibus eidem Johanni Mynne predicto, Roberto Cowlye, Magistro Rotulorum Cancellarie Domini Regis in dicta terra sua Hibernie, et Patricio Barnewall, Serviente Domini Regis ad legem in eadem terra, ad tunc ibidem presentibus, per sacramentum Petri Lynssey de Knocke, Willelmi Rocheforde de Frassan, Petri Lynam de eadem, Donaldi Nary de eadem, Nicholai Cusake de Cloyneaghann, Georgii Mape de Larcoure, et Ricardi Whitt de eadem, et aliorum proborum et legalium hominum de vicineto villate predicte.

Villata de Ballylugge.

Ballylugge.

Quiquidem juratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Thomas Lyname tenet ibidem xv. acras terre arrabilis, et reddit per annum ultra vii. *s.* vi. *d.* solutos Episcopo Midensi pro quieto redditu exeunte extra dictam terram viii. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

Adhuc comitatus Midie.

Extenta terrarum et tenementorum ad dictum nuper Monasterium Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, in dicto comitatu Midie pertinencium infra baroniam de Rathonrhye,[1]

[1] Rathconrath.

facta apud Rathouth xiiii. die Octobris, anno tricesimo secundo Regis predicti, coram predicto Johanne Mynne, uno Commissionariorum: assistentibus eidem Johanni Mynne, Roberto Cowlye, Magistro Rotulorum Cancellarie Domini Regis in dicta terra sua Hibernie, et Patricio Barnewall, Serviente ejusdem Domini Regis ad legem infra eandem terram, ad tunc ibidem presentibus, per sacramentum Johannis Wade de Dennamore, Johannis Talbott de eadem, Jacobi Talbott de eadem, Johannis Flemynge de Grenoke, Brian Orody de eadem, Jacobi Barrett de eadem, David Creyffe de Ballybyrn, Thome Forann de Halton, et aliorum proborum et legalium hominum comitatus predicti. County of Meath. A.D. 1540.

Villata de Grenoke.

Quiquidem juratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Patricius Barnewall tenet ibidem unum tenementum cum gardino, et reddit per annum v. *s.* Grenoke.

Et quod Brianus Orodye tenet ibidem iii. acras terre arrabilis, et reddit per annum xviii. *d.*

Et quod sunt ibidem iii. mesuagia totaliter vastata et ad terram prostrata, et nihil reddent quousque reedificantur.

Et quod Nicholaus Shyrloke habet ex premissis de capitali redditu annuatim xviii. *d.*

Summa extente villate predicte viii. *s.*

Villata de Bowlston Parva.

Et dicunt quod Brianus Orodye tenet ibidem xxxiii. acras terre arrabilis, ii. acras prati, et ii. acras dimidiam pasture, et reddit per annum xii. *s.* iiii. *d.*, quas nuper Abbas Monasterii vocati Seynt Thomas Courte habuit extra dictam terram de capitali redditu annuatim xvi. *s.* Bowlston.

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

Adhuc comitatus Midie.

Extenta terrarum et tenementorum ad dictum nuper Monasterium Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, in dicto comi-

County of Meath.
Donboyn.
A.D. 1540.

tatu Midie, facta apud Donboyn xv. die Octobris, anno tricesimo secundo Regis predicti, coram Thoma Walsshe, uno Commissionariorum predictorum, assistentibus eidem Thome Walsshe, Geraldo Almer, milite, Capitali Justiciario Domini Regis ad omnia placita coram ipso Rege tenenda infra terram suam Hibernie, et Roberto Dillon, Attornato dicti Domini Regis in omnibus Curiis de Recordo infra eandem terram, per sacramentum Johannis Artor, Simonis Longe, et aliorum proborum et legalium hominum.

Villata de Caleston.

Caleston.

Quiquidem juratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod juxta villatam predictam est unum mesuagium, xii. acre terre arrabilis, ii. acre prati, et i. acra bruerie, vocate Abbottslands, que valent per annum vii. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

Villata de Braiston Magna.

Braiston.

Et dicunt quod sunt ibidem unum mesuagium, xxx. acre terre arrabilis, i. acra bosci, et dimidia acra prati, que valent per annum, ultra xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.* solutos annuatim Baroni de Donboyn pro quodam capitali redditu, xx. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

Villata de Donboyn.[1]

Donboyn.

Et quod est in villata de Donboyn unum mesuagium, cum pertinenciis, quod valet per annum iiii. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

Libere tenentes.

Et dicunt quod Patricius Plonkett tenet mannerium de Gibston de dicto nuper Monasterio in socagio, et reddit per annum ad festa Omnium Sanctorum

[1] Dunboyne.

et Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi, per equales porciones, xl. *s.* County of Meath.

Summa extente predicte patet.

Adhuc comitatus Midie.

Extenta terrarum et tenementorum ad dictum nuper Monasterium Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, in predicto comitatu Midie pertinencium, facta apud Arbragham iii. die Octobris, anno tricesimo secundo Regis predicti, A.D. 1540. coram Thoma Walsshe, uno Commissionariorum predictorum: assistentibus eidem Thome Walsshe, Geraldo Almer, milite, Capitali Justiciario Domini Regis ad omnia placita coram ipso Rege tenenda infra terram suam Hibernie, et Roberto Dillon, Attornato dicti Regis in omnibus Curiis suis de Recordo in eadem terra, per sacramentum Ricardi Ledwich et aliorum proborum et legalium hominum.

Villata de Knyghtston.

Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod nuper Abbas, et predecessores sui, percipere solebant de quibusdam terris et tenementis in Knyghtston predicto Knyghtston. quendam annualem redditum iii. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

Extenta terrarum et tenementorum ad dictum nuper Monasterium Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, in predicto comitatu Midie pertinencium, facta apud Foure, vi. die Octobris, anno tricesimo secundo Regis predicti, A.D. 1540. coram Thoma Walsshe, uno Commissionariorum predictorum: assistentibus eidem Thome Walsshe, Geraldo Aylmer, milite, Capitali Justiciario Domini Regis ad omnia placita coram ipso Rege tenenda infra terram suam Hibernie, et Roberto Dillon, Attornato dicti Domini Regis in omnibus Curiis suis de Recordo in eadem terra, per sacramentum Oliveri Nugent, Ricardi Nugent, et aliorum proborum et legalium hominum.

Villata de Ballycoure et Distonlagh.

County of Meath.

Quiquidem dicunt super sacramentum quod in villata predicta sunt quedam mesuagia et cotagia, et cxi. acre terre arrabilis et pasture, ac unum molendinum aquaticum, et quedam turris prope idem molendinum que Johannes Nugent, generosus, tenet per indenturam pro termino annorum adhuc durante, reddendo per annum iiii. *li.* xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.* ac c. anguillas recentes.

Bally-coure.

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

Rectoria de Castelloftie.[1]

Et dicunt quod rectoria dimittitur ad firmam per Willelmum,[2] nuper Abbatem Monasterii predicti et ejusdem loci Conventus, per indenturam datam xxvi. die Octobris, anno Domini MDXXXVII., pro termino xiii. annorum, reddendo per annum xxviii. vaccas pingues et habiles, precii xiiii. *li.*

William, late Abbot of St. Mary's.

Summa extente rectorie predicte patet.

Rectoria de Porlaman,[3] Poreshangen, et Russagh.

Et dicunt quod Geraldus Nugent, generosus, tenet ad firmam rectorias predictas, ex dimissione nuper Abbatis Monasterii predicti pro termino annorum adhuc durante, reddendo per annum xvii. vaccas vel viii. *li.* x. *s.*

Summa extente rectoriarum predictarum patet.

Summa totalis extente terrarum et possessionum predictarum in comitatu Midie.

Comitatus Kildare.

County of Kildare.

Extenta diversarum terrarum et tenementorum, ac aliarum possessionum quarumcunque, tam spiritualium quam temporalium, in comitatu Kildare dicto nuper

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1 *See* pp. 17, 18.

2 William Laundy, last Abbot of St. Mary's. *See* p. 60.

3 *See* page 17.

Monasterio sive Abbatie Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, pertinencium, facta apud Maynoth, xx. die Novembris, anno tricesimo secundo Regis predicti, coram Willelmo Cavendissh, uno Commissionariorum predictorum nuper assistentium, unacum Antonio Sentleger, Deputato ejusdem Domini Regis terre sue Hibernie, Thoma Walssh, uno Baronum de Scaccario ipsius Domini Regis in Anglia, et Johanne Mynne, uno Auditorum Compotorum ejusdem Scaccarii, per literas ejusdem Domini Regis patentes de Magno Sigillo suo Anglie, inter alia ad omnia et singula castra, honores, dominia, maneria, terras et tenementa, et ceteras possessiones et hereditamenta quecunque infra dictam terram suam Hibernie existentes, superintendenda et extendenda, assistentibus eidem Willelmo Cavendissh, Waltero Cowly, Soliciatore Domini Regis in eadem terra, et Patricio Dowdall, gent. ad tunc ibidem presentibus, per sacramentum Willelmi Harrold, Alexandri Thounder, Willelmi Pyppard, Ricardi Walssh, Henrici Walssh, Johannis Sheill, Henrici Goldinge, Tadei Walloghan, Tadei Lanan, et aliorum proborum et legalium hominum comitatus predicti. County of Kildare. Maynooth. A.D. 1540.

Villata de Layslipp.[1]

Quiquidem juratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Thomas Fiann de Dublin, mercator, tenet ibidem ii. acras terre arrabilis, et reddit per annum xx. *d.* Layslipp.

Et quod Willelmus Harrald tenet ibidem unum mesuagium prope molendinum de Layslipp, et reddit per annum iiii. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte v. *s.* viii. *d.*

Extenta terrarum et tenementorum, ac aliarum possessionum quarumcunque tam spiritualium quam temporalium ad dictum nuper Monasterium Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, in comitatu Kildare predicto pertinencium, facta apud Ballyculand ultimo die Novembris,

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[1] Leixlip, county of Dublin.

County of Kildare. A.D. 1540. anno tricesimo secundo Regis predicti, coram Thoma Walssh et Johanne Mynne, Commissionariis Domini Regis predicti: assistentibus eisdem Thome Walssh et Johanni Mynne, Patricio Barnewell, Serviente Domini Regis ad legem infra terram suam Hibernie, per sacramentum Walteri Trotte de Rathmore, clerici, Edwardi Eustace de Ballymore, clerici, Willelmi Harrold de Hollywood, Fernandi McEyhoghoo de le iii. castells, et aliorum proborum et legalium hominum.

Villata de Tubberrogan, cum decimis ejusdem.

Tubberrogan. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod sunt in villata de Tubberrogan unum castrum sive fortilagium, lx. acre terre arrabilis, quas Philippus McThomas occupat, et reddit per annum xxxviii. *s.*, absque operibus et custumis.

Et quod decime ejusdem villate colliguntur annuatim per viii. peccos frumenti, et viii. peccos brasie avenarum annui valoris xvi. *s.*

Et quod sunt ibidem v. cotagia que pertinent eidem Philippo, firmario ibidem.

Summa extente villate predicte, cum decimis ejusdem liiii. *s.*

Extenta rectorie sive ecclesie de Fassagh Revan ad dictum nuper Monasterium Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, in comitatu Kildare predicto in manibus Domini Regis existentis per sursum redditum ejusdem nuper Monasterii dissoluti, facta apud Kilkaa xxvii. die Novembris, anno tricesimo secundo Regis predicti, coram predictis Thoma Walsshe et Johanne Mynne, Commissionariis Domini Regis predicti: assistentibus eisdem Thoma Walsshe et Johanni Mynne, Patricio Barnewell, Serviente Domini Regis ad legem infra predictam terram suam Hibernie, per sacramentum Martini Pelles de Athii, Thome Fitzgarratt de Dullardiston, Jacobi Fitzgarratt de Myllons Graunge, Jacobi Moultell de Athii, Roberti Woulff de eadem, clerici, et aliorum proborum et legalium hominum de vicineto rectorie predicte.

Kilkaa.

Rectoria de Fassagh Revan.

Quiquidem dicunt super sacramentum suum quod rectoria predicta appropriata fuit dicto nuper Monasterio, et ad manus Domini Regis per dissolucionem ejusdem nuper Monasterii deveniebat. County of Kildare. Fassagh Revan.

Et quod dicta rectoria valet annuatim tempore pacis in precio granorum xvi. *li.*, et in altaragio ibidem ultra stipendium Curati xx. libras cere precii vi. *s.* viii. *d.*, et in pecuniis liii. *s.* iiii. *d.*—lx. *s.* in toto xix. *li.*

Et insuper dicunt quod tempore guerre les Mores habuerunt dictam rectoriam; nihil valet: quequidem rectoria dimittitur Comiti Ormondie et nuper Priori de Athii pro termino annorum adhuc durante, reddendo inde per annum c. *s.* The O' Mores.

Summa extente rectorie predicte patet.

Comitatus Catherlagh.[1]

Extenta rectorie sive ecclesie de Catherlagh ad predictum nuper Monasterium Beate Marie juxta Dublin, in comitatu Catherlagh, pertinentis, in manibus Domini Regis existentis per dissolucionem ejusdem nuper Monasterii, facta apud Kilkaa xxvii. die Novembris, anno xxxii. Regis predicti, coram predictis Thoma Walssh et Johanne Mynne, Commissionariis Domini Regis predicti: assistentibus eisdem Thome Walssh et Johanni Mynne, Patricio Barnewell, Serviente Domini Regis ad legem infra predictam terram suam Hibernie, per sacramentum Martini Pelles de Athie, Thome Fitzgarratt de Dullardiston, Jacobi Fitzgarratt de Millions Grange, et aliorum proborum et legalium hominum de vicineto rectorie predicte. County of Catherlagh. A.D. 1540.

Rectoria de Catherlagh.

Quiquidem juratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod rectoria de Catherlagh appropriata [fuit] dicto County of Catherlagh.

[1] Carlow. *See* page 19.

County of Catherlagh.

nuper Monasterio, et ad manus Domini Regis deveniebat per dissolucionem ejusdem nuper Monasterii.

Et quod eadem rectoria valet in decimis granorum villate de Catherlagh modo seminatorum viii. *li.* ac villarum de Pollerdiston et Ballykernon modo vastatarum racione guerre de le Mores[1] et le Cavernars,[2] quando seminatur, viii. *li.*

Et quod donacio et advocacio vicarie ibidem annui valoris x. *li.* ad Dominum Regem per dissolucionem Monasterii predicti spectant.

Quequidem rectoria dimittitur Comiti Ormondie pro termino adhuc durante, reddendo inde annuatim lxvi. *s.* viii. *d.*

Summa extente rectorie predicte lxvi. *s.* viii. *d.*

	li.	*s.*	*d.*
Summa totalis extente omnium possessionum, tam spiritualium quam temporalium, ad nuper Monasterium predictum pertinencium sive spectancium - - - - - -	dxxxvii.	xvii.	x.

De quibus onera annua.

Et insuper dicti juratores dicunt, super sacramentum suum predictum, quod Abbas et Conventus dicti nuper Monasterii solvere tenebantur omnimodos redditus resolutos, et alia onera subsequencia, videlicet:

Archbishop of Dublin.

Archidiacon of Dublin.

	li.	*s.*	*d.*
Archiepiscopo Dublin, pro procuracionibus diversarum ecclesiarum infra diocesim suam, per annum - - -		cvi.	viii.
Archidiacono Dublin, pro procuracionibus ecclesie de Stantryff - - - -		vi.	viii.

[1], [2] Septs of O'Mores and Cavanaghs.

	li.	*s.*	*d.*				
Episcopo Midensi, pro procuracionibus diversarum ecclesiarum infra diocesim suam, per annum,	-	liii.	iiii.				Bishop of Meath.
Dicto Episcopo Midensi, pro quadam annuali pencione	xx.	-	-				
Archiepiscopo Armagh, totius Hibernie Primati, pro procuracionibus diversarum ecclesiarum in diocesi Midie, quolibet tercio anno, lviii. *s.* iiii. *d.*, et sic per annum, xix. *s.* v. *d.*	-	xix.	v.				Archbishop of Armagh.
Maiori et Ballivis civitatis Dublin, pro quieto redditu exeunte de tenementis dicti nuper Monasterii infra eadem civitatem	-	xliiii.	-				Mayor and Bailiffs of Dublin.
Eisdem Maiori et Ballivis civitatis predicte pro quieto redditu exeunte de certa terra vocata le Grenans, alias le Fyrres, parcella terre dominicalis dicti nuper Monasterii	-	xl.	-				
				li.	*s.*	*d.*	
In toto -	xxxiii.	x.	i.				
Et remanent	-		-	Dv.	vii.	ix.	

REGISTRUM MONASTERII DE PORTU SANCTE MARIE, DUNBROTHY.

VII.—REGISTER OF ST. MARY'S ABBEY, DUNBROTHY.

[MS. RAWLINSON, B., 494.—BODLEIAN LIBRARY, OXFORD.[1]

I.—BULLA MAGNA FUNDACIONIS, ET CONFIRMACIO OMNIUM TERRARUM ET LIBERTATUM DOMUS.

fol. 1 B. r°. Celestinus,[2] Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis Thome, Abbati Monasterii de Portu Sancte Marie, ejusque fratribus tam presentibus quam futuris regularem vitam professis in perpetuum. Bull of Celestine III. A.D. 1195.

Religiosam vitam eligentibus Apostolicum convenit adesse presidium, ne forte cujuslibet temeritatis incursus aut eos a proposito revocet, aut robur, quod absit, sacre religionis infringat. Eapropter, dilecti in Domino filii, vestris justis postulacionibus clementer annuimus et ecclesiam Sancte Marie de Portu Sancte Marie, in qua divino mancipati estis obsequio, sub Beati Petri et nostra proteccione suscipimus et presentis scripti privilegio communimus.

In primis, siquidem statuentes ut ordo monasticus qui secundum Deum et Beati Benedicti regulam atque institucionem Cisterciensem in eodem Monasterio Sancte Marie institutus esse dinoscitur perpetuis ibidem temporibus inviolabiliter observetur. Preterea

[1] Fol. 1A is occupied with table of contents, which will be found printed at pages 148–150.

[2] Celestine III., Pope, A.D. 1191–1198.

Bull of Celestine III., A.D. 1195.

quascunque possessiones quecunque bona eadem ecclesia inpresenciarum juste et juridice possidet aut in futurum concessione Pontificum, largicione Regum vel Principum, oblacione fidelium, seu aliis justis modis prestante Domino poterit adipisci, firma vobis vestrisque successoribus et illibata permaneant.

In quibus hec propriis duximus exprimenda vocabulis: Ex dono Hervei de Montm*orence*,[1] Arphidnithi, Crosgormogi, et cum plano nemus ibi per fluctum, et sic sursum per aquam que vocatur Kempuil usque ad quemdam torrentem qui venit ab australi parte et cadit in Kempuil juxta viam de Tachmonia al Malpas, et Calatrum, et Cuellath, et Rathcrin, et Tirmebegan, et Lescallenan, et Tirgoueran, et Culdescert, et Baligonan, et sic per torrentem qui est in oriente de fol. 1 B. v°. Baligonan et in occidente de Drumgulb, ut sit ille torrens terminus illorum ibi sicut torrens ille descendit ad aquam de Banua, et inde publica via que vadit de eadem aqua per extra nemus usque Balistraga, terminus est terre illorum inter eos et Nigros Monachos, ita ut planum quod est inter viam et nemus in partem illorum Alborum sint Monachorum et Dummecanan et Dummebrodechi, et duas carucatas terre et insula ex australi parte ejusdem insule et quatuor heilandos proximos ipsi terre et communionem insule cum ceteris aisiamentis.

Ex dono Gilberti de Exsex quinque carucatas terre de feodo quod fuit Hugonis, filii Boudret.

Ex dono Elie filii Aiols, Clinamfada, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis.

Ex dono Gillonis, quinque carucatas terre contiguas illorum terre quam habent de dono Hervei.

Ex donacione Odonis de Carriou, unum mesuagium apud Tachmolin.

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[1] Portion in italics obliterated and rewritten in Ms.

Ex dono N.,[1] Prepositi Watrifordii, unum burgagium in Watirfordia. Bull of Celestine III., A.D. 1195.

Ex dono Ricardi de Londonia, unum mesuagium apud castellum ipsius.

Sane laborum vestrorum quos propriis manibus aut sumptibus colitis, tam de terris cultis quam incultis, sive de ortis et virgultis et piscacionibus vestris vel de nutrimentis animalium vestrorum, nullus a vobis decimas exigere vel extorquere presumat. Liceat quoque vobis clericos vel laicos liberos et absolutos e seculo fugientes ad conversionem recipere et eos absque contradictione aliqua retinere.

Prohibemus insuper ut nulli fratrum vestrorum post factam in vestro monasterio professionem fas sit absque Abbatis sui licencia de eodem loco discedere, discedentem vero absque communi literarum caucione
fol. 2 a. nullus audeat retinere.

Quod si quis forte retinere presumpserit, licitum sit vobis in ipsos monachos sive conversos regularem proferre sentenciam. Illud districcius inhibentes, ne terras seu quodlibet beneficium ecclesie vestre collatum liceat alicui personaliter dari sive alio modo alienari absque consensu tocius Capituli vel majoris partis et sanioris.

Si que vero donaciones vel alienaciones aliter quam dictum est facte fuerint, eas irritas esse censemus.

Ad hec eciam prohibemus ne aliquis monachus sive conversus sub professione vestre Domus astrictus sine consensu et licencia Abbatis et majoris partis Capituli vestri pro aliquo fidejubeat, vel ab aliquo peccuniam mutuo accipiat ultra precium Capituli vestri providencia constitutum nisi propter manifestam Domus vestre utilitatem. Quod si facere presumpserit, non teneatur Conventus pro hiis aliquatenus respondere.

[1] This letter is inserted in more recent hand.

Bull of Celestine III., A.D. 1195.

Licitum preterea sit vobis in causis propriis, sive civilem sive criminalem contineant questionem, fratrum vestrorum testimoniis uti, ne pro defectu testium jus vestrum in aliquo valeat deperire.

Insuper, auctoritate Apostolica inhibemus ne ullus Episcopus vel quelibet alia persona ad sinodos vel conventus forenses vos ire, vel judicio seculari de vestra propria substancia . vel possessionibus vestris subjacere, compellat; nec ad domos vestras, causa ordines celebrandi, causas tractandi, vel aliquos publicos conventus convocandi, venire presumat; nec regularem eleccionem Abbatis vestri impediat, aut de instituendo vel removendo eo, qui pro tempore fuerit, contra statuta Cisterciensis Ordinis, se aliquatenus intromittat.

Si vero Episcopus, in cujus parochia Domus vestra fol. 2 b. est, cum humilitate ac devocione qua convenit requisitus, substitutum Abbatem benedicere, et alia que ad officium Episcopale pertinent vobis conferre renuerit, licitum sit eidem Abbati, si tamen sacerdos fuerit, proprios novicios benedicere, et alia que ad officium suum pertinent exercere, et vobis omnia ab alio Episcopo percipere que a vestro fuerint indebite denegata. Illud adjicientes, ut in recipiendis professionibus que a benedictis vel benedicendis Abbatibus exibentur, ea sint Episcopi forma et expressione contenti, que ab origine Ordinis noscitur instituta, ut, scilicet, Abbates ipsi salvo Ordine suo profiteri debeant: et contra statuta Ordinis sui nullam professionem facere compellantur.

Pro consecracionibus vero altarium vel ecclesiarum, sive pro oleo sancto, vel quolibet ecclesiastico sacramento, nullus a vobis sub optentu consuetudinis vel alio modo quicquam audeat extorquere, sed hec omnia gratis vobis Episcopus diocesanus impendat. Alioquin, liceat vobis quemcunque malueritis adire antistitem, graciam et communionem Sacrosancte Sedis haben-

tem, qui nostra fretus auctoritate vobis quod postulatur impendat. Bull of Celestine III., A.D. 1195.

Quod si sedes diocesani Episcopi forte vacaverit interim, omnia ecclesiastica sacramenta a vicinis Episcopis accipere libere et absque contradiccione possitis. Sic tamen ut ex hoc in posterum propriis Episcopis nullum prejudicium generetur.

Quia vero interdum propriorum Episcoporum copiam non habetis, si quem Episcopum Romane Sedis communionem habentem, ut diximus, et de quo plenam noticiam habetis, per vos transire contigerit, ab eo benedicciones vasorum et vestium, consecraciones alta-
fol. 3 *a.* rium, ordinaciones monachorum autoritate Apostolice Sedis recipere valeatis. Porro si Episcopi, vel alii ecclesiarum rectores, in monasteria vestra, vel personas inibi constitutas, suspensionis, excommunicacionis, vel interdicti sentenciam promulgaverint, sive eciam in mercenarios vestros, pro eo quod decimas non solvitis, vel aliqua occasione eorum que ab Apostolica benignitate vobis indulta sunt, seu benefactores vestros, pro eo quod aliqua vobis beneficia vel obsequia ex caritate prestiterint, vel ad laborandum adjuverint, in illis diebus in quibus vos laboratis, et alii feriantur, eandem sentenciam protulerint, ipsam tanquam contra Sedis Apostolice indulta prolatam duximus irritandam. Nec littere[1] ille firmitatem habeant quas tacito nomine Cisterciensis Ordinis et contra tenorem Apostolicorum privilegiorum constiterit impetrari.

Paci quoque et tranquillitati vestre paterna in posterum solicitudine providere volentes, auctoritate Apostolica prohibemus ut infra clausuras locorum seu

[1] In margin, partly obliterated, as follows: "Nota : Quod littere "contra nos impetrate non valent "nisi fecerint de Ordine nostro "mencionem, et est una bulla . . "xxi., sub sigillis Episcoporum "Fernensis et Waterfordiensis ". . . ." For the bull here referred to, *see* p. 129.

Bull of Pope Celestine III., A.D. 1195.

grangiarum vestrarum nullus rapinam seu furtum facere, ignem apponere, sanguinem fundere, hominem temere capere vel interficere, seu violenciam audeat exercere.

Preterea,[1] omnes libertates et immunitates a predecessoribus nostris, Romanis Pontificibus, Ordini vestro concessas, nec non libertates et exempciones secularium exaccionum a Regibus et Principibus vel aliis fidelibus racionabiliter vobis indultas auctoritate Apostolica confirmamus, et presentis scripti privilegio communimus.

Decernimus ergo ut nulli omnino hominum liceat prefatum Monasterium temere perturbare aut ejus possessiones auferre vel ablatas retinere, minuere, seu quibuslibet vexacionibus fatigare, sed[2] omnia integra fol. 3 b. conserventur eorum, pro quorum gubernacione ac sustentacione concessa sunt usibus omnimodis profutura. Salva Sedis Apostolice auctoritate.

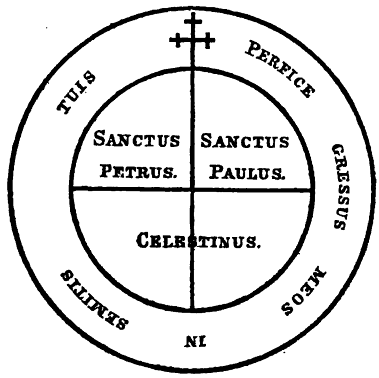
Si qua igitur in futurum ecclesiastica secularisve persona hanc nostre constitucionis paginam sciens contra eam temere venire temptaverit, secundo terciove commonita, nisi reatum suum congrua satisfaccione correxerit, potestatis honorisque sui dignitate careat, reamque se divino judicio existere de perpetrata iniquitate cognoscat, et a Sacratissimo Corpore et Sanguine Dei et Domini Redemptoris Nostri Jhesu Christi aliena fiat, atque in extremo examine Divine ulcioni subjaceat. Cunctis autem eidem loco sua jura servantibus, sit pax Domini Nostri Jhesu Christi, quatinus et hic fructum bone actionis percipiant, et apud districtum Judicem premia eterne pacis inveniant. Amen, Amen.

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[1] In margin: "Nota: Quod "omnes libertates, immunitates, "exempciones, toti Ordini con-"cessas, isti Monasterio confir-"mantur."

[2] *sed*] set, Ms.

Bull of Pope Celestine III., A.D. 1195.



Ego, Pandulfus, basilice xii. Apostolorum Presbyter Cardinalis.

Ego, Johannes, tituli Sancti Clementis Cardinalis, Viterbiensis Episcopus.

Ego, Guido, Sancte Marie trans Tiberim Presbyter Cardinalis.

Ego, Hugo, Sancti Martini Presbyter Cardinalis.

Ego, Cencius, tituli Sancti Laurencii Presbyter Cardinalis.

Ego, Soffredus, tituli Sancte Praxedis Presbyter Cardinalis.

Ego, Fidantius, tituli Sancti Marcelli Presbyter Cardinalis.

Ego, Johannes, tituli Sancte Prisce Presbyter Cardinalis.

Ego, Gratianus, Sanctorum Cosme et Damiani Diaconus Cardinalis.

Ego, Gerardus, Sancti Adriani Diaconus.

Ego, Gregorius, Sancte Marie in Porticu Diaconus.

Bull of Pope Celestine III., A.D. 1195.

Ego, Gregorius, Sancte Marie in Aquiro Diaconus.
Ego, Gregorius, Sancti Angeli Diaconus Cardinalis.
Ego, Nicholaus Sancte Marie in Cosmidin Diaconus.
Ego, Bobo, Sancti Theodori Diaconus Cardinalis.
Ego, Celestinus, Catholice Ecclesie Episcopus.
Ego, Albinus, Albanensis Episcopus.
Ego, Octovianus, Hostiensis Episcopus.
Ego, Petrus, Portuensis Episcopus.

Datum Rome, apud Sanctum Petrum, per manum Cencii, Sancte Lucie in Orphea,[1] Diaconi Cardinalis, Domini Pape Camerarii, xiiii. kal. Decembris, indictione xiiii., Incarnacionis Dominice anno M°.C°.XC°.V°., Pontificatus vero Domini Celestini Pape III. anno quinto.[2] fol. 4 a.

Item: Alia Bulla Domini Lucii[3] Pape, et confirmacio predictarum libertatum, de verbo ad verbum.

II.—ITEM: TRANSCRIPTUM ALTERIUS BULLE DOMINI LUCII[4] PAPE.—SUB SIGILLO DOMINI HUGONIS,[5] FERNENSIS EPISCOPI, ET CONFIRMATE AB ALEXANDRO[6] PAPA.

Bull of Lucius III.: Confirmation by Alexander IV.

Universis Christi fidelibus has litteras visuris vel audituris, Hugo, miseracione divina, Fernensis Episcopus, salutem et benedictionem:

Noverit universitas vestra nos literam Domini Alexandri Pape Quarti, non cancellatam, non abolitam, non rasam, nec in aliqua parte sui viciatam, in hec verba inspexisse:

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[1] *Orphea*] Orchea, MS.

[2] In margin: "Memorandum "quod bulla fundacionis Monas-"terii de Voto [Tyntern] est "Gregorii VIII. [IX.], anno Do-"mini MCCXXVIII., anno ipsiu "Gregorii secundo."

[3], [4] Lucius III., Pope, A.D. 1181-1185.

[5] Hugh de Lamport, Bishop of Ferns, A.D. 1258–1282.

[6] Alexander IV., Pope, A.D. 1254–1261.

Alexander Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, venerabilibus fratribus, universis Archiepiscopis et Episcopis, ac dilectis filiis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Decanis, Archidiaconis, et aliis ecclesiarum Prelatis presentes literas inspecturis, salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem: Bull of Lucius III.: Confirmation by Alexander IV.

Felicis recordacionis Lucii Pape, predecessoris nostri, literarum tenorem in literis venerabilis fratris nostri Johannis,[1] Episcopi Cicestrensis, contentum perspeximus in hec verba:

Lucius, Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, venerabilibus fratribus, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, et dilectis filiis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Archidiaconis, Decanis, Archipresbyteris, et universis ecclesiarum Prelatis ad quos litere iste pervenerint, salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem:

fol. 4 *b.* Audivimus, et audientes mirati sumus, quod cum dilectis filiis nostris, fratribus Ordinis Cisterciensis, a patribus et predecessoribus nostris concessum sit, et a nobis postmodum confirmatum, ut de laboribus quos propriis manibus aut sumptibus excolunt, nemini decimas solvere teneantur, quidam ab eis nichilominus contra Apostolice Sedis indulgenciam decimas exigere et extorquere presumunt: et prava ac sinistra interpretacione Apostolicorum privilegiorum capitulum pervertentes, asserunt de novalibus debere intelligi ubi de laboribus est inscriptum.

Quoniam igitur manifestum est omnibus qui recte sapiunt interpretacionem hujusmodi perversam esse et intellectui sano contrariam, universitati vestre per Apostolica scripta precipiendo mandamus quatinus omnibus parochianis vestris auctoritate Apostolica prohibere curetis, ne ullatenus contra predictos fratres materiam accipiant malignandi, nec de aliquibus terris quas propriis manibus aut sumptibus excolunt, non tantum de novalibus sed[2] eciam de terris antiquitus cultis, quomodocunque teneantur ab illis,

[1] John Clipping, Bishop of Chichester, A.D. 1253–1261.

[2] *sed*] set, Ms.

Bull of Lucius III.: Confirmation by Alexander IV.

sive de nutrimentis animalium suorum quisqam ab eis vel ab aliis pro eo quod animalia ipsorum in pastura vel custodia sua habeant decimas exigere vel quomodolibet extorquere presumat. Nam si de novalibus tantum vellemus intelligi, ubi ponitur de laboribus, de novalibus poneretur, sicut in privilegiis quorundam aliorum apponitur.

Quia vero non est conveniens ut contra Sedis Apostolice indulgencias temere veniatur que optinere debent inviolabilem firmitatem, vobis per Apostolica scripta precipiendo mandamus, ut siqui monachi, Canonici, clerici, vel laici, contra privilegia sua memoratos fratres super decimarum vel aliarum libertatum exaccione gravaverint, appellacione remota, clericos ab officio suspendatis, laicos autem excommunicacionis sentencia percellatis, et tam suspensionis quam excom- fol. 5 *a.* municacionis faciatis, usque ad dignam satisfaccionem sentencias observari.

Quod si a Sede Apostolica littere inpetrate fuerint, quarum occasione quis ab aliis decimas exigere vel aliud contra privilegia vel indulgencias eorum ab ipsis extorquere nitatur, respondere illis minime teneantur. In quibus eciam si inhibita fuerit appellacio, nichilominus appellandi habeant facultatem, nisi pro bono pacis spontanea cum aliquibus composuerint voluntate.

Quod si alique composiciones[1] inter eos et aliquos pacis intuitu et utriusque partis consensu facte fuerint, illas perpetuis temporibus ratas et inconcussas permanere faciatis. Si tamen de consciencia et approbacione Abbatis et fratrum constiterit processisse. Ad hec presencium auctoritate precipiendo mandamus, quatinus si quis eorumdem parochianorum vestrorum in sepedictos fratres violentas manus injecerit, eum

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[1] In margin, partly obliterated: "Nota quod composiciones edite "inter nos et . . . alios sint per "Papam confirmate; et est inter "Priorem et Conventum de Athis-"sel que composicio de lx. soli-"dis annuatim nobis solvendis "est confirmata."

candelis accensis excommunicatum publice denuncietis, et tanquam excommunicatum faciatis ab omnibus evitari, donec eisdem fratribus congrue satisfaciat, et cum litteris diocesani Episcopi rei veritatem continentibus Apostolico se conspectui representet. Data Verone, xii. kal. Aprilis. Bull of Lucius III.: Confirmation by Alexander IV.

Nos igitur ad ejusdem predecessoris exemplar universitati vestre per Apostolica scripta firmiter precipiendo mandamus, quatinus omnia et singula supradicta diligenter et efficaciter exequi procuretis. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostri precepti infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei, Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum, eum se noverit incursurum.

Data Anagnie, viii. kal. Augusti, pontificatus nostri anno primo. A.D. 1254.

In cujus rei testimonio, presentibus sigillum nostrum apposuimus.

III.—[TRANSCRIPTUM DUARUM BULLARUM HONORII PAPE,[1] SUB SIGILLO ARCHIEPISCOPI DUBLINIENSIS.[2]] Bulls of Honorius III:

fol. 5 *b*.

Henricus Dei gracia Dubliniensis Archiepiscopus, Apostolice Sedis Legatus, venerabilibus in Christo fratribus Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, et dilectis filiis, aliis ecclesiarum Prelatis, per Hyberniam constitutis, salutem in Domino: Inspeximus by Henri, Archbishop of Dublin.

Privilegia Domini Pape Ordini Cisterciensi indulta in hec verba inspeximus:

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[1] Honorius III., Pope, A.D. 1216–1227.

[2] The documents here given are preceded in the Ms. by the following entry: "Item: Alia Bulla, "sub sigillo Archiepiscopi Dub"liniensis." The title in the old table of contents is as above. *See* p. 148.

[3] Henri de Loundres, Archbishop of Dublin, A.D. 1212–1228.

Bulls of Honorius III.: Inspeximus by Henri, Archbishop of Dublin.

Honorius, Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, venerabilibus fratribus, Archiepiscopis, et Episcopis, et dilectis filiis, aliis ecclesiarum Prelatis, ad quos littere iste pervenerint, salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem:

Benefaciens Dominus bonis et rectis corde dilectos filios, fratres Cisterciensis Ordinis in via mandatorum ipsius inoffense currentes tanquam populum acceptabilem sibi numero et merito ampliavit eisque de rore celi et terre pinguedine benedicens dilatavit locum tentorii ejusdem Ordinis et pelles tabernaculorum ejus extendit. Sed quod dolentes referimus in via hac qua ambulant superbi contra eos laqueos extendentes, immo velut torrentes iniquitatis irruentes in eos, ipsos bonis suis que soli Domino sunt dicata, non solum nequiter fraudare, cum filii hujus seculi prudenciores filiis lucis in generacione sua sint, verum eciam iniquitate potentes violenter spoliare nituntur, et quod gravius est, nonnulli de hiis qui eos debuerant in Christi visceribus carnis amplexari et favorabilius confovere, ipsos immanius persequentes, privilegia, que ipsis a Sede Apostolica suis exigentibus meritis sunt indulta, gestiunt penitus enervare, dicendo illa fuisse omnino in Generali Concilio revocata, vel alias intellectum privilegiorum ipsorum ita maligna interpretacione ad libitum pervertendo quod nisi os iniqua loquencium obstruatur, nil restet quin predicti fratres privilegiorum ipsorum pene penitus fructu frustrentur, per quod illi non tam eisdem fratribus quam nobis fol. 6 a. injuriari probantur, dum contra Sedis Apostolice indulgencias memoratos fratres temere perturbare presumunt, molientes contra nostre plenitudinem potestatis dum indulta nostra irreverenter inpugnant.

Nos, igitur, qui predictos fratres speciali prerogativa dilectionis et gracia amplexamur, utpote qui jugiter offerentes Domino suorum vitulos labiorum, non solum nobis sed et Universali Ecclesie piis intercessionibus incomparabiliter suffragantur, nolentes hujusmodi vexa-

cionibus eorum Sabbati amaricari quietem quos pocius tenemur omnimodis consolari, universitatem vestram monemus et hortamur attente, ac per Apostolica scripta precipiendo mandamus, quatinus supradictos fratres ob reverenciam Divinam et nostram habentes in visceribus caritatis, eis privilegia et indulgencias Apostolice Sedis eisdem concessas inviolabiliter conservetis et faciatis ab aliis conservari, salva moderacione Concilii Generalis, videlicet, ut de alienis terris a tempore predicti Concilii adquisitis, et de cetero adquirendis, exsolvant decimas ecclesiis quibus racione predicrum antea solvebantur, nisi aliter cum eis duxerint componendum. Alias quoque dictos fratres ab incursibus malignorum taliter defendatis, quod defensores justicie ac pietatis probemini amatores, Deumque vobis propicium et nos inde reddatis favorabiles et benignos.

Bulls of Honorius III. : Inspeximus by Henri, Archbishop of Dublin.

Data Reate, iii. idus Junii, pontificatus nostri anno iii. A.D. 1219.

Honorius, Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, universis Abbatibus et Conventibus Cisterciensis Ordinis salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem :

Cum, preter pauperem victum vestrum, omnia bona vestra hospitalitati et aliis piis operibus officiosissime sint exposita, satis inhumane aliis auferri videtur egenis quicquid a vobis violencia vel ingenio extorquetur. Nec, quia Dominus manuum vestrarum fol. 6 b. operibus benedicens viaticum peregrinacionis vestre, quanto magis illud fraterna caritate in usus pauperum distribuitis tanto magis celesti alimonie multiplicati, estis deterioris condicionis habendi sed pocius melioris, cum non nisi vasis paratis celestis gracie oleum infundatur quod pauperis mulieris deficientibus vasis stetit.

Licet, igitur, largiente Domino, monasteria vestra plus solito temporalium floreant ubertate, quia tamen ex inde pauperibus uberius subvenitur, nos volentes eo vos de speciali gracia favorabilius confovere quo ex inde illi propensius complacere nos credimus, qui quod uni ex minimis suis sit sibi reputat esse fac-

Bulls of Honorius III.: Inspeximus by Henri, Archbishop of Dublin.

tum, devocionis vestre precibus inclinati, auctoritate presencium vobis indulgemus, ne Apostolice Sedis Legati procuraciones peculiarias a monasteriis vestris exigere vel extorquere presumant, sed cum ad domos vestras accesserint, sine carnium esu, cibis regularibus sint contenti.

Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre concessionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus et nostram se noverit incursurum.

Data Reate, iii. idus Junii, pontificatus nostri anno iii.

A.D. 1219. Et in hujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum nostrum apponi fecimus.

IV.—Quod in ecclesiis nostris capellanos ydoneos Episcopo diocesano possumus presentare.[1]

Bull of Clement IV.

Clemens,[2] Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Abbatibus universis et fratribus eorum sub Cisterciensi Ordine Deo servientibus salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem:

Sacrosancta Romana Ecclesia devotos et humiles filios ex assuete pietatis officio diligere consuevit, et eos protectionis sue munimine tanquam pia mater est solita confovere, quos erga Romanam Ecclesiam ceteris devociores existere et divinis obsequiis noverit adherere.

Eapropter dilecti in Domino filii vestre devocionis sanctitatem, et Cisterciensis Ordinis quem geritis religiosum fervorem attendentes, vestris justis postulacionibus clementer annuimus, et ecclesias quas in omnibus episcopatibus habere noscimini, cum capellis et

[1] In margin: "Generalis est."
[2] Clement IV., Pope, A.D. 1265–1268.

pertinentiis earum, cum decimis et oblacionibus, cum obvencionibus et libertatibus earum, ad Domus vestre paupertatem et conventum in Dei servicio sustentandum, prout felicis recordacionis Innocencius[1] Papa Quartus, predecessor noster, vobis concesserat, et nos auctoritate Apostolica easdem confirmamus et presentis scripti patrocinio communimus.

fol. 7 *a*.

Bull of Clement IV.

Innocent IV.

In quibus liceat vobis presbiteros idoneos, nomine vestro ministrantes, Episcopo diocesano presentare, qui secundum consuetudinem provincie jura episcopalia reddant, vobis autem decimas et oblaciones fideliter persolvant, et fidelitatem impendant.

Priests to be presented to Diocesan.

Prohibemus eciam districtius ut nullus Archiepiscopus, Episcopus, Archidiaconus, Decanus, aut eorum officiales in ecclesias vestras aut earum ministros excommunicacionis, suspensionis, vel interdicti sentenciam, absque Capituli Generalis vel sinodi judicio, et hoc non nisi pro culpis propriis et clarescentibus, audeat promulgare, seu eas tallagiis, hospiciis, vel aliquibus aliis exaccionibus preter quod statutum est in Concilio Lateranensi, pregravare.

Si qua vero sentencia in predictas ecclesias parochiales Cisterciensium monachorum aut ipsarum ecclesiarum ministros aliter quam dictum est lata fuerit, presencium auctoritate eam decernimus non teneri.

Si vero Archiepiscopus, Episcopus, Archidiaconus Decanus, aut aliquis ipsorum officialium, contra libertates et consuetudines Ordinis vestri aliquid expetierit, liberum sit vobis denegare.

Quod si Archiepiscopus, Episcopus, Archidiaconus, Decanus, aut aliquis eorum officialium propter hoc in vos vel monasterium vestrum vel ecclesias vestras parochiales sive servientes vestros, vel in sacerdotes vestros nomine vestro in ecclesiis vestris ministrantes aut ecclesiarum ipsarum ministros aliquam sentenciam protulerit, illam omnino non valere censemus.

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[1] *See* page 112.

Bull of Clement IV.

Insuper, discedentibus personis, vicariis, pensionariis ecclesiarum et capellarum vobis et Ordini vestro concessarum, licitum sit vobis ipsas ecclesias et capellas earum auctoritate nostra sine cujuslibet contradiccione intrare et de rebus et possessionibus earum tanquam de vestris ad utilitatem et promocionem domorum vestrarum libere et plenarie quoad omnia et in omnibus disponere.

Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc nostre con- fol. 7 b.
stitucionis paginam infringere vel ei aliquatenus ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum se noverit incursurum.

A.D. 1266-7.

Data Burdegale, tercio kal. Marcii, pontificatus nostri anno secundo.

V. — Quod Episcopi non possunt visitare nos. Generalis.

Bull of Innocent IV. A.D. 1254.

Innocencius,[1] Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Abbati Cistercii, ejusque Coabbatibus, et Conventibus universis Cisterciensis Ordinis, salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem: Thesauro virtutum sic preclara nostra religio suum semper astrinxit affectum, quod habet et in conspectu Regis Eterni placita et in oculis hominum graciosa. Ipsa quidem ut columba mitis, et humilis, et electa, Domino specialiter pulcra per totum aspicitur, omnem a se rugam enormitatis abjiciens,[2] et maculam deformitatis excludens, vigilantibus illis qui paterne solicitudinis in ea gerunt officium, quod ibidem nulle possint viciorum spine succrescere, sed[3] ipsa florum honoris et fructum honestatis inmarcessibili polleat ubertate. Propter hunc etenim sancte operacionis effectum nunquam ordo

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[1] Innocent IV., Pope, A.D. 1243–1254.

[2] *abjiciens*] abiciens, Ms.

[3] *sed*] set, Ms.

vester officio aliene visitacionis vel correccionis indiguit, sed[1] de ipso aliquibus aliis reformacionis beneficium ex providencia Sedis Apostolice jam provenit. Bull of Innocent IV.

Cum itaque nos qui ex hujusmodi virtuosis actibus spiritu in Domino exultamus claris agnoscamus indiciis dictum Ordinem esse aliis recte vite speculum et salutifere conversacionis exemplum quod ipse sicut olim sic et in posterum ab ejusdem dumtaxat Abbatibus ac monachis idoneis quos vos, filii Abbates, ad hoc provideritis deputandos et a nullo alio visitari possit aut corrigi auctoritate presentium duximus statuendum, eadem auctoritate nichilominus decernentes, ut si aliquid contra statutum hujusmodi a quoquam propria extiterit temeritate presumptum sit irritum et inane. Et si forte alique sentencie in vos
fol. 8 *a.* occasione hujusmodi prolate fuerint, nullum robur optineant firmitatis, mandato Apostolice Sedis semper salvo.

Nulli ergo homini liceat hanc paginam nostre constitucionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

Datum Anagnie, xv. kal. Septembris, pontificatus A.D. 1254.
nostri anno xii.

VI.—Item: Ne aliquis possit nos convenire, quacunque de causa, sine speciali mandato Domini Pape.

Alexander,[2] Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Abbati Cistercii, ejusque Coabbatibus, et Conventibus universis Cisterciensis Ordinis, salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem: Bull of Alexander IV.

Meritis sacre religionis vestre inducimur ut favoris benigni gracia vos jugiter prosequentes paci et tran-

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[1] *sed*] sct, MS.

[2] Alexander IV., Pope, A.D. 1254–1261.

Bull of Alexander IV. quillitati vestre ne jurgiorum concutiantur procellis in posterum consulamur. Lecta siquidem coram nobis universitatis vestre peticio continebat quod licet Ordini vestro a Sede Apostolica sit indultum ne per litteras Sedis ejusdem conveniri possitis, que de Ordine vestro non fecerint mencionem, nonnulli tamen ecclesiarum Prelati et judices, vestris libertatibus invidentes, cum aliquas litteras Sedis predicte ad eos impetrari contingit, in quibus generaliter continetur quod, non obstantibus aliquibus privilegiis seu indulgenciis a Sede nominata optentis, per que attribute ipsis jurisdicionis explicacio impediri valeat vel differri, et de quibus fieri oporteat mencionem, in vos jurisdiccionem indebitam vendicare necnon litterarum ipsarum pretextu vos evocare ad se ad judicium non verentur, in tocius Ordinis vestri maximum prejudicium et gravamen.

Vestris igitur supplicacionibus eo favorabilius annuentes, quo scimus Ordinem vestrum esse aliis recte vite speculum et salutifere conversacionis exemplum, ut conveniri per hujusmodi litteras non possitis, fol. 8 *b*. seu ad judicium evocari, que de dicto non fecerint ordine mencionem, auctoritate presencium indulgemus.

Nulli omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre concessionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

Datum Laterani, ii. idus Marcii, pontificatus nostri anno . . . [1]

VII.—Confirmacio Innocencii omnium privilegiorum et immunitatum. Generale.

Bull of Innocent IV. Innocencius, Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Abbati Cistercii ejusque Coabbatibus, et

[1] The writing on ff. 8 *b*. and 9 *a*. is partly obliterated.

Conventibus universis Cisterciensis Ordinis salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem: Bull of Innocent IV.

Solet annuere Sedes Apostolica piis votis et honestis petencium precibus favorem benevolum impertiri. Eapropter, dilecti in Domino, vestris justis postulacionibus grato concurrentes assensu, omnes libertates et immunitates a predecessoribus nostris, Romanis Pontificibus, sive per privilegia seu alias indulgencias Ordini vestro concessas, nec non libertates et exempciones secularum exaccionum a Regibus et Principibus vel aliis Christi fidelibus racionabiliter vobis indultas auctoritate vobis Apostolica confirmamus et presentis scripti patrocinio communimus.

Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre confirmacionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

Datum Anagnie, idus Augusti, pontificatus nostri anno xii. A.D. 1254.

VIII.—Item: Ne aliquis prelatus exigat a nobis decimas de animalibus racione pasture.

Innocencius, Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis Abbatibus, eorumque Conventibus monasteriorum Cisterciensis Ordinis in regno Hibernie constitutorum, salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem: Bull of Innocent IV.

fol. 9 *a.* Solet annuere Sedes Apostolica piis votis et justis petencium desideriis favorem benevolum impertiri. Cum autem sitis per privilegia Sedis Apostolice a prestacione decimarum de animalium nutrimentis immunes, et sicut vobis referentibus intelleximus quidam ecclesiarum rectores, in quorum parochiis oves vestre pascuntur, a vobis de lana, lacte et agnis earundem ovium decimas exigere moliantur, nos, vestris justis

Bull of Innocent IV. precibus inclinati, auctoritate presencium inhibemus ne quis contra eadem privilegia de predictis a vobis decimas exigere vel extorquere presumat.

Nulli ergo omnino homini liceat hanc paginam nostre inhibicionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

Datum Laterani, idus Februarii, pontificatus nostri anno primo. A.D. 1243-4.

IX.—Quod non tenemur alicui dare procuraciones. Generale.

Bull of Alexander IV. Alexander,[1] Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Abbati Cistercii, ejusque Coabbatibus, et Conventibus universis Cisterciensis Ordinis, salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem:

Sedes Apostolica duxit vobis proinde concedendum ut a nullo alio nisi a patribus Abbatibus, seu vestri ordinis monachis a dictis Abbatibus super hoc deputatis, visitari vel corrigi valeatis. Quia vero sic sunt procuraciones visitacioni annexe, ut Prelatis non sint nisi visitent exhibende auctoritate presencium ne quisquam diocesanus aut Prelatus alius a vobis procuraciones hujusmodi exigere vel extorquere presumat, nec vos eas exibeatis eisdem districtius inhibemus, decernentes eadem auctoritate irritum et inane si quid contra inhibicionem hujusmodi a quoquam propria fuerit temeritate presumptum, ac sentencias sique in vos hujusmodi occasione prolate fuerint non tenere.

Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre inhibicionis et constitucionis infringere vel ei fol. 9 b. ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et

[1] *See* p. 113.

Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum. Datum Viterbii, xvi. kal. Julii, pontificatus nostri anno tercio. A.D. 1257.

X.—QUOD ABBAS POTEST COMMITTERE VICES SUAS QUIBUS VOLUERIT. SPECIALE.

Alexander, Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Abbati Cistercii ejusque Coabbatibus, universis Cisterciensis Ordinis, salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem: Bull of Alexander IV.

Cum sicut ex parte vestra fuit propositum coram nobis quod monachos vestros et religiosas personas nobis subjectas ab excommunicacione quam pro violenta manuum injectione absolvere valeatis, ac Prioribus vestris super hoc committere vices vestras vobis a Sede Apostolica sit indultum, et sepe contingat propter vestram et Priorum ipsorum absenciam illos qui hujusmodi sentenciam incidunt diucius in ipsa non sine animarum suarum periculo remanere, nos, vestris in hac parte supplicacionibus inclinati, quod super hiis vices ipsas eciam aliis discretis et litteratis vestri Ordinis sacerdotibus absentibus vobis committere prout expedire videritis, vobis auctoritate presentium plenam concedimus facultatem.

Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre concessionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

Datum Laterani, xii. kal. Februarii, pontificatus nostri anno secundo. A.D. 1256-7.

XI.—DE MONACHIS ORDINANDIS SINE EXAMINACIONE.—GENERALE.

fol. 10 a. Alexander, Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Abbati Cistercii, ejusque Coabbatibus, et Con- Bull of Alexander IV.

Bull of Alexander IV.

ventibus universis Cisterciensis Ordinis salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem:

Meritis vestre sacre religionis inducimur ut favoris benigni gracia vos jugiter prosequamur, sed in hiis precipue que noscuntur ad cultum Divini nominis pertinere. Cum, itaque, sicut lecta coram nobis universitatis vestre peticio continebat, monachi Ordinis vestri ab institucione ipsius soliti sint a Prelatis ecclesiarum sine aliqua examinacione ad ordines promoveri, nos, devocionis vestre precibus inclinati, ut hoc ipsum circa monachos ejusdem Ordinis, eis duntaxat exceptis in quibus fuerit notorium crimen vel enorme corporis vicium, a Prelatis eisdem perpetuis temporibus observetur auctoritate presencium duximus statuendum.

Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre constitucionis infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

Datum Laterani, iii. nonas Marcii, pontificatus nostri anno secundo.

A.D. 1256.

XII.—Quod Abbas de Dunbrothi non tenetur esse judex, nisi de ista bulla fecerit specialiter mentionem.

Bull of Gregory IX. in relation to Abbot of Dunbrothi.

Gregorius,[1] Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilecto filio, R. Abbati monasterii de Portu Sancte Marie Cisterciensis Ordinis, Fernensis diocesis, salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem:

Ex parte tua fuit nobis humiliter supplicatum ut cum non habeas juris noticiam que in causis exigitur cognoscendis, te ab ipsarum cognicionibus eximere de benignitate Sedis Apostolice dignaremur. Nos, itaque, tuis supplicationibus inclinati, auctoritate tibi presencium indulgemus ne de causis aliquibus auctoritate

[1] Gregory IX., Pope, A.D. 1227-1241.

Apostolica in posterum cognoscere compellaris invitus, nisi obtente ad te littere de hac indulgencia expressam fecerint mencionem.

Bull of Gregory IX. in relation to Abbot of Dunbrothi.

fol. 10 *b*. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre concessionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

Datum Perusii, iii. idus Januarii, pontificatus nostri anno viii. A.D. 1235–6.

XIII.—Confirmacio de Portompne.[1]

Ratification by Innocent IV., in relation to churches of Portomna, etc.

Innocencius,[2] Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Abbatis et Conventui monasterii de Portu Sancte Marie, Cisterciensis Ordinis, Fernensis diocesis, salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem:

Cum a nobis petitur quod justum est et honestum, tam vigor equitatis quam ordo exigit racionis ut id per solicitudinem nostri officii ad debitum perducatur effectum. Exhibita quidem nobis vestra peticio continebat, quod dilectus filius, nobilis vir, Willelmus de Cogan, Clonfertensis diocesis, jus patronatus quod in de Portomna, de Lechinelys, et de Muntermolinara ecclesiis et beneficiis ecclesiasticis obtinebat vobis et monasterio vestro pia libertate concessit, prout in litteris super hoc confectis plenius dicitur contineri.

Eapropter, dilecti in Domino filii, vestris postulacionibus grato concurrentes assensu, concessionem ipsam, sicut pie ac provide facta est et in alterius prejudicium non redundat, gratam et ratam habentes, eam auctoritate Apostolica confirmamus, et presentis scripti patrocinio communimus.

Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre confirmacionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario

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[1] Portumna, in the county of Galway.

[2] Innocent IV., Pope, A.D. 1243–1254.

Ratification by Innocent IV., in relation to Portomna, etc. A.D. 1254.

contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

Datum Anagnie, xv. kal. Septembris, pontificatus nostri anno duodecimo.

XIV.—Confirmacio de Balimol.

Ratification by Gregory X. in relation to chapel and grange of Balimol.

Gregorius, Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Abbati et Conventui de Portu Sancte Marie, Cisterciensis Ordinis, salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem:

Justis petencium desideriis dignum est nos facilem prebere consensum, et vota que a racionis tramite non discordant effectu persequente complere. fol. 11 a.

Eapropter, dilecti in Domino filii, vestris justis precibus inclinati, capellam et grangiam de Balimol, cum pertinenciis suis, necnon possessiones et alia bona vestra, sicut ea omnia juste et pacifice possidetis, vobis et per vos eidem monasterio vestro, auctoritate Apostolica confirmamus et presentis scripti patrocinio communimus.

Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre confirmacionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

Datum Laterani, idus Novembris, pontificatus nostri anno primo.

A.D. 1271.

XV.—Item: Transcriptum unius bulle, sub sigillo Episcopi Waterfordiensis.

Universis Christi fidelibus, ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Walterus[1] Dei gracia Waterfordiensis Episcopus, eternam in Domino salutem:

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[1] Walter, Bishop of Waterford, A.D. 1255–1272.

Noverit universitas vestra nos subscriptam Domini Pape litteram, non abolitam, non cancellatam, nec in aliqua sui parte viciatam, inspexisse in hec verba Bull of Alexander IV.: Inspeximus by Walter, Bishop of Waterford.

Alexander,[1] Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Abbati Cistercii, ejusque Coabbatibus et Conventibus universis Cisterciensis Ordinis, salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem:

Sacre vestre religionis inducti meritis, votis vestris libenter annuimus, eaque vobis concedimus per que materia submota gravaminis status vestri tranquillitas procuretur. Sane nobis exponere curavistis quod, ex speciali privilegio Sedis Apostolice, obtinetis ut nulli omnino homini liceat in vos, vel vestra monasteria, seu fratres inibi commorantes, contra id quod ab origine Ordinis noscitur institutum excommunicacionis, suspencionis, seu interdicti, sentencias promulgare, felicis quoque memorie, Honorius Papa, predecessor noster, quieti vestro paterna volens diligencia provi-
fol. 11 *b.* dere, adjiciendo de gracia pociori suis litteris vobis indulsit, ut non solum aliis sed nec eciam dicte Sedis Legatis predictas vel eciam deposicionis sentencias in vos vel predicta monasteria sine Sedis ejusdem speciali mandato licitum sit proferre, quas si ex tunc proferri contigerit, decrevit irritas et inanes. Insuper, omnino prohibuit ne predicti Legati procuraciones pécuniarias a vobis exigere vel extorquere presumant, sed, cum ad domos vestri Ordinis accesserint, sine carnium esu cibis regularibus sint contenti.

Porro, quia nos nuper omnia indulta quibuscunque personis seu ecclesiasticis Prelatis, et aliis regularibus et non regularibus, sive secularibus Principibus et aliis minoribus et quorumcunque locorum capellis, collegiis, conventibus, et communibus seu communitatibus, a

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[1] *See* p. 113.

Bull of Alexander IV.: Inspeximus by Walter, Bishop of Waterford.

felicis recordacionis Innocencio[1] Papa, predecessore nostro, vel nobis concessa, quod, videlicet, per delegatos et conservatores aut executores a Sede Apostolica deputatos; seu per delegatos ab ipsis, vel per Legatos Sedis ejusdem, aut Ordinarios seu delegatos eorum, interdici, suspendi, vel excommunicari, quodque ipsis ingressus ecclesie prohiberi et quod terre sue interdicto ecclesiastico supponi non valeant, totaliter auctoritate Apostolica duximus revocanda ita quod deinceps nullum robur nullumque vigorem obtineant, nec premissi per ea juvare se valeant ulterius vel tueri, nisi Principes ipsi sint Reges, vel uxores aut filii seu fratres Regum, aut alii magnates sublimesque viri qui antiquitus a predicta Sede similem graciam habuerunt, vos, metuentes vobis per hoc prejudicium generari Apostolice super hoc provisionis remedium implorastis.

Nos, itaque, ad peticionem dilecti filii nostri, I., tituli Sancti Laurencii in Lucina Presbyteri Cardinalis, vestris precibus inclinati, quod per revocacionem hujusmodi nullum libertatibus et immunitatibus vobis a prefata sede concessis prejudicium inposterum generetur, auctoritate vobis presentium indulgemus.

Nulli ergo omnino homini liceat hanc paginam nostre concessionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario fol. 12 *a*. contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

Datum Viterbii, xii. kal. Julii, pontificatus nostri A.D. 1257. anno tertio.

In cujus rei testimonium presentibus litteris sigillum nostrum apposuimus.

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[1] *See* p. 119.

XVI.—Quod non tenemur dare aliquas procuraciones vel collectas, seu subsidia aliqua, Domino Pape, vel alicui Prelato, nisi de Ordine Cisterciensi plenam et expressam mencionem fecerit. Sub sigillo Episcopi Fernensis. Generale.

Universis Sancte Matris Ecclesie filiis presentes litteras inspecturis vel audituris, Ricardus,[1] miseracione divina humilis Fernensis ecclesie minister, eternam in Domino salutem:

Bull of Alexander IV.: Inspeximus by Richard, Bishop of Ferns.

Noveritis nos litteram felicis recordacionis Alexandri Pape Quarti, non abolitam, non rasam, non cancellatam, nec in aliqua sui parte viciatam, inspexisse sub hac forma:

Alexander, Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis sibi filiis, Abbati Cistercii, ejusque Coabbatibus, et Conventibus universis Cisterciensis Ordinis salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem: Religionis vestre meretur honestas ut vos speciali diligentes in Domino caritate prosequamur gracia Sedis Apostolice et favore. Sane tenuitatem vestrorum reddituum et proventuum solicite attendentes, ac per hoc volentes alicujus relevacionis solacio vos gaudere, vobis auctoritate presentium indulgemus ut ad prestacionem aliquarum collectarum, subsidiorum, et aliarum exaccionum imponendarum vobis et domibus vestris a Sede Apostolica, seu Legatis ejusdem, aut ipsorum auctoritate ac mandato, non teneamini per litteras ipsius Sedis seu Legatorum ejus que plenam et expressam de indulgencia hujusmodi et Ordine vestro non fecerint mencionem, eciam si contineatur in eisdem quod id quod per eos mandatur fiat, aliqua indulgencia non obstante. Nos enim ex-
fol. 12 b. communicacionis, suspencionis, et interdicti sentencias, si quas occasione predictorum in vos communiter vel

[1] Richard de Northampton, Bishop of Ferns, A.D. 1282-1303-4.

Bull of Alexander IV.: Inspeximus by Richard, Bishop of Ferns.

aliquos vestrum ab aliquo promulgari contigerit, decernimus non tenere.

Nulli ergo omnino homini liceat hanc paginam nostre concessionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

A.D. 1256–7.

Datum Laterani, ii. idus Januarii, pontificatus nostri anno secundo.

In cujus rei testimonium, presenti scripto sigillum nostrum duximus apponendum.

XVII.—Quod nullum prejudicium libertatibus nostris generetur.—Generale.

Bull of Alexander IV.: Inspeximus by Richard, Bishop of Ferns.

Universis Christi fidelibus, ad quorum noticiam presentes littere pervenerint, Ricardus,[1] miseracione divina humilis Fernensis ecclesie minister, salutem in Domino sempiternam: Noverit universitas vestra nos litteram Alexandri Pape Quarti, non abolitam, non rasam, nec in aliqua sui parte viciatam, inspexisse sub hac forma:

Alexander, Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Abbati Cistercii, ejusque Coabbatibus, et Conventibus universis Cisterciensis Ordinis, salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem:

Innocent IV.

Cum olim felicis recordacionis Innocentius,[2] Papa, predecessor noster, duxerit statuendum ut exempti, quantumcunque gaudeant libertate, nichilominus tamen racione delicti, seu contractus aut rei de qua contra ipsos agitur, rite possint coram locorum Ordinariis conveniri, et illi quoad hoc suam in ipsos jurisdiccionem prout jus exigit exercere, vos, dubitantes ne per constitucionem hujusmodi libertatibus aut immunitatibus vobis et Ordini vestro per privilegia et indulgencias

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[1] *See* p. 123. | [2] *See* p. 119.

ab Apostolica Sede concessa prejudicari valeat, nobis humiliter supplicastis ut providere super hoc indempnitati vestre paterna solicitudine curaremus.

Bull of Alexander IV.: Inspeximus by Richard, Bishop of Ferns.

Quia vero ejusdem Ordinis sacra religio sic vos apud nos dignos favore constituit ut votivum vobis existat, vos ab omnibus per que vobis possent provenire dispendia immunes libenti animo preservare ad instar predecessoris ejusdem auctoritate vobis presen-
fol. 13 *a*. cium indulgemus, ut occasione constitucionis hujusmodi nullum eisdem libertatibus et immunitatibus in posterum prejudicium generetur.

Nulli ergo omnino homini liceat hanc paginam nostre concessionis jus infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

Datum Viterbii, xvi. kal. Julii, pontificatus nostri anno tertio. A.D. 1257.

In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum nostrum duximus apponendum.

XVIII.—Quod non tenemur decimas dare de terris quas propriis manibus excolimus. Generale. Sub sigillo Episcopi Fernensis.

Bull of Honorius III.: Inspeximus by Richard, Bishop of Ferns.

Universis Christi fidelibus ad quorum noticiam presentes littere pervenerint Ricardus,[1] miseracione divina Fernensis ecclesie minister humilis, eternam in Domino salutem: Noveritis nos litteram Honorii Pape Tercii, non cancellatam, non abolitam, non rasam, nec in aliqua sui parte viciatam, inspexisse sub hac forma:

Honorius,[2] Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Abbatibus et fratribus Cisterciensis Ordinis salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem: Cum, aliquando

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[1] *See* p. 123.

[2] Honorius III., Pope, A.D. 1216–1227.